THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 MONDAY, 3[illegible]ARY, 1831. NO. 1

NOTICE.

RUSSEL & Co. hereby give notice that the interest and responsibility of Mr. Philip Ammidon, in their House, ceased on the 31st ultimo and that Mr. Augustine Heard is admitted a partner therein from the date hereof.

CANTON, January 1st, 1831.

CIRCULAR.

CANTON, 30 de Noviembre de 1830.

Muy Sr. nro.

Sentimos tener que comunicar á V. que por las contrariedades que sufrimos en la cobranza de algunos creditos de mucha consideracion, nos hemos visto en la precision de dar punto á nuestros negocios.

Ygualmente participamos á V. que nuestra sociedad queda disuelta y la firma extinguida desde hoy; y que de acuerdo unanime delos acreedores está encargado de la liquidacion de ella el socio Don Gabriel de Yruretagoyena.

Quedan de V. ats. y segs. servs. Q. S. M. B

L. CALVO Y Ca.

CANTON.

THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER, December 23rd.

Up to this date nothing of great importance has been heard from the Cashgar territory. A Gazette dated at Peking the 10th of November, came into our hands yesterday. It contains the substance of a despatch from Yarkand, sent by a person named Peih-chang and his colleagues. The document itself is not given, but a quotation with the Emperor's remarks thereon; from it we gather that a party of insurgents, called, in the course of the paper thieves, vagabonds and rebels, to the number of "more than ten thousand" had arisen and assailed the Mahommedan villages: but Peih-chang called out his military, traders, farmers and convicts, and with this motley group had repulsed the 10,000 with the loss on their part of some hundreds—about 400 seemingly, and 50 or 60 prisoners. From the circumstance of these people attacking the Mahommedan villages around Yarkand it may be inferred that they are unconnected with the An-tse-yen invaders. His Majesty, as might be expected, praises the bold efforts of the reporter, who attributes his success chiefly to the musketry and portable guns. There is a minute detail given of the several operations and movements, but, unacquainted as Europeans are with the country, a translation of it could not be interesting.

Concerning the An tse-yen whom we have called invaders, on referring to "memoires sur les Chinois" (1 Vol. page 400) we find them noticed as a part of the "Royaume des Eleuths," under the appellation An-chi-ien, N. L. 41°. W. of Peking 44°. They are a part of those tribes called in European books Kalmucks; the descendants of the perfidious and cruel Kaldan (Du Halde. 2 Vol. 257.) who nominally were conquered by the Emperor Kien-lung in the year 1757. Since that time the An-tse-yen do not appear to have gone though the forms of vassalage to the Court of Peking, and therefore the frontier of stakes in Chinese maps runs across from the Leek mountains (Emaus,) to the heavenly hills (Tëen-shaou) and separates the Cashgarites from the An-tse-yen. The following is a notice concerning them from a modern Chinese Book.

"There is the settlement of the An-tse-yen, † Mahomedan Tribe. The greatest K'HAN or Emperor was Gitimâ, a person of great celebrity. After his death his younger brother Naladitâ established a supremacy over four cities. The greatest was Haou-han containing 30,000 families, this is the nest and cave of the K'han, the next is Ma-la-ho-lang, containing 20,000 families, the third is Nai-man with upwards of 10,000 families; the smallest city is called An-tse yen with about 1000 families, these four cities are all of them the "Olapatoo of the K'han."

"In the 23rd year of the Emperor Këen-lung they attached themselves to China. They are on the west of the Poolootib (Booriats). They have walled and ditched towns, houses villages, fields, and gardens; attend to ploughing and sowing the produce of the earth, grain, pulse, melons and fruits—all in plenty; but their peaches (or cherries) are called the "sole superb."

"They breed cows and horses and perpetually hunt."

"The people do not plait their hair in tails. They interdict pork, their garments have a collar and tight sleeves, their caps are square without wings. They are industrious accumulating traders daring sleet and snow and braving dangers. When once they go forth, they never return unless they can come home with gains acquired. Our people call them An-tse-yen Mahommedans, but like all the other Mahommedans, when they go into foreign states, they are called Cashgar Mahommedans."

Another writer says that the An-tse-yens and the Cashmerians are all western traders, whose parsimony and penuriousness custom has made second nature. Whenever they cast their feet on the Mahommedan territories the natives are afraid of letting them go, for if they go, the flowing intercourse of commodities would be stopped and that would be very inexpedient to the Mahommedans.

† The *Huwy-tsze*, here called Mahomedans, are generally so designated, but these An-tse-yen traders, as here described, look more like Jews than Turks. And *Huwy-urh*, the old name of these people, looks more like *Oigour*, a lost nation than Mahomedan.

FIRE. Between the hours of one and two on the morning of Saturday the 1st instant, a fire broke out in the palace of the Viceroy which consumed the greater part of it, and of his public office adjoining. The fire is said to have originated from one of his Excellency's domestics, who had been smoking opium, having fallen asleep with the lamp burning in his bed. The servant is now in custody. Much treasure is reported to have been lost. His Excellency's family at first removed to the residence of a military officer adjoining, a sort of aide-de-camp, but has now returned to that part of the palace which was not consumed.

CHRISTMAS DAY was celebrated with a general invitation from Mr. MARJORIBANKS to all the Gentlemen in Canton, and a very numerous party partook of the hospitality of the British Factory on the occasion. It was one of those assemblies in which nothing but the most perfect harmony could prevail, and which naturally called forth many pleasing associations.

Mr. Marjoribanks' affability and kind attention to his guests could not be exceeded, and as it may be gratifying to our readers at a distance, (as it was most particularly so, to those present,) to hear the manly, liberal sentiments which, in the course of the evening, were expressed by the worthy president, we shall endeavour to give the substance of them as they arose out of the several Toasts that were given.

With reference, we conclude, to the intelligence recently received of the death of His Majesty George the Fourth, in proposing the health of his successor, Mr. Marjoribanks gave: "The King, and God grant he may be as good a King as the one who has gone before him."

To this followed the "Army and Navy."

In proposing the next Toast, "the East India Company" Mr. Marjoribanks observed, that we lived in days when it was said the East India Company was getting old, but that he believed it to be a healthy and vigorous old age—that at least he felt confident it was not unaccompanied with one of the most distinguished attributes of old age, respectability of character; that although a servant of the East India Company himself, he was not deterred even by the presence of that

numerous assembly from expressing his firm conviction that the existence of a great and powerful body in this country, by opposing a barrier to the ever innovating tide of Chinese policy on the rights and privileges of foreigners, had been productive of the most solid advantages to the general commerce with China. Among other observations he added that he had visited the Presidencies of India, where he had seen the same East India Company upholding the high name and reputation of his country—as a friend therefore to British honor as well as British interests throughout Asia he proposed the "East India Company, and a long and prosperous life to it."

This Toast was received with unbounded applause, and was drank with three times three, and many cheers.

"Mrs. Baynes and the Ladies in China"—a testimony of respect which all were happy of evincing, and which called forth on behalf of the Ladies, the thanks of Mr. Whiteman who, in a neat speech, paid a merited compliment to Mr. Baynes for his exertions to overrule the unsocial system of the Chinese in attempting to prevent the residence of Ladies in Canton; and hoped that domestic society with all its social enjoyments would exist here ere long without any interruption.

"Prosperity to the United States of America," to which Mr. Latimer returned thanks in a very appropriate speech, expressive of the good will he wished ever to see maintained with the parent country.

"The naval service of the East India Company."

In giving this Toast Mr. Marjoribanks added, that to that service, from very near connections, which he had, who were engaged in it, he was early and warmly attached, and in whatever situation in the world the destinies of his future life should place him, if he ever had it in his power to promote its interest, it would be to him a source of the sincerest satisfaction.

Thanks were returned in very honest feelings, by the Commodore (Capt. Larkins.)

"The British Merchants of Canton."

Mr. Marjoribanks said that he believed impressions had existed on the minds of some, that those interests with which he was most immediately connected were at variance with those of the British mercantile community—that he never had, and never would subscribe to such opinions—that he rejoiced in witnessing the prosperity of that community, and would ever consider it his duty to extend to the protection of the persons and property of British subjects, the power and influence of the situation which he filled.

Mr. Matheson, on the part of the British merchants, returned thanks, and proposed "Mr. Marjoribanks and the British Factory," which was received with much applause; and after returning thanks Mr. Marjoribanks said it was his most anxious desire to propose the health of

"Mr. BAYNES, the late Chief of the factory, and may every happiness attend him." He gladly availed himself of that opportunity to state that, in his life, he had never witnessed a more manly or gentlemanly display of character than had been evinced, since his arrival in China, by Mr. Baynes and the Gentlemen of his Committee. That he had been placed in a situation where other men had met with discord and disunion, but where he had met alone with public concord and private friendship. That he was told an impression had gone abroad in this place that he came here with the intention and armed with instructions to submit to the dictation of the Government of this country—that he came with no such intentions—that he had received no such instructions—that he considered firmness and decision most essential requisites in our intercourse with China—that he believed our national credit and commercial interests would ever have a near and intimate connection—that they were mutually and inseparably associated. (Much applause and reiterated cheers.)

The healths of Mr. Reeves and Mr. Dunn, on their approaching departure, were drank with feelings of friendship; and with other appropriate toasts, and several very good songs, the spirit of the party was maintained till midnight.

On the 27th of December despatches were received by the Tartar commandant and the Governor of Canton from the Court of Peking. The purport has transpired at the public offices, and states that the invaders have made very considerable progress in taking towns and districts in the region of their operations.

An official answer arrived at the same time, to the memorials of the Governor and others against the English. It has by no means fulfilled the predictions of the linguists and others who anticipated something terrible against the objects of their dislike. Even the Hoppo officially said that there was a possibility of His Majesty's holy ire being worked up to such a degree as to cut off all European trade. The will His Majesty communicates by the military board is that the four memorialists consult on the subject. They must not yield, but adhere to old regulations about ladies and chairs. If the guns be not removed, they must contrive how to expel them by force. However the best management will be to treat tenderly the remote strangers and yet not sacrifice the dignity of the Celestial Empire. The feeling, said to be produced in the city, is that the English affair is a small matter, not to be named in the same day with the proceedings of the Tartar invaders.

Reply of the Emperor to the memorial of the Tseang-keun, Governor, Foo-yuen and Hoppo, respecting foreign ladies coming to Canton &c. dated 8th, received 28th, December, 1830.

On the 14th day of the 11th moon of the 10th year, (December 28th) an express was received from the military board, transmitting the following document, from the great ministers who direct the movements of the army, to the Tseang-keun of Canton, King, the cabinet minister and Governor of Canton, and Kwang-se provinces, LE, and the Foo yuen of Canton, Choo, to be enjoined on the Hoppo of Canton, Chung.

"On the 24th day of the 10th moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang (December 8th 1830) was received an imperial edict as follows, "It is authenticated that King and others have reported that on examination they find, that the English Chief Baynes has brought a foreign woman up to the provincial city, to dwell in the Company's foreign factory. Also that the said foreign merchants, coming on shore from their ships, have entered the factories sitting in sedan chairs. Likewise, that on account of false statements of soldiers being appointed to surround and expel them, they became suspicious and fearful in their minds, and sent a general letter to all the foreign ships anchored at Whampoa, commanding above 100 sailors under cover of night, to take several guns, muskets &c., and so forth, secrete them in the hold of a vessel, and bring them by stealth to the foreign factory at the provincial city. That King and the others had secretly commanded the civil and military officers to be careful, watch vigilantly, and suppress disturbance. That the said foreigners have taken away the muskets, and the sailors have separated and returned, but that guns are still kept within the gate of the foreign factory. Also that they had requested the Hong merchants to solicit for them, that a short time may be extended to them, before the foreign woman be again commanded to return to Macao,—and that it is now strictly ordered immediately to take the foreign woman in custody back to Macao, and that the guns be removed to the ships and business carried on peaceably &c."

"Hitherto the regulations have not permitted foreign women to come to the provincial city to dwell; foreign merchants have not been allowed to enter the factories seated in sedan chairs; and their bringing muskets and guns with them has only been to defend themselves on the seas against pirates; it cannot be allowed clandestinely to bring them into the city."

"Now the said foreigners have presumed to oppose old regulations. King and others must issue strict orders for them to understand that they are commanded to obey and keep the old rules. Hereafter they must not in the least oppose or offend, thereby implicating themselves in the prohibitions. If they still dare to continue delaying and resisting, a plan must immediately be formed for driving them out, and shewing towards them severe punishment and reprehension."

"Also not the least approximation (or accommodation) may be shewn to them; it is, above all, necessary to deliberate and manage tranquilly, so as that, whilst cherishing tenderness to outside foreigners, nothing of the dignity of the Celestial Empire may be lost. This will be good management.

"Make known this edict to King, Le, and Choo, that they may together enjoin it on Chung, for him to know Respect this."

In obedience to the Imperial will this document is sent forward.

Anglo-Chinese College.

A report has reached us which reflects great credit on the liberality and discernment of the present Chief of the British Factory.

On learning the fact, mentioned in our last, that the Straits' Government had discontinued it's allowance to the Anglo-Chinese College, Mr. MARJORIBANKS, who was an early and munificent contributor to the Institution, immediately, it is said, consulted with the Select Committee, and obtained their vote for a grant to the College, of a similar sum of a hundred dollars per month commencing from the first inst. thus retrieving the drooping fortunes of this important and interesting Establishment. Such grant cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the Court of Directors, whose princely munificence has been already so signally evinced in behalf of Chinese literature.

Erratum—Seizure of Hostages.

The first Impressions of our last N°. distributed in Canton were recalled from circulation, on account of a mistake, which we are anxious to take this opportunity of adverting to lest any copies should be still in the hands of the public. Instead of the seizure of the Supercargo of the "Lady Hughes" in 1784 it was erroneously stated that a member of the British Factory was the hostage seized on that occasion. The correction is desirable merely for the sake of historical accuracy, but is of no importance as affecting the scope of our remarks. And indeed our first statement is literally true in regard to an occurrence of an earlier date. Mr. Barrow relates "about the beginning of the last century, a man belonging to Captain Shelvocke had the misfortune to kill a Chinese on the river. The corpse was laid before the door of the English Factory, and the first person that came out, who happened to be one of the Supercargoes, was seized and carried a prisoner into the city, nor would they consent to his release till the surrender of the criminal whom, after a short inquiry, they strangled."

Mr. Editor,

In discussing the recent changes in the Honorable Company's service here, and the causes which led to them, it has been matter of surprise to me to find that the greater portion of our visitors from England were uninformed on that part of the affair which originated in Bombay.

Many of your readers will remember that in May 1829, a petition signed by 44 Parsees, being indeed nearly all the native wealth and commercial influence of that side of India, was presented to the Governor of Bombay entreating him and his Council to use their influence with the Honorable Company's managers here to obtain redress of grievances and port dues, in the river Tigris: and which appeared to them in danger of annihilating their Chinese trade as they had already ruined the trade betwixt Bengal and China.

This petition the Governor seems to have received with great attention and he directly forwarded it to the Select Committee with the strongest request to obtain its prayer, acting on the expressed opinion "that the interests of the Company *go hand in hand* with those of the merchants."

The Canton Register would, in my opinion, confer a favor on the public by giving a place in its columns to the documents relative to this transaction, copies of which were forwarded to me by my correspondents in Bombay, as well as to every British Merchant here, and which copies, for this purpose, I now hand you. I beg to observe that the petition being signed by Natives only, arises out of grounds quite different from any disapprobation of its contents; it is matter of notoriety amongst the European residents in Canton that this petition came on recommended with the whole weight of the commercial interest at Bombay as well English as Native.

I have invariably seen the Canton Register disposed to promote the cause of truth, and therefore I feel confident you will give a place to these papers; and when doing so, allow me to call the attention of your readers to the unusually cruel situation the retired members of the Committee are placed in as regards these events.

They were called on by a large and commercial province of that Empire held by the Honorable East India Company to exert themselves to avert a severe calamity about to befall that portion of India, striking, (as we are informed by those best able to judge,) at a most important part of the revenue in that province; and likely to render useless above twenty five thousand Tons of Shipping; second in use, safety, and worth only to the Honorable Company's own merchant vessels.

They do exert themselves. They succeed in getting redress at this port. They avert the threatened calamity,—and, in return for this service rendered to a portion of their own Empire, they are visited with the high displeasure of the Honorable Court of Directors, whose cause they apparently have been serving.

Your obedient Servant,

A CANTON RESIDENT.

1st January, 1831.

To Major Genereral the Honorable Sir John Malcolm G. C. B. Governor and President in Council, &c. &c. &c Bombay.

Honorable Sir,

We the undersigned Ship Owners and native merchants of Bombay, trading to China under the immediate auspices and protection of your Honorable Board, most respectfully beg leave to approach you for relief against certain grievances which threaten to destroy a very valuable branch of the trade of this Presidency and, as such, the chief resource upon which, in a great measure, depends the prosperity of a considerable portion of it's inhabitants.

Your Honorable Board cannot but be aware that Cotton is one of the principal and, we may safely say, the only staple article of trade at this Presidency, about a fourth portion of the annual produce of which is usually secured by the Honorable Company and the rest divided among the Merchants of Bombay.

We cannot point out in a clearer light the pernicious effect of the grievances which we are now about to bring to your notice, than by stating that the merchants of Bengal, who were formerly in the habit of trading largely in Cotton to China but who, in consequence of the very great annoyances and troubles which they through their agents experienced from the combinations and connivances of the very small number of Hongs which now exist in Canton, and the immense losses sustained in consequence, have, for the last three or four years, left off trading altogether in that article and have actually sold their largest ships to us, and now they do not trade in a single bale of Cotton to that quarter, but then they have several other equally extensive and important staple articles of merchandizes the produce of that country to trade in, and in which they employ their capital and trade to every part of the world with advantage; such is not the case with us, the merchants of Bombay we have no other staple article of trade, but Cotton only, and in which we are suffering very extensively for the last four or five years. Had the losses been moderate we would not have murmured, but the few numbers of Hong which are now remaining do by a combination among themselves, offer such prices for our cargoes as they please, and at the same time demand as unreasonable prices for their own goods and in this their conduct we suffer very great loss and we doubt not but the Company's trade there is also suffering in the same manner. It is an express regulation of the Chinese Government that there shall always be more, but not less, than ten Hongs in number and they alone shall trade with all the foreign nations, and according to this rule the business had been carried on for a long period of time, but now there are scarcely half the number of Hongs required by the regulation and of these the opulent Hongs seldom engage in trade with individuals; but confine their speculation with the Honorable Company to whom the supply of Tea insures them large and permanent advantages, so that there are only two or three other inferior Hongs who deal with individual merchants, but then they do not possess sufficient means to encounter the whole of the extensive foreign commerce of Canton,—they however take as much advantage as they can of the foreigners who have no other source of disposing of their merchandize but to these few Hongs alone, and the latter when constrained for means very frequently force their goods on a declining market at a considerable loss, of which the opulent Hongs then take the advantage and thus our trade is exposed there to very great losses. The first step to be taken to relieve us from this grievance is to represent these hardships to the

Viceroy of Canton, and to desire him to make up the full number of Hongs as originally established, as indeed by doing so we hope to be very much relieved. It is highly probable that the existing Hongs are extremely averse to the opening of any new Hong as it would pave a way for competition with them and deprive them of the existing nefarious means of speculation, so that they have used, and will again use, their whole influence to resist the establishment of a new Hong but we trust with confidence that when the true state of our sufferings were laid before the Viceroy he will certainly feel obliged to complete the Hongs to its original numbers.

The next heavy grievance is that it is usual among these people when one of the Hongs becomes insolvent their Government compels the other Hongs to pay it's debt which they pay in principal only by instalments of four, five or six years, but the the Hongs, to retrieve themselves of these losses, impose a kind of tax or duty upon the goods called the "Hong yung duty" which however is so heavy as to accumulate in one year suffieient to discharge a debt of a million of Dollars but what is most strange in the case that this duty is never removed or put an end to even after the debt of the insolvent Hong is discharged but, on the contrary, made perpetual, the Imperial duty on goods is comparatively small and very trifling and we doubt not but the British Factory at Canton must be perfectly aware of all these circumstances.

The third grievance is the strict prohibition to the China shop keepers and individuals not to buy or sell any goods whatever (for which the Hong alone is privileged) to the foreigners, be its value however small and this restriction is now carried so far that even if a small article is bought from any other Chinese, the Hong peremptorily decline allowing it's shipment and thus the foreigners and particularly our agents are very frequently obliged to give up the article, however cheap it may have been purchased, and obliged to take the same from the Hongs at the price they may please to fix and thus we are on every side reduced to very great loss

We truly assure your Honorable Board that we have suffered so very extensively and are so much annoyed in this trade that had we other means of investing our capital as our brother merchants of Bengal we would have left off this trade long before now but we have no other staple article to trade in besides Cotton and should we attempt to part with our ships we fear we can hardly find a purchaser for half their value.

Such is the deplorable state of our trade we therefore most earnestly beg and implore the interference and protection of your Honorable Board beseeching you will please to take this our humble Representation into your most indulgent and favorable consideration and recommend it strongly to the attention of the Select Committee of the Supercargoes at Canton to adopt some early and efficient means of relieving us from the several grievances above enumerated, as, without such assistance, our ruin will be certain. Under the existing difficulties and losses most of the opulent ship owners of this place have been obliged to let their ships to the paltry freight of under twenty Rupees per Candy rather than expose themselves to loss by trading themselves, and this freight will scarce pay them half of the charges they incur on the voyage and the anchorage they pay in China, and all these hardships they term consequence of the confederacy of the Hongs. Upon a favorable reception of this our humble address, by your Honorable Board, it is our intention to instruct our agents in Canton to afford their cooperation to the Select Committee in the best measures to be adopted for the attainment of the desired object.

We trust with confidence that the most lively interest which have been always so conspicuously evinced by your Honorable Board on every occasion when the welfare of the subject, or the commercial prosperity of the Presidency, required it, will be equally manifested on the present occasion, by a timely reference of the subject to the attention of the authorities at China with such necessary and strong instructions not only to insure the relief sought for but likewise to give every protection to our agents, and our trade in that quarter as may from time be required and necessary to bring this important branch of our trade to it's former footing.

We have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your, most obedient & humble Servants.

BOMBAY, 11th May, 1829.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

N°. 187 of 1829. Commercial Department.

To Framjee Cowasjee, and other Merchants of Bombay.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Memorial dated the 11th Instant, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acquaint you, that a copy has been sent to the Select Committee of Supra Cargoes at Canton, to whose most favorable consideration and offices it has been recommended.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13th May, 1829.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

	THERMOMETER. night.	noon,	BARO-METER.	WIND
1	48	64	30.20	Cloudy with drizzling rain—fresh breeze N.
2	49	60	30.15	Cloudy—with a fresh breeze N. a N. W.
3	51	62	30.20	,, moderate breeze N.
4	53	64	30.10	Fine weather—light breeze ,,
5	51	64	30.20	,, strong breeze ,,
6	43	62	30.40	,, ,, ,,
7	38	58	30.30	,, moderate breeze ,,
8	42	64	30.30	,, ,, ,,
9	50	65	30.30	,, light breeze N. W.
10	48	66	30.25	,, ,, N.
11	50	64	30.25	,, latterly a fresh breeze ,,
12	47	64	30.30	,, ,, ,,
13	46	64	30.20	,, latterly moderate breeze ,,
14	48	66	30.30	,, moderate breeze ,,
15	48	66	30.30	,, light breeze ,,
16	46	65	30.30	,, light breeze variable S. E. a N. E.
17	44	64	30.30	,, part, first latter cloudy, light airs a N. E.
18	48	66	30.35	,, light breeze N. E. a S
19	48	66	30.30	,, moderate breeze N. E.
20	46	62	30.20	,, fresh breeze N. E. a N. W.
21	46	60	30.30	Fine weather—fresh breeze N
22	38	58	30.40	,, ,, ,,
23	39	56	30.40	,, ,, N. E.
24	39	56	30.30	,, moderate breeze ,,
25	40	60	30.35	,, light breeze vble. S. E. a N. W
26	43	63	30.30	,, ,, N. E.
27	45	61	30.30	,, strong breeze N.
28	40	58	30.30	,, light breeze ,,
29	40	60	30.20	,, ,, ,,
30	42	63	30.20	,, ,, ,,
31	45	65	30.10	,, ,, ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
26	Am. Schooner Chinchillie,	Meek,	Sandwich Islands
28	,, Ship Walter,	Mac Michael,	Liverpool
30	,, ,, Howqua,	Henchman,	Sandwich Islands
JANY 2	Sp. Brig Triunfo,	Tayag,	Manila
,,	Sard. Schooner Gabriella,		San Blas

DECEMBER	SAILED		TO
18	French Corvette La Favorite,	Capt. La Place,	CochinChina
20	Brit Barque Merope,	Parkyns,	Hobart Town
21	,, Sherburne,	White,	Calcutta
,,	H. C. S. Ernsad,	Corstorphine,	ditto
24	Spanish Barque Espina,	Ramirez,	Manila
27	Neth Brig Pieter und Karel.	Poppen,	Batavia
,,	Sp. Ship Union,	Echevarria,	Manila
29	Port Barque Angelica,	Almeida,	Goa
30	H. C. S. Castle Huntly,	Drummond,	London
,,	,, ,, Astell,	Laurence,	ditto
31	Brit Ship Ganges,	Ardlie,	Singapore
JANY. 2	,, Barque Jamesina,	Hector,	Bombay
,,	Port. Ship Novo Dourado,		Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

Per *Merope*, Lieut Holman R. N., & R. W. Poe Esqr.
Per *Sherburne*, Mrs. White and child
Per *Ernaad*, W. H. Peach Esqr.
Per *Castle Huntly*, James Brooke Esqr.

DIED, at Canton, on the 31st ultimo, Rees Thomas Esqr. Chief Officer of the H. C. S. Balcarras.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JANUARY 3rd, 1831.

IMPORTS.					
Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty	
Assafetida		5			
Benglesdermat		9 a	10	Peeul	
Bees wax		96			
Betel nut New		24 a	25		
Birds nests		34 a	40	Catty	
Black wood or Ebony		26 a	30	Peeul	
Camphor Malay		2			
Cloves Molucca		14 a	26	Catty	
Mauritius		25 a	30		
Cochineal		15 a	18		
Copper South American		260 a	350		
Do. at Lintin for exportation		24 a	26		
Do. Japan	none	27			
Coral Fragments		25 a	27	Peeul	
COTTON Bombay Old Ts. 7 New Ts.		30 a	50		
Bengal		8 a	9.2		
Madras		8.8 a	9		
COTTON GOODS British		9			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a	6		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a	5½	Piece	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a	3		
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a	2		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2 a	2½		
Cotton yarn		30 a	60	Picul	
Cow Bezoar		30		Catty	
Cubear		25 a	26		
Cutch Pegue		3½ a	4		
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a	90		
Elephant's Teeth		60 a	85		
Fishmaws		40 a	70		
Flints	Cts.	50 a	60		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Peeul	
Ginseng crude,		50 a	54		
Iron bar		2¾			
ditto Rod		3¾ a	4		
Lead		4¾ a	5		
Mace		none			
Myrrh		15 a	30		
Nutmegs		50			
Olibanum		3 a	5		
Opium Patna		960			
Benares		960		Chest	
Damaun Malwa		565			
Companys do.		575			
Turkey		550		Peeul	
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a	6		
Pepper Malay		6½			
Putchuck		11 a	12		
Quicksilver		74 a	75		
Rattans		2½ a	3		
Rice		1.80 a	2		
Rose Maloes		42			
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5		Peeul	
ditto Lintin		6 a	8		
Salt Fish		3 a	3½		
Sandalwood		10 a	14		
Sapanwood		2½			
Shark's fins		15 a	18		
Smalts		12 a	28		
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a	7	Cwt.	
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.60 a	1.70	Yard.	
Camlets English		20 a	21		
Dutch, narrow 20 a 21,	broad,	30 a	32	Piece	
Long-ells, ditto		7 a	7¾		

IMPORTS.					
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4 a	6	Each	
Fox		70 Cts.			
Rabbits		40 a	50	100	
Seal		1½			
Sea Otter		50 a	60	Each	
Land Otter		4 a	6		
Spelter		4		Peeul	
Tin plates		11 a	12	Box	
Tin,		15 a	16½	Peeul	

EXPORTS.					
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½		Peeul	
Anniseeed star		13 a	14		
Ditto oil of		2½		Catty	
Bamboo canes		12		1000	
Brass Leaf		52		Box	
Camphor at Macao.	23 a 24; here	28 a	30		
Cassia „	9 a 10. „	12 a	13		
Ditto Buds		16 a	17		
China Root		none			
Cubebs		none			
Dragon's blood		80 a	100	Peeul	
Galangal		5½			
Gamboge		none			
Glass beads		25 a	26		
Hartall		12 a	13		
Mother o Pearl Shells		none			
Musk		70 a	90	Catty	
Nankeens Compy's 1st		80 a	82		
2d. do. 1st sort 65 a 66	2nd.	56 a	60		
3d. do. do.		45 a	50	100	
Blue		72 a	78		
Small		none			
Oil of Cassia		1½		Catty	
Rhubarb		none			
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		280			
Ditto Tsatlee		335 a	340		
Canton	Taels	195 a	250		
Sugar raw		4			
Pingfa		5.2			
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	12 a	13		
Do. Canton, 1st sort		none			
2d. sort		8½ a	8¾		
Tea Bohea	Taels	15 a	17		
Congo		21 a	28		
Campoy		none		Peeul	
Souchong		19 a	36		
Peko		50 a	60		
Ankoi		15 a	20		
Hyson		44 a	60		
ditto Skin		15 a	20		
ditto Young		34 a	40		
Gunpowder		50 a	56		
Twankay		24 a	28		
Tortoise Shell		none			
Turmerick		6			
Tutenague		13			
Vermilion		44 a	45	Box	
White lead		10		Peeul	
Whanghees	scarce			1000	

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 0½d. a 4s, 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.

	PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
DECEMBER	392	905	354760	77	905	69685	593½	545	323457	1062½	747902
In the previous 8 months	3425		2847620	1261		1028965	9396½		5458815	14082½	9335400
Consumption to 1st Jany. 1831.	3817		3202380	1338		1098650	9990		5782272	15145	10083302
Stock at Lintin do. do.	1248			203			4000			5451	

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

There is little alteration in the Cotton market since our last, excepting that a few parcels have been disposed of, at about our former quotations.

In Opium much activity has prevailed during the last ten days, and the prices of every description of the Indian drug have been steadily advancing. Many time sales of Malwa have been made, and the cash sales have only been restricted by a scarcity of money among the Chinese. Turkey Opium has lately fallen, and sales have been made at $ 550 der Picul.

In the manufacturing districts much dissension has arisen among the Cotton spinners, in consequence of the extensive introduction of the Cotton yarn from Europe, which it is supposed has greatly interfered with the labor of the lower classes. No depression however in the price of this article has been experienced, although it remains in common with most others at this moment, in little demand.

Quicksilver seems on the advance. Raw Silk has declined in price, and very little of good quality now remains on hand.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 MONDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1831. NO. 2

CANTON.

PEKING. November 28th 1830. The latest intelligence from Cashgar has greatly annoyed the Emperor. The General Yung-gan was ordered to collect from Ili and other places all the troops he could, and with them proceed to the position of the invading enemy. Instead of doing this the General wrote to Peking that the enemy were in great force, and it was not in his power to meet them, but he would take care of Aksa and other towns till reinforcements could arrive. On the same day that this statement came before the Emperor, a letter arrived from Peih-chang, the President at Hoten, saying that the An-tse-yen invaders had not reached that place. There were only banditti who had risen to plunder and he required but 2000 troops to put them down. A few hours before the Emperor had given orders to be sent to Chang-ling, to seize Yung-gan instantly, and forward him to Peking to answer for his inexplicable inactivity. But, on receiving Peih-chang's report, he directs that the pusillanimous, cowardly, worthless, Manchow Tartar Yung-gan, being undeserving of so much trouble, should be given under custody to Peih-chang to take care of him.

NEW COMET. The Chinese have communicated to foreigners, the fact of a comet being apparent in the east south east, an hour or two before sunrise. About four o'clock in the morning it is seen nearly 30 degrees above the horizon. Ten or twelve days have elapsed since it was first noticed. The Hong Merchant,——who is a bit of an Astronomer, says it is in the Constellation, TEEN-SHE-YUEN. Its appearance at this period, while the An-tse-yen are invading the N. W. frontier, is regarded as very ominous.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The recent intelligence from France is of so remarkable a nature, rendered still more interesting, by the novel mode of it's reaching us, across the continent of America, that we regret having omitted giving it a place in our last number, although not strictly within the scope of subjects proposed to be treated of in the Register. It is a good adage however "*Better late than never*" and we trust the particulars will still be interesting to many of our readers. Amid the sympathy that will be felt for the fallen fortunes, however merited, of the ill fated family who have thrice forfeited a throne, the friends of humanity must rejoice that so important a revolution should be effected without bloodshed, or interruption of the public tranquillity.

The Schooner "Gabrielle" from San Blas, (Coast of Mexico) brings Mexican Papers up to the 27th October, and the following is an extract of their contents relative to France.

Registro Oficial of Mexico 11th October, 1830.

A courier from Vera Cruz arrived yesterday announcing the arrival of the French Packet N°. 5 from Bordeaux 3rd of August bringing the following intelligence. The arbitrary acts of the King, dissolving the chamber of deputies before they were all assembled, the establishment of a Censorship of the press, and the violation of the Charter, have been the cause of an insurrection in Paris. The national Guard, a part of the Garrison, and the Parisians, took possession of the Palace of the Tuilleries on the 29th July, likewise of all the public offices, and appointed a provisional Government composed of Jacques Lafitte, Casimir Perrier, Count Lobau Schonen, Audry de Puiraveau, and Manguin, Baron Louis minister of the Finances, and the Count Alexandre de la Borde prefect of the department of the Seine. The principal towns of the kingdom have followed the example, and every where the tri-colored flag was soon hoisted. The deputies that had already arrived at Paris met immediately, and the King sent them a commission of three Peers of France, Semonville, d' Argoult, and Pastoret, proposing the resignation of the Crown in favor of his son the Duke of Angouleme. The abdication was accepted, but not the condition.

P. S. We have seen French newspapers of three days later than those already extracted, and learn that the Duke of Orleans had been appointed lieutenant General of France by the Chamber of deputies. The new Ministry consists of

Dupont de l' Eure	Justice
Baron Louis	Finances
General Gerard	War
Admiral de Rigny	Navy
Guizot	Foreign affairs
Casimir Perrier	Interior

Registro Oficial of Mexico 20th October. An English man of war from Jamaica brings later accounts from Europe than those we already possess. It appears that the Duke of Orleans in his capacity of Lieutenant General, had convoked the Chambers on the 2nd August, and presented to them Charles the Tenth's abdication of the Crown for himself and in behalf of his son, having retired first to the Chateau of Rambouillet: he demanded at the same time a passport to leave the kingdom and to go to England, an escort of 1000 men, and an annuity of 4 millions of Francs, which were granted without delay. Having repented of his own act he wished to retract the resignation on the following day, but the Parisians sent immediately 16,000 men to Rambouillet having engaged all the carriages to convey them, and on the 3rd the palace was surrounded by 40,000 men under arms.

El Sol. Mexico 27th October. On the 6th of August the Chambers met again and declared that as the Throne of France was vacant in consequence of the resignation of Charles X. it was the interest of the French people to make some alterations in their Charter, and to offer the Crown of France to His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans. Both points being unanimously carried, the Chambers received an answer from the Royal Duke on the 9th accepting the Crown and the terms under which it had been proposed. In the mean time Charles the 10th and family left Rambouillet for Cherbourg, where they chartered two American vessels and sailed for England. They arrived at Portsmouth on the 17th August, and were awaiting an answer from the British Government to their request of landing in Great Britain. General Lafayette had been appointed Commander in Chief of the National Guard.

DEPARTURES FROM CHINA. In the H. C. S. Canning, via Cape of Good Hope, two gentlemen long resident in this country have taken their departure. It is, in both cases we believe, intended as final; and we are unwilling to omit the occasion of paying a passing tribute of respect expressive of the esteem in which they are held in our society. JOHN REEVES and NATHAN DUNN Esqrs, are the two individuals to whom we refer. Mr. Reeves, has been during his long stay among us, and more particularly since the departure and death of his friend Dr. Livingstone, the most devoted to natural science and the useful arts and manufactures, in China, of all the foreign residents; his sterling worth has long been esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Dunn, of the Society of Friends, has, we understand, made a large collection of the productions of nature, and the works of art, in China, which he has sent to the United States. His Museum there has attracted the notice, and received the commendations of the scientific and curious throughout the whole country. A taste for useful occupation and rational amusement in leisure hours was, we believe, the distinguishing feature in the character of both these gentlemen, and we sincerely hope they will have many successors in the same honorable career.

Lt. HOLMAN

We have also to notice the recent departure of the adventurous HOLMAN, for Van Dieman's land and New South Wales, whence we believe he contemplates making the circuit of the globe visiting some of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean,

the West coast of America, and penetrating across that continent to the United States.

We can hardly imagine an object of more striking interest than to contemplate this remarkable traveller pursuing his course, in utter darkness, through remote and half civilized regions, without attendant or friend, entering into the enjoyments of life with the keenest relish and encountering it's vicissitudes with the happiest equanimity. The remembrance of his pleasing and gentlemanlike qualities will long be cherished by his friends in China.

Hail, holy light, offspring of Heav'n first born!
. . . . but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. Yet not the more
Cease I to wander. . . . .

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

Want of space and want of time preclude our offering such remarks as occur to us regarding the Petition to Parliament contained in our present number, expressing, nearly the unanimous sentiments of the British Subjects in China, not in the service of the East India Company;—sentiments sanctioned by an experience derived from forty year's uninterrupted residence in this country.

The object of the Petitioners, which demands most urgent attention, is perhaps the appointment of public functionaries in China, with similar powers to those exercised by Ambassadors and Consuls in Turkey, embracing criminal jurisdiction over the subjects of their respective states. It is observed in Eton's "Survey of the Turkish Empire." "By treaty with "the Porte, it is stipulated that in all criminal cases, wherein "subjects of the Porte are not concerned, Ambassadors or "Consuls shall punish the criminals according to the laws "of their country."—In practice however, we believe the jurisdiction has not, by any means, been so restricted, but has extended to all criminal cases.

One of the latest works "Macfarlane's Constantinople" states. "For very many years no such thing as an execution "of Franks, by Turkish law, had been seen in the Levant, "where offenders are given over to their respective Consuls, "who take into their own hands their punishment if the of-"fence be light, or send them home to be tried by the laws "of their country if serious."

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned British subjects in China.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners having long submitted in silence to the oppressive and corrupt rule of the Chinese Government, consider it a duty alike owing to their country and to themselves to bring their grievances to the notice of Your Honorable House, at this important crisis, when the regulation of British intercourse with China engages the attention of the legislature, in consequence of the approaching termination of the East India Company's charter.

While British intercourse with every other considerable state in the world is regulated by international treaties, that with the Chinese Empire is abandoned to the arbitrary control of the local authorities of Canton, a venal and corrupt class of persons, who having purchased their appointments, study only the means of amassing wealth by extortion and injustice, equally unrestrained by their own, and unopposed by the Governments whose subjects they oppress. For the attainment of this end, severe burdens are imposed upon commerce, unsanctioned by, and frequently in defiance of, commands from the Imperial Government at Peking; to which the most erroneous reports are made of occurrences in this remote province, while no means of counteraction by opposing statements, are in any way afforded to your petitioners.

From the earliest period of British subjects resorting to this Empire, trade has been the sole object, a desire to promote which, and sometimes, (it must be admitted,) a nervous anxiety for it's preservation, have subjected foreigners to privations and treatment to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of the world. China was too remote from England, and the commerce was too limited to render it, in former years, a subject of much national interest; but during the whole course of the eighteenth, and still more during the present century, it has been gradually encreasing, in defiance of Chinese restrictions, until it has reached a point of such important magnitude, as, your petitioners feel satisfied, will raise the anxiety of your Honorable House to place it, if it be possible, upon a permanent and honorable basis.

Your petitioners entertain a firm belief that much may be obtained from the fears, but that nothing will ever be conceded by the good will, of the Chinese Government. In confirmation of this opinion the attention of your Honorable House need only be entreated to the total failure of both the Embassies to the Court of Peking in every respect, except the high principle which was maintained in the refusal to acquiesce in humiliating and degrading requisitions; which, your petitioners are convinced produced, a moral effect of the most beneficial tendency upon the minds of the Chinese. That these Embassies were undertaken with a view to the improvement of the condition of British subjects in China, your petitioners are deeply sensible, and indeed find this expressed in the instructions from His Majesty's Ministers to Lord Macartney. "Under these circumstances it would "become the dignity and character of His Majesty, to extend "his paternal regard to these, his distant subjects, even if the "commerce and prosperity of the nation were not concerned in "their success, and to claim the Emperor of China's particular "protection of them, with that weight which is due to the re-"quisition of one great sovereign to another." Your petitioners trust that His Majesty's Government may ever be influenced by similar opinions. It is with considerable regret however that your petitioners make another brief extract from the same instructions, unhappily still descriptive of the condition in which they remain. "Hitherto however Great Britain "has been obliged to pursue the trade with that country, under "circumstances the most discouraging, hazardous to its agents "employed in conducting it, and precarious to the various in-"terests involved in it. The only place where His Majesty's "subjects have the privilege of a factory is at Canton: the "fair competition of the market is there destroyed by as-"sociations of the Chinese. Our supercargoes are denied "open access to the tribunals of the country and to the equal "execution of its laws, and are kept altogether in a most "arbitrary state of depression, ill suited to the importance of "the concerns which are entrusted to their care, and scarcely "compatible with the regulations of civilized society."

The result of the two British Embassies, in common with those of all other European Governments, will forcibly suggest to your Honorable House, how little is to be gained in China, by any of the refinements of diplomacy.

The whole history of the foreign intercourse with this country demonstrates that a firm opposition to the arrogance and unreasonable pretensions of it's Government, even with imperfect means, has, sooner or later, been followed by an amicable and conciliatory disposition. While the Portuguese of Macao maintained their independence, they were treated by the Chinese Government with respect, and carried on an extensive and advantageous commerce; but when they adopted a servile course of policy, they were regarded with contempt, and a flourishing colony has gradually sunk into misery and decay. Even violence has frequently received friendly treatment at the hands of this Government, while obedience and conformity to it's arbitrary laws, have met only with the return of severity and oppression. In the history of English commerce with China, many instances of this description exist. When Admiral Drury, in compliance with the reiterated commands of the Canton Government, yielded up possession of Macao, which for several months had been garrisoned by a British force, the most contumelious and threatening proclamations were issued against him; and he was declared to have fled from a dread of the punishment which awaited him. About the same period, after a horde of pirates well known by the name of "Ladrones" had, for a succession of years, ravaged the southern coasts of the Empire, and committed numerous atrocities, their leader, a man of bold and determined character, was received in person by the Viceroy with every mark of respect, invested with a robe of honor, and ultimately nominated to an important official situation.

A British Admiral for his forbearance was despised, and treated with indignity; the leader of pirates and banditti

was, in reward of his atrocities, received with the most ceremonious attention, and was ranked among the nobility of the land. It is with no wish to advocate deeds of violence that these statements are made; but such is the people and such the Government of the Chinese Empire. This submissive spirit was exhibited in the most striking manner which can indicate the character of a nation when, at the last Tartar conquest, this most ancient Empire of the world, containing so many millions of comparatively civilized human beings was subdued by it's bitterest enemies, and yielded implicit obedience to a tribe of rude and ignorant barbarians.

Your petitioners earnestly entreat the consideration of your Honorable House to the fact, that the merciless and indiscriminating laws of China, as applied to foreigners, make no distinction between manslaughter and murder. In those cases (happily few) of the death of a native by the hand of a foreigner, the life of an individual of the same nation (it being immaterial whether the offender or not) is invariably demanded, without reference to the palliating circumstances recognized by the Chinese law, as modifying the offence and it's punishment, where natives alone are concerned. On all such occasions the Chief of the nation, supposed to be implicated, is required "to find out the guilty person, to point "out his name and deliver him up, that the local magistrate "may try and punish him," which having been proved by melancholy experience to mean nothing else than summary execution, he is in fact required to select and surrender a victim for strangulation, to appease the sanguinary malice of this Government. Such a requisition admits of but one reply, since no foreigners in China have authority from their own Governments to judge or deliver up even a guilty fellow subject: and, on the other hand, non-compliance is sure to be followed by a total suspension of trade with the nation concerned. The necessity of thus permitting the guilty to escape, in order to secure the safety of the innocent, is an evil deeply to be lamented, and loudly calling for the interposition of your Honorable House. It is much to the honor of the British Factory that, since the year 1784, when an innocent man was seized and executed by the Government of Canton, a firm and effectual resistance has been made against the enforcement of this unjust requisition, though such resistance has invariably given rise to suspension of commercial intercourse, and long protracted discussions with the Government.

While your petitioners acknowledge it as an undeniable principle, that foreigners should yield obedience to the laws of the country in which they reside, they submit that this doctrine cannot be maintained in favor of a Government which, like the Chinese, withholds from foreigners the protection of its laws, and whose power is felt only in a system of unceasing oppression pursued on the avowed principle of considering every other people as placed many degrees below it's own in the scale of human beings.

Your petitioners will now briefly advert to some of the principal commercial disabilities to which they are subjected. English Ships were formerly admitted to trade at various ports; Amoy, Limpo, and the islands of Chusan and Formosa: but, of late, the entire foreign commerce of this vast Empire has been restricted to the single port of Canton, where the exorbitant harbour dues operate as a virtual exclusion of the smaller class of shipping. While the privilege of dealing with foreigners is confined to some ten or twelve licensed native merchants, such is the oppressive conduct of the local authorities towards these individuals, by a systematic course of constantly recurring exactions and generally harsh treatment, that respectable and wealthy men cannot be prevailed on to accept the privilege, though earnestly urged by the Government to do so, for the purpose of supplying vacancies arising from deaths and bankruptcies. The Government being thus unable to maintain, in an efficient state, the limited medium of intercourse which they have established, and prohibiting foreigners from renting warehouses, in which to deposit their cargoes, there is no adequate competition nor any chance of obtaining the fair market value of a commodity; an evil the more deeply felt in consequence of nearly all the imports for the year necessarily arriving about the same time, during the few months when the periodical winds are favorable in the China sea. From the moment a foreign vessel arrives, her business is liable to be delayed by underlings of the Custom house, on frivolous pretexts, for the sake of extorting unauthorised charges—the duty on her import cargo is levied in an arbitrary manner by low unprincipled men, who openly demand bribes,—it is, consequently, of uncertain amount, and, by the addition of local exactions, exceeds, by many times, the rates prescribed by the Imperial Tariff, which appear to be, in general, moderate, although so little attended to in practice, that it is scarcely possible to name any fixed charge except on a very few articles.

It is unnecessary to occupy the time of your Honorable House, by dwelling on the individual and national loss arising from this oppressive and corrupt system. It would be equally out of place to enter into a detail of the many studied indignities heaped upon foreigners by the acts of this Government, and by contumelious edicts placarded on the walls of their very houses, representing them as addicted to the most revolting crimes, with no other object than to stamp them in the eyes of the people as a barbarous, ignorant, and depraved race, every way inferior to themselves, thereby exciting the lower orders to treat them with habitual insolence. Suffice it to say that no privation or discomfort is too minute to escape notice, in the pursuit of this ever present purpose. Free air and exercise are curtailed, by precluding access to the country, or beyond the confined streets in the immediate vicinity of their habitations. Even the sacred ties of domestic life are disregarded, in the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, rendered unavoidable by a capricious prohibition against foreign ladies residing in Canton, for which there appears to be no known law, and no other authority than the plea of usage.

Your petitioners consider it a duty which they owe to truth and justice to declare to your Honorable House, that they attribute the evils which have been enumerated to the nature and character of the Chinese Government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the agents of the East India Company, who have on various occasions opposed effectual resistance to many of them, which could not have been attempted by individuals pursuing their separate interests, and unconnected by any bond of union. The servants of the Company have insisted on being heard by the Government, and have maintained the right of addressing it in the Chinese language, when that has been denied to other foreigners. Privileges have thus been repeatedly gained, and the most serious evils averted.

The influence which the East India Company has acquired by its extensive dealings, furnishes the strongest evidence of the importance of foreign commerce to this self-sufficient people. Your petitioners are however of opinion that, to place the commercial interests of Great Britain on that fair and equitable footing to which they are entitled, a higher authority is required, emanating directly from His Majesty, as a medium of communication with the Canton Government, as well as with the Imperial Court at Peking; which would remove the impression prevalent among the Chinese authorities, that foreigners in China have forfeited the protection of their own sovereigns, as is the case with natives of China who leave their country. Your petitioners would anticipate the most beneficial results from the permanent residence at Peking of a representative of His Majesty instructed to act with becoming spirit in protecting the interests of his countrymen; an arrangement which, they believe, was considered of such importance as to be one of the principal objects of the last Embassy. And as the Russians, who conduct the trade on the frontiers between that Empire and China, have long had the privilege of resorting to Peking, to acquire the language in a College expressly established for the purpose, it is reasonable to suppose that the residence there of British subjects would, if insisted on be also tolerated, more particularly as they would no longer have to contend with the religious and political jealousy of the Roman Catholic Missionaries formerly established at Peking, but now dismissed.

The successful termination of the Burmese war and the approximation of British dominion in India to the confines of China are well known in this country, and a remonstrance from the British Government would, your petitioners have reason to believe, be received with a deference and attention never yet accorded to any Embassy, all of which have been conducted on the erroneous principle of attempting to negotiate for that which, if firmly demanded, could not have been withheld, while the Embassadors have been designated "tribute bearers" and recognized in no other light than that of public officers deputed by inferior Princes to offer presents and acknowledge vassalage to the supreme Sovereign of the earth. But your petitioners cannot deny to the Chinese Government

the credit of having hitherto successfully triumphed over European power and dignity. The ruler of this most ancient Empire has seen the representatives of the Monarchs of other countries bear tribute to his throne, and, in many instances, prostrate themselves in the dust before him, while he has treated their abject and submissive spirit with the general indifference which it deserved.

Unless through the direct intervention of His Majesty's Government, in communication with the Court of Peking, your petitioners fear that no material extension of British commerce, or effectual amelioration of the humiliating condition of British subjects, in China, can be expected. If unattainable by the course suggested, your petitioners indulge a hope that the Government of Great Britain, with the sanction of the legislature, will adopt a resolution worthy of the nation, and, by the acquisition of an insular possession near the coast of China, place British commerce, in this remote quarter of the globe, beyond the reach of future despotism and oppression.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that Your Honorable House will take the premises into your consideration, and grant such relief as to your wisdom may appear expedient.

And your petitioners will ever pray. &c.

CANTON, CHINA. 24th December, 1830.

Thomas Beale,	*William Jardine,*	*A. Grant,*
Jas. H. Rodgers,	*James Matheson,*	*John Crockett,*
William Dallas,	*John Macvicar,*	*James Boucaut,*
J. R. Morrison Junr.	*James Innes,*	*J. Rees,*
William Haylett,	*John C. Whiteman,*	*Wm. Mc. Kay,*
H. Wright,	*R. Turner,*	*D. Wilson,*
Thomas Allport,	*C. Fearon,*	*H. Tudor,*
Arthur S. Keating,	*A. P. Boyd,*	*Richd A. J. Roe,*
Fs. Hollingworth,	*John Templeton,*	*Edward Parry,*
Thomas C. Beale,	*W. H. Harton,*	*Chas. Markwick,*
Alexander Matheson,	*J. W. H. Ilbery,*	*L. Just Junr,*
Henry S. Robinson,	*J. Henry,*	*Jehangier Cursetjee,*
D. Manson,	*R. Markwick,*	*Framjee Pestonjee,*
R. Browne,	*G. R. Johnson,*	*Sorabjee Cowasjee,*
George Horback,	*Nasserwanjee Framjee,*	*Marvanjee Hormajee,*
Burjorjee Manuckjee,	*Burjorjee Framjee,*	

CANTON, 28th December, 1830.

Charles Marjoribanks Esqr., President & Select Committee.

Gentlemen, We have the honor to enclose the copy of a Petition which we have felt ourselves called upon to address to the House of Commons, at the present juncture, praying for the adoption of some measures which may tend to ameliorate the humiliating condition of British subjects, in common with other foreigners, in China—a condition equally injurious to national character as adverse to the extension of British Commerce, for which this great Empire presents so wide a field, if freed from the obstructions occasioned by the corrupt administration of the local authorities of Canton.

Trusting the subject will be deemed of sufficient importance to merit your co-operation in the attainment of the end in view, We are, &c.

To William Jardine Esqr., and the British Subjects resident in China whose names are subscribed to the Petition to the House of Commons.

Gentlemen, We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter accompanying a copy of the petition addressed by you to the House of Commons entreating the interposition of the legislature for redress of those grievances and oppressions to which you are subjected by the Government of this country.

The amelioration of the condition of British subjects in China has ever been the earnest desire of the representatives of the East India Company. It is too intimately connected with their own immediate respectability and interests to have been otherwise. It is a subject which can never be remote from our anxious consideration, and it is to us a source of agreeable reflection that such privileges and immunities as have been gained or preserved are attributable, not so much to any merits or exertions of its servants, as to the existence of a powerful and influential body, independently of its commercial transactions, known to possess the Government of one of the largest Empires in Asia, and which, in the absence of any other than diplomatic interference on the part of Great Britain, (and that interference has been tried and failed,) has, we believe, afforded the only effectual means of resisting the innovations and oppressions to which foreign commerce with China is unceasingly exposed.

We have felt it our duty to forward to the Court of Directors a copy of your petition to parliament, accompanied with our opinion on the leading subjects to which it has reference. We are, &c. (Signed by the Committee.)

CANTON, 3rd January, 1831.

POPULATION OF CHINA during the Ming Dynasty from from A.D. 1390 to 1619 inclusive, taken from a work published by the Emperor Kien-lung.

About the year 1390.	
Families	16,052,860
Persons	60,545,812
A.D. 1500.	
Families	9,113,446
Persons	53,281,158
A.D. 1619.	
Families	10,621,436
Persons	60,692,856

COMMERCIAL PERSECUTION.

Mr. Editor, An old man about 60 years of age, who was recently in a very bad state of health, has been seized and imprisoned by order of Governor Le, who has, it is said made up his mind, to transport him to Ili the Chinese Botany Bay. The person alluded is the brother of an old man, lately deceased, who in the capacity of linguist and hong merchant, was in connexion with Christian Merchants, nearly thirty years. Being since his brother's death in charge of the business and of two young sons, one of whom now holds the Hong licence. The old man in prison, has by strict economy, stern integrity, knowledge of, and attention to business, raised the character, and increased the resources, of the house an hundred fold. Although fifth or sixth in numerical order among the Hong merchants; in the business he transacted, especially for the English Company, he was second only to the senior merchant. Under such circumstances he not only increased the resources of the Hong, but likewise added considerably to his private property. Well—but the reader may ask, what has all this to do with his being thrown into prison? In reply, Mr. Editor I believe I am borne out by facts, when I say that the above circumstances, being wrested by the envy and malice of some—(it is said two of his fellow merchants)—are the real grounds of his present persecution. They have represented to the Governor, that he held a sort of traitorous intercourse with the English, and that his prosperity was the wages of his treason! They have sent round the public offices, and among the people a report, that this old man was in hostile league with the Company's servants against all the other Teamen and Hong Merchants; and, moreover being supposed rich, the Governor of Canton has entered into the persecution, to put some money into the pockets of his underlings in office, and to gratify his malice, on a man, whom the English seemed to support.

But, when a native is persecuted for what the Governor chooses to call a traitorous intercourse with certain foreign nations, the act is an indirect accusation against these foreigners themselves. And if a native zealous for the commercial interests of foreigners, in connexion with his own and active, intelligent, and laborious in his trading transactions, is to be accused by his lazy heedless or malicious brethren to the Government—to what a bad state is the commercial intercourse reduced!

Still, I hear some body say, what can we do?—What is practicable I know not, but what is desirable, it is not difficult to tell. "An American" has in your pages advocated implicit submission; and an Englishman has pleaded for prudent resistance, my opinion Mr. Editor is that the foreign merchants of all nations in China ought to petition their respective Governments, to come and help them, to put the intercourse with this great, but proud insolent nation, on a more respectable footing.

December, 1830. A SCOTCHMAN.

BIRTH. At Macao, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Christopher Fearon Esqr. of a daughter.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JANUARY 17th, 1838.

IMPORTS.

Amber		Sp. Drs.	8	a 14	Catty
Assafetida			5	a 9	} Pecul
Biche de-mar			9	a 10	
Bicho superior			36	a	
Beeswax			24	a 25	
Betelnouti Nuts			35	a 40	Catty
Birds nests			2	a	Pecul
Black wood or Ebony			14	a 26	Catty
Camphor Malay			25	a 30	
Cloves Molucca			15	a 18	
Mauritius			260	a 350	
Cochineal			24	a 26	
Copper South American			27		
Do. at Lintin for exportation			25	a 27	Pecul
Do. Japan		None	60	a 50	
Coral Fragments			8	a 9	
COTTON Bombay Old Tr.			7	a 8	
Bengal			9	a 9.5	
Madras			9	a 9.2	
COTTON GOODS British					
Chintzes 28 yds.		Sp. Drs.	4½	a 6	
Longcloths 40 yds.			5	a 5½	} Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.			2½	a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds.			1½	a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes			2	a 2½	
Cotton yarn			30	a 60	— Picul
Cow Bezoar			30		— Catty
Cudbear			25	a 26	} Pecul
Cutch Pegue			3½	a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet			80	a 90	
Elephant's Teeth			60	a 85	
Fishmaws			40	a 70	
Flints		Cts.	50	a 60	
Gambier		Sp. Drs.	1	a 1½	
Ginseng crude,			50	a 54	
Iron bar			2¾		
ditto Rod			3¾	a 4	
Lead			4¾	a 5	
Mace				none	
Myrrh			15	a 30	
Nutmegs			50		
Olibanum			3	a 5	
Opium Patna		}	980		} Chest
Benares					
Damaun Malwa			570		
Companys do.			580		
Turkey			550		— Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets			5	a 6	
Pepper Malay			6½		} Pecul
Putchuck			11	a 12	
Quicksilver			70	a 72	
Rattans			2½	a 3	
Rice			2	a 2.20	
Rose Maloes			42		
Saltpetre at Whampoa			5		
ditto Lintin			6	a 8	
Salt Fish			3	a 3½	
Sandalwood			10	a 14	
Sapanwood			2½		
Shark's fins			15	a 18	
Smalts			12	a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits			6	a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,			1.60	a 1.70	— Yard.
Camlets English			20	a 21	} Piece
Dutch, narrow 20 a 21,		broad,	30	a 32	
Long-ells, ditto			7	a 7½	
Furs, Beaver		Sp. Drs.	4	a 6	Each
Fox		Cts.	70	a 80	
Rabbits			40	a 50	100
Seal			11		Each
Sea Otter			50	60	
Land Otter			6	a 8	
Spelter			4		Pecul
Tin, plates			11	a 12	Box
Tin,			15	a 16½	— Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum		Sp. Drs.	2		
Arnisseed star			3	a 4	Pecul
Ditto oil of			21		Catty
Bamboo canes			12		1000
Brass Leaf			52		— Box
Camphor at Macao.		23 a 24	here	28 a 30	
Cassia		9 a 10	"	12 a 13	
Ditto Buds				16 a 17	
China Root				none	
Cubebs				none	
Dragon's blood			80	a 100	Pecul
Galangal			5½		
Gamboge				none	
Glass beads			20	a 24	
Hartall			12	a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells				none	
Musk			70	a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st			80	a 82	} 100
2d. do. 1st sort 65 a 66		2nd.	56	a 60	
3d. do. do.			45	a 50	
Blue			72	a 78	
Small				none	
Oil of Cassia			1½		— Catty
Rhubarb				none	} Pecul
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan			280		
Ditto Tsatlee			335	a 340	
Canton		Taels		none	
Sugar raw			4.2	a 4.4	
Pingfa			5.5		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		Drs.	12	a 13	
Do. Canton, 1st sort				none	
2d. sort			8½	a 8¾	
Tea Bohea		Taels	15	a 17	
Congo			21	a 28	
Campoy				none	
Souchong			19	a 36	
Peko			50	a 60	
Ankoi			15	a 20	
Hyson			44	a 50	
ditto Skin			15	a 20	
ditto Young			34	a 40	
Gunpowder				none	
Twankay			24	a 28	
Tortoise Shell				none	
Turmerick			6		
Tutenague			13		
Vermilion			44		— Box
White lead			10		— Pecul
Whanghees		scarce			— 1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 0½d. a 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY	ARRIVED		FROM
6 Sp. Barque Ricafort,	Sunico,		Manila
16 Am. Ship Sultan,	Ebbets,		Sandwich Islands
JANUARY	SAILED		TO
6 H. C. S. Canning,	Baylis,		London
" " " Earl of Balcarras	Broughton,		"
7 Brit. Ship Hercules,	Wilson,		Madras
8 Sp. Barque Maria,	Pena,		Manila
" " " Rita,	Escovar,		"
8 Port. Brig Eliza	Botelho,		Damaun
10 Brit. Ship Caledonia,	Lyon,		Bombay
13 H. C. S. George the Fourth,	Barrow,		London
" " " Lord Lowther,	Fowler,		"

PASSENGERS,

Per *Ricafort*, L. De Souza Esqr.
" *Sultan*, Capt. Cole,
" *Canning*, John Reeves Esqr., Nathan Dunn Esqr. and Capt. Poole.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The only Cotton now in the importers' hands is a parcel of 3300 Bales of old staple of a very infesior quality. The remaining stock is now about 98,500 consisting of 54,000 Bombay, 15,500 Madras, and 29,000 Bengal; and the Hong merchants are considerable holders, the manufacturers relieving them of their purchases but very slowly; some demand has appeared for the Bengal staple owing to it's relative quantity being small, and the prices have, consequently, improved a little. It is not expected that more than 4 a 5,000 Bales will be required before the new year.

Quicksilver has been affected by a late considerable importation, but its present price is likely to be maintained (as the stock is in the hands of one opulent merchant who is capable of controling the market) till interfered with by fresh arrivals, when the price might decline.

Sugar has lately advanced, occasioned by an unexpected demand from Nankin and other northern markets.

The Tea market is completely cleared of Gunpowder by some late purchases for the American trade, but there, is no alteration in the other descriptions of Green Teas.

There has been a very deficient crop of Rice in some of the provinces, and this grain has experienced a sudden rise.

The Cotton Yarn lately imported (being principally of low numbers of which there is a stock already large) has tended much to reduce the price of those qualities and our quotations under a dull market generally may be given.

at	$ 28	a	30	per picul for Nos.	20	a	28
	44	a	48	,, ,, ,,	30	a	30
	55	a	60	,, ,, ,,	52	a	60

The Nos. 30 a 50 are recommended as most suitable to the present demand with a few only of the higher descriptions upwards to 82 as the cost of the finer sorts in England is too high.

In Opium very few sales have been made within the last ten days, and our quotations, though deviating little from our last, must be considered as nominal—as sales among the Chinese have taken place at prices rather below them.

The deliveries to the 15th instant amounted to 588 Chests viz: 234 Patna 68 Benares, 286 Malwa but, as some Junks have arrived, they may improve and produce a good total for the month.

Sycee Silver continues rather scarce at a premium of 6 per Cent—Gold $ 25¼ per Tael—no new Dollars to be obtained beyond a recent limited importation from San Blas.

The large importation of Piece Goods check an improvement in price. Metals and all European products continue low. Several parcels of Cochineal have been shipped for Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY	ARRIVED	FROM
6 Sp. Barque Ricafort,	Sunico,	Manila
16 Am. Ship Sultan,	Ebbets,	Sandwich Islands

JANUARY	SAILED	TO
6 H. G. S. Canning,	Bayliss,	London
,, ,, ,, Earl of Balcarras	Broughton,	,,
7 Brit. Ship Hercules,	Wilson,	Madras
8 Sp. Barque Maria,	Pena,	Manila
,, ,, ,, Rita,	Escovar,	,,

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1831. NO. 3

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA, & PENANG.

The British Barque Abgarris, Capt. Duncan, will sail for the above ports in all this month.

For particulars apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

We have pleasure in giving insertion to the following table, as likely to be useful to our commercial readers.

CANTON. Rates of Premium of Insurance, established for six months, from 20th October 1830, to 20th April 1831.

CHINA.

	Goods	Treasure
To Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	2½ p. ct. avoiding the Hurricane months.	2p.ct
New South Wales,	2½	2
Singapore, Manila,	1	¾
Malacca, Penang, Batavia,	1½	1
London H. C. Ships,	2½	2
ditto, via Singapore, in A.1 vessels,	3⅜	2⅝
or 'tween deck vessels E.I.		
Europe direct, 1st class ships,	3	2½
United States of America,	2½	2

Lintin risk ½ per ct. per month from 1st Novr. to 1st May.

Insurance payable in London or Calcutta in case of loss, and, to a certain extent, at Bombay or in China, may be effected on eligible risks, in the 9th Canton Insurance Office, and in branches of the various Insurance Offices established at Calcutta and Bombay having Agents in China, authorised to grant Policies; to the amount in all of more than two hundred thousand Pounds on any one bottom.

MACAO. The following is an extract from the table of duties levied by the Portuguese Government at Macao, since the 1st ultimo.

	Standard value per Picul,	Less 20 p. ct.	Duty 6 p. ct.
	Ts. m. c. c.	Ts. m. c. c.	Ts. m. c. c.
Cotton	5. 0. 0. 0	4. 0. 0. 0	2. 4. 0
Betelnut	1. 5. 0. 0	1. 2. 0. 0	7. 2
Quicksilver	45. 0. 0. 0	36. 0. 0. 0	2. 1. 6. 0
Sharkfins	7. 0. 0. 0	5. 6. 0. 0	3. 3. 6
Mother o Pl. shells	10. 0. 0. 0	8. 0. 0. 0	4. 8. 0
Tin	10. 0. 0. 0	8. 0. 0. 0	4. 8. 0
Pepper (white)	8. 0. 0. 0	6. 4. 0. 0	3. 8. 4
,, black	5. 0. 0. 0	4. 0. 0. 0	2. 4. 0
Rattans	1. 5. 0. 0	1. 2. 0. 0	7. 2
,, split	3. 6. 0. 0	2. 8. 8. 0	1. 7. 2
Cloves Molucca	28. 0. 0. 0	22. 4. 0. 0	1. 3. 4. 4
,, Bourbon	22. 0. 0. 0	17. 6. 0. 0	1. 0. 5. 6
,, Malay	16. 0. 0. 0	12. 8. 0. 0	7. 6. 8

CANTON.

Our commercial season has been brought to a very early termination, all the Company's Ships being now despatched, the whole of the shipping connected with the India trade having left the port, and the British Factory removed to Macao, leaving affairs here with the Chinese government upon a most pacific footing.

It is a striking circumstance, and one that we cannot refrain from remarking, that the local authorities have lately manifested a spirit of concession almost unprecedented, in their intercourse with the British representatives.

On one point, in which they last year acted with such pertinacious resistance, they have made instant concession. The obnoxious mound of filth in front of the factories, giving abode to lepers and all the miserable mendicants of the neighbourhood, alike injurious to the health, and destructive of the common comforts of the foreign residents, has been removed with remarkable celerity, and improvements in the square are permitted to be entered upon, which, under the guidance of some of our public spirited men, will add greatly to the limited comforts of the place.

Owing to the Select Committee taking up the subject of the claims on Chun-qua's Hong, in consequence of an appeal on behalf of the British creditors, that long pending affair is about to be brought to a satisfactory termination. A considerable dividend is shortly to be declared, and will be followed up by an arrangement for an early and final liquidation of the debts of the bankrupt Hong.

The public must feel greatly indebted to the President and Select Committee for persevering in a line of policy, of which the effects are so eminently beneficial.

A good deal of mystery prevails in the Government offices about news from the seat of war, the despatches being kept secret; whence it is inferred they are of an unfavorable tendency.

PROFESSOR NEUMANN.

In our list of departures for England, will be found the name of the learned Bavarian, Professor Neumann; who is mentioned in various English periodicals, as the "first learned European, who has visited China for a purely literary purpose," being, we believe, commissioned by the King of Prussia to purchase a library of Chinese books. We understand the Professor has been eminently successful in the attainment of this object, and during his short stay here, has added to his Chinese acquirements some acquaintance with the spoken dialect of Canton.

THE LADIES.

Governor Le appears desirous of demonstrating how much more capable he is of acting, than of writing with courteousness, on the subject of the Ladies. Notwithstanding the peremptory style of the annexed two edicts, no attempt has been made to act upon them; and we may hope that the unnatural separation from man's better half, which foreigners have so strangely acquiesced in, as one of the humiliating conditions of carrying on trade at Canton, is in a fair way of being no longer insisted on—thanks to the perseverance and public spirit of those who have led the way in reclaiming this privilege.

Proclamation from the Governor Le, against foreign ladies going to Canton, pasted about the streets at Macao: dated 8th December, 1830.

LE, Cabinet Minister, member of the Military Board, Governor of Canton and Kwang-se, &c. &c., hereby issues his commands clearly on a certain subject:

It appears that when the foreigners of various nations come to Canton to trade, the foreign women, whom they bring with them, are allowed only to be taken to Macao, and lodged there, before the merchant ships have entered the port; and there they must wait till the foreign ships leave the port, when they may again be taken to their original ships, and carried back to their country; it is altogether disallowed that any presume to bring them to the provincial city. The prohibitions of the Celestial Empire are delivered down perspicuously, how can it be suffered that they be opposed and violated!

But this year the foreigner Baynes and others have repeatedly opposed the prohibitions and brought foreign women from Macao, to the provincial city in boats. The soldiers and police runners impeded them, but they, with audacious daring and presumptuous barbarism, (or savageness,)

obstinately resisted. This is indeed the extreme of contempt and trifling (with the laws). I, the Governor, have already strictly commanded the local officers and the Hong merchants to take all the foreign women and drive them back to Macao.

Besides writing officially to the Tung-che of Macao, and the various naval officers requiring them all to exert themselves strenuously in examining strictly, and, if the foreign boats again bring up foreign women, immediately to stop, seize and conduct them back to Macao: and if they with presumptuous barbarism (or savageness) oppose, instantly to open their guns and fire (literally a rumbling or thundering attack) on them. I, furthermore, unite the above circumstances, and issue this proclamation for the purpose of delivering my commands clearly, and hereby order the foreigners of various nations to know fully that, hereafter, every foreign merchant ship coming to Canton, must take the foreign women (therein), and leave them at Macao, then may it be allowed to advance to Whampoa and trade.

If any again dare obstinately to oppose the prohibitions, by presuming to bring foreign women up to the provincial city, I, the Governor, have commanded the civil and military officers along the coast to examine strictly, prohibit and stop them, and if they dare to persist in opposing, immediately to open their guns and fire on them: also to examine what nation's merchant ship, or foreign merchant, has brought up a foreign woman, that I may immediately close the hatches of that foreign merchant ship, drive it back to its country, and never again allow it to come and trade, thereby to chastise their barbarian obstinacy. Decidedly, not the least clemency shall be shown,—each ought trembling-ly to obey,—do not leave it to future repentance. A special proclamation.

TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 10th moon, 24th day, (December 8th, 1830.)

Order from Governor Le, communicated by the Kwang-chow-foo to the Hong merchants: dated January 12th, 1831.

Hoo, the Kwang-chow-foo, to the senior Hong merchants for their full information:—a document has been received from the treasurer, who received it from the Governor, who says:

"The Imperial commands have been respectfully received, saying:"

'Former regulations have disallowed foreign women residing at Canton; foreign merchants are not allowed to enter their factories sitting in sedan chairs; and their bringing muskets and cannon is only to defend themselves against pirates at sea; they must not, on any account, transport them to Canton. These foreigners having presumed to oppose old regulations, you must issue strict, severe, and explicit orders for them to obey, and keep the old regulations. Hereafter, there must not be the least opposition or disobedience to prohibitions. If still they dare to procrastinate and resist, let them immediately be expelled by force, and a manifestation of chastisement exhibited.—Respect this.'

'Having respectfully transcribed this, it is hereby sent to the treasurer, to pass it to the Kwang-chow-foo, who must transmit it for implicit obedience, examine into all, and act accordingly.'

"I, the Kwang-chow-foo, having received the above, have written to the Nan-hae-heen, commanding him to obey it, besides which, I hereby issue an order to the senior merchants, that they may forthwith reverently obey, and order with strictness, severity, and perspicuity, the said Chief and others, one and all of them, to obey and keep the old regulations: they must not in the least oppose or violate the prohibitory orders of government. The two ladies now in Canton of whose return to Macao there is as yet no authentic report, must be urged and commanded to be removed to Macao this very day, and a report of the same presented to Government. If they still dare to procrastinate and resist, assuredly his Majesty's commands will be implicitly obeyed, and a rigorous infliction of expulsion and chastisement be manifested. The said Hong merchants also will greatly offend, and find it inexpedient. Tremble at this—attend heedfully to this —these are the commands.

TAOU-KWANG 10th year, 11th moon, 29th day. (January 12th, 1831.)

DISRATING OF HONG MERCHANTS.

From Hoppo Chung, ordering foreigners not to deal with the two last made Hong merchants Ching-qua or Mow-shang and Takune: dated January 18th, 1831.

Chung, Commissioner of customs at Canton, &c. &c., hereby issues an order to the senior merchants, with which they are required to make themselves fully acquainted:

It is authenticated that a Wei-yuen of the great Custom house has presented the following statement to me.

"A document has been respectfully received from your Excellency, which, being opened, is as follows,

'It appears that a Hong merchant bears the responsibility of having to become security for foreign vessels, and of having to arrange with regard to the duties. It is therefore necessary that he be of a wealthy and substantial family, to be able to avoid hindrances and impediments in business.

'Now, on examination, it is found, that Takune Hong is accused in a petition from a foreigner of having deceitfully taken away three gold watches, and of having concealed himself and not shown his face since. As this Hong, after being established and commenced, immediately acts in this weak, failing, and irregular manner, how is it to be hoped that if, hereafter, it should have any duties or other public monies to pay, it will be able to pay them with ease and freedom? I, the Hoppo, find on examination, Mow-shang Hong also is possessed of very small capital, so that it is unable to progress in business.

'Uniting these things I forthwith order that examination be made into the above circumstances: when this order reaches the Wei-yuen, let him obey accordingly, and immediately examine clearly and truly, if the said two Hong merchants have really, without capital, rashly obtruded themselves to fill their present situations. Immediately return a clear statement to afford evidence for me to write to the Governor on the subject, that he may note down explicitly the said two Hong merchants as having failed, thereby to prevent hindrances and delays.'

"This order having been received (by me the Wei-yuen), as well as another requiring haste in the performance of the above, I returned, at the time, a statement of the causes of the two Hongs, Takune and Mow-shang's, weakness and inability,—as is on record. Afterwards I received from your Excellency the following reply:

'It appears, on examination, that the Nan-hae-heen has requested orders from me, with respect to Tam-ho-an-fun, the merchant of Takune Hong, who owes money to a foreigner for gold watches. I, the Hoppo, have replied commanding himself to seize and examine the said merchant, as is on record,—whether or not Taw-une (King-lung?) has yet gone to the Nan-hae-heen to fix a time for paying the money, must be enquired of at the Heen's office.

'As to Mow-shang, who is in debt for the measurement charges of the ship commanded by Yates, to the amount of more than 2500 taels, I, the Hoppo, have also replied, commanding that he give a voluntary bond, stating that when a time appointed shall arrive, if the money be not paid, he is willing to be delivered over to the Nan-hae-heen for prosecution. This is on record.

'(Let the Wei-yuen) take this and transmit it to the said merchants, that they may obey accordingly, and also change the bond;—that will do. The original statement, containing their own deposition, is sent back herewith.'

"Now, (says the Wei-yuen to the Hoppo) it appears on examination that although Tam-ho-an-fun, the merchant of Takune Hong, has not yet been security for a ship, nor taken any portion of goods from, nor entered into any commercial transactions with, the foreigners, yet, if he should hereafter assume the management for a foreign ship, it is to be feared that he cannot be forward in paying the duties on any of the cargo. It will then be necessary to wait for your Excellency to examine, and arrange matters; uniting these circumstances, I report back for thorough investigation."

This (statement of the Wei-yuen) coming before me, the Hoppo, and being authenticated, I have examined and find that the money which Tam-ho-an-fun, the merchant of Takune Hong, owes to the foreigner for gold watches is only 900 dollars and odd, and yet he is unable to pay it immediately. If he should trade then with foreign merchants, and become security for a foreign vessel, how can it be hoped that he will be able to arrange freely and easily with regard to the duties? Now, Mow shang, who is in debt on ac-

count of measurement charges, I have already ordered the Nanhae-hoen to prosecute. As to Takune, his conduct is still worse, and indeed extremely disgraceful, as is authenticated by the above statement.

Uniting these circumstances, I issue this order:—when it reaches the said merchants, let them obey accordingly, and immediately enjoin it on the foreigners of every nation.

They are not allowed to trade any more with the two Hongs Mow-shang and Takune, lest it should cause hindrance and delay.

When Mowshang has accomplished his bond for the payment of duties, I will immediately take the circumstances of these two Hongs having shewn themselves on trial, inadequate to manage, and communicate them clearly to the Governor, that he may note down their names explicitly, as being at an end.

Oppose not! A special order.

TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 12th moon, 3rd day, (January 16th, 1831.)

TEA. In the 123 N°. of the Peking Gazette there is an order from His Imperial Majesty concerning the Hasakih King Keang-ho-cho, who sent some of his people to Ele to purchase tea. After the tea was bought an order arrived from Peking interdicting tea from passing the frontier, and the local government seized the said King's tea, but at the same time wrote to court and recommended that it should be given up. The Emperor remarks that since the king sent his son Po-kih-le to beg that the tea might be conferred upon them, and as the King has himself heretofore been respectful and obedient, and there is no explicit standing law against it, the tea may be graciously given to Po-kih-le to take back with him to his father. However, an escort must be sent to watch him and see him safely across the frontier, to prevent any clandestine intercourse with Chinese subjects. Further, there is besides this tea, a large quantity that has been seized. If, however the outside barbarians manifest respect and obedience similar to that of the King of the Hasakih's and sincerely solicit the bestowment of their tea, it may be given them in like manner. As to other foreigners who come across the frontier to trade, a strict and secret watch must be kept upon them, and especially the An-tse-yen must not be allowed to linger about; if they are caught smuggling tea across the frontier they must be severely punished. These An-tse-yen are the people who, since the publication of the above document, have invaded Cashgar, not for tea, but for territory.

On the 21st ult. the Canton Court circular announced the decapitation of twelve men, without any note or comment about the cause. The execution took place by the authority of the Governor and Foo-yuen, whose powers are at present vested in one person. LE, the Governor, requested LE, the Foo-yuen, to sign the death warrant.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. In Cotton there is no alteration, but the deliveries have been extensive, and the holders are sanguine in the expectation of prices improving after the new year.

OPIUM. About the 20th a very brisk demand took place for Patna and Benares, which the quantity being small, soon brought the price for cash to $ 1050, and $ 1060 for sales at two months. The Malwa drug was afterwards sought for, and suddenly advanced in price till a few sales were effected at $ 720 for the Company's and $ 710 for Damaun at two months, for which period most of the sales were made. The demand has since ceased, leaving the Chinese desirous of lessening their engagements by sales at reduced prices. The advices brought by the Abgarris have not produced any effect. The deliveries in the past month are small, and a decline in cash prices is expected.

A recent arrival of about 1500 Piculs of South American Copper has been sold at Lintin at $ 26 per Picul.

A few of the 1st and 2nd qualities of Nankeen remain, but a considerable quantity of the 3rd and inferior sorts are on hand.

A new mode of deception has been pointed out to us in a parcel of Rattans lately received from the straits, the inside of the bundle was made up of broken bits and decayed Rattans, while the outside presented a beautiful appearance so as, if unexamined, to make them pass for a good and marketable article. These frauds want looking to, and when detected should, if possible, be severely punished, as they tend to weaken the confidence of the Chinese in their purchases, and to lower the price of every article so tampered with.

The departure of the H. C. Ships, leaving no direct medium for the transmission of treasure to England, may be expected to have it's usual effect in depressing the rate of Exchange: we quote it nominally, at 4 shillings.

Our Price Current will present but few variations, as on the approach of the Chinese holidays little business is ever entered upon.

Late advices from Manila state the market there to be dull for most imports. Sugar $ 4½ to 4¾ per Picul, and likely to decline still further if not supported by more demand before the new crop comes in.

Indigo $ 40 to 50 per Quintal, the crop being fair both as to quantity and quality.

Hemp $ 5½ to 6 per Picul, and more abundant than usual.

Tortoiseshell $ 950 to 1200 per Picul.

The exportation of Rice was permitted to foreign vessels.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

	THERMOMETER. night.	noon.	BAROMETER.		WIND
1	48	65	30 10	Fine weather light airs	N.
2	56	66	30.	Cloudy with light rain at times—light breeze	N. E. a S.
3	58	70	30.	Fine weather—light airs	N. a N. W.
4	63	66	30.	Cloudy with rain—moderate breeze	N.
5	60	65	30. 10	Cloudy—light breeze	,,
6	58	66	30. 10	,, ...vble	N. a S. E.
7	55	64	30. 20	Fine weather light breeze	N. a N. W.
8	50	60	30. 30	,, ...fresh breeze	N. a N. W.
9	40	50	30. 50	,, ... ,,	N.
10	38	49	30. 50	,, ... ,,	,,
11	29	35	30. 50	,, {first part moderate a {latterly	N. S. W.
12	44	60	30. 40	,, light breeze	N.
13	50	65	30. 50	,, moderate breeze	N. a N. W.
14	44	60	30. 50	,, ... ,,	,,
15	43	60	30. 35	,, ... ,,	,,
16	46	62	30. 30	,, Hazy—light breeze	,,
17	46	65	30. 30	,, ... ,,	N. W.
18	47	64	30. 20	,, moderate breeze	N. a N. W.
19	49	65	30. 20	,, ...vble	N. W. a S. W.
20	49	66	30. 10	,, ...light breeze	S. W.
21	50	68	30. 10	,, ...light variable	S. E. a N. W.
22	50	68	30. 10	,, ...light breeze	S. E.
23	51	70	30. 20	,, ...light variable	N. E. a E. E.
24	48	68	30. 30	Fine weather moderate breeze	E. a N. E.
25	48	66	30. 30	,, light breeze vble	N. E. N. W.
26	50	68	30. 30	,, ... ,,	N. a N. W.
27	50	67	30. 20	,, {first part light {latterly moderate breeze	N. E. S. E.
28	52	68	30. 20	,, light breeze	N. E. a S. E.
29	58	72	30. 04	Cloudy ... ... ,,	S. E.
30	60	74	30. 05	,, ... ,,	S. E. a N. E.
31	60	74	30.	Fine weather	S. E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY	ARRIVED		FROM
17 Am. Ship Clay,	Pierce,		Feejee Islands
20 ,, Edward,	Hicks,		Sandwich Islands
26 Brit. Barque Abgarris,	Duncan,		Penang
JANUARY	**SAILED**		**FOR**
19 H. C. S. Sir David Scott,	Ward,		London
22 Brit. Ship Caroline,	Roe,		Calcutta
24 Sp. Brig Triunfo,	Tayag,		Manila
26 ,, Ship Ricafort,	Sunico,		ditto
26 H. C. S. Ann & Amelia,	Richards,		Halifax & Quebec
27 Am. Ship New Jersey,	Esdalé,		Amsterdam
28 Port. Ship Providencia,	Figueiredo,		Batavia
29 Neth. Ship Zeemans Hoop,	Witzen,		Holland
31 Am. Ship Franklin,	Millett,		New York
H. C. S. Marquis Camden,	Larkins		London

PASSENGERS,

Per *Sir David Scott*, Professor Neumann, John Macvicar Esqr.

" *Ricafort*, Don Antonio Rocha.

" *Providencia*, B. Gernaert Esqr. & F. Jacobson Esqr.

" *Camden*, Charles Millett Esqr. & Dr. Hardy, for Java.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. FEBRUARY 2nd, 1831.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8	a 14	Catty
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9	a 10	
very superior		36		Pecul
Bees wax		24	a 25	
Betel nut New		3½		
Bird's nests		26	a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		2		— Pecul
Camphor Malay		14	a 26	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		25	a 30	
Mauritius		15	a 18	
Cochineal		260	a 350	
Copper South American		24	a 26	
Do. at Lintin for exportation		26		
Do. Japan	none	25	a 27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		30	a 50	
COTTON Bombay Old Ts. 7 New Ts.		8	a 9.2	
Bengal		9	a 9.5	
Madras		9	a 9.2	
COTTON GOODS British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½	a 6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5	a 5½	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2⅔	a 3	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½	a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2	a 2½	
Cotton yarn		30	a 60	— Picul
Cow Bezoar		30		— Catty
Cudbear		25	a 26	
Cutch Pegue		3½	a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80	a 90	
Elephant's Teeth		60	a 85	
Fishmaws		40	a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	a 60	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1	a 1½	
Ginseng crude,		50	a 54	Pecul
Iron bar		2⅔		
ditto Rod		3⅔	a 4	
Lead		4½	a 5	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		15	a 30	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum		3	a 5	
Opium Patna		1040	a 1050	
Benares				Chest
Damaun Malwa		640	a 650	
Companys do.		665		
Turkey		550		— Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5	a 6	
Pepper Malay		6½		
Putchuck		11	a 12	
Quicksilver		68	a 70	
Rattans		2½	a 3	
Rice		2	a 2.20	
Rose Maloes		42		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5		Pecul
ditto Lintin		6	a 8	
Salt Fish		3	a 3½	
Sandalwood		10	a 14	
Sapanwood		2½		
Shark's fins		15	a 18	
Smalts		12	a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6	a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.60	a 1.70	— Yard.
Camlets English		20	a 21	
Dutch, narrow 20 a 21,	broad,	30	a 32	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7	a 7½	
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	a 6	
Fox		70	a 80	Each
Rabbits		40	a 100	
Seal		1½		
Sea Otter		50	a 60	Each
Land Otter		4	a 6	
Spelter		4		— Pecul
Tin plates		11	a 12	— Box
Tin,		15	a 16½	— Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½		
Anniseseed star		13	a 14	Pecul
Ditto oil of		2½		— Catty
Bamboo canes		12		— 1000
Brass Leaf		52		— Box
Camphor at Macao.	23 a 24; here	28	a 30	
Cassia	7 a 8. "	10	a 11	
Ditto Buds		14	a 15	
China Root		none		
Cubebs		none		
Dragon's blood		80	a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½		
Gamboge		none		
Glass beads		20	a 24	
Hartall		12	a 13	
Mother o P'earl Shells		none		
Musk		70	a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		78	a 80	
2d. do. 1st sort 65 a 66	2nd.	56	a 60	
3d. do. do.		45	a 46	100
Blue		72	a 78	
Small		none		
Oil of Cassia		1½		— Catty
Rhubarb		none		
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		280		
Ditto Tsatlee		335	a 340	
Canton	Taels	none		
Sugar raw		4.2	a 4.4	
Pingfa		5.5		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	12		
Do. Canton, 1st sort		none		
2d. sort		8½		
Tea Bohea	Taels	15	a 17	
Congo		21	a 28	
Campoy		none		Pecul
Souchong		19	a 36	
Peko		50	a 60	
Ankoi		15	a 20	
Hyson		44	a 50	
ditto Skin		15	a 20	
ditto Young		34	a 40	
Gunpowder		none		
Twankay		24	a 28	
Tortoise Shell		none		
Turmerick		6		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		40		Box
White lead		10		— Pecul
Whanghees	scarce			1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. per dr. 6 mos at
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.

	PATNA. Chests.	Price.	Value.	BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value.
JANUARY	344	980	337120	95	980	93100	428½	600	257100	867½	687320
In the previous 9 months	3817		3202380	1338		1098650	9990		5782272	15145	10083302
Consumption to 1st Febr. 1831.	4161		3539500	1433		1191750	10418½		6039372	16012½	10770622
Stock at Lintin do. do.	904			108			3660			4672½	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 SATURDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1831. NO. 4

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA, & PENANG.

The British Barque ARGARRIS, Capt. Duncan, will sail for the above ports in all this month.

For particulars apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

MACAO.

THE PRESIDENT & SELECT COMMITTEE having had formal intimation made to them by His Excellency the Portuguese Governor of Macao that he had received orders from the existing Government of Portugal to prohibit the future residence of all individual foreign (including British) merchants, who have not the previous sanction of the court of Lisbon, in Macao, have lost no time in communicating this information to his Excellency the Governor General of India, as well as to the authorities in England. They deem it at the same time desirable that the existence of these orders should be as generally known as possible, among the British community in China, as they have been further given to understand that the suspension of the immediate execution of the orders in question has only been in consequence of their interposition.

By order of the President & select Committee
H. H. LINDSAY, (Secretary).

British Factory, Macao, 14th February, 1831.

It will be seen from the above announcement, that it is not alone against Chinese maltreatment, that the Select Committee are called on to extend their protection to British subjects. At the moment when the Chinese are issuing mandates against foreigners having their families with them at Canton, and insisting upon their remaining at Macao, the Portuguese Governor of this settlement chooses to say that they shall not reside there without leave first obtained from Lisbon. What then must a foreign merchant do with his family—excluded from Canton by Chinese jealousy and caprice, and from Macao by a Governor acting in the name of the most ancient and faithful ally of the British nation, in whose defence so much British blood has been spilt, and so much British gold expended.

We had heard of this interdict some months ago, but having been, at the same time, assured by the highest authority, that the Governor was acting on a misconception of an order from Lisbon, and as the Portuguese community, generally, appeared to be of the same opinion, we were in hopes the subject would be allowed to drop. We are, however, now informed that such an order from the Court of Lisbon does really exist, and that the Governor considers himself as not at liberty to disobey it.

Not to speak of the common rights of hospitality due from one Christian nation to another, we think it may be argued that British subjects are entitled by treaty to the privilege of residing in Macao. By the second article of the treaty of 1810, betwen Great Britain and Portugal "there shall "be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between "the respective subjects of the two high contracting parties. "They may trade, travel, sojourn, or establish themselves, "in all the territories and dominions of either."

By the sixth article of the same treaty, it is declared that "neither of the high contracting parties shall grant any favor or privilege in matters of commerce and navigation to the subjects of any other state trading within the ports and seas of Asia, which shall not be also granted *quam proxime*, on the same terms to the subjects of the other contracting party."

The Spaniards having the privilege of trading at Macao, it follows that British subjects are also entitled to this, as far it is in the power of the Portuguese to grant it. Admittance to British ships they cannot grant, because Chinese regulations admit none but Portuguese and Spanish vessels. This single exception cannot however be a sufficient reason for invalidating every other privilege contemplated in the Treaty; more especially as by the same Chinese regulations, which give access to Spanish vessels, British subjects are not only permitted, but ladies are even commanded to reside at Macao.

Whether therefore it be deemed a Chinese or a Portuguese settlement, or (as is nearer the truth) a sort of anomalous mixture of both, we know of no one principle to justify the mandate said to have come from the Court of Lisbon; which will be considered still more extraordinary when we add that in the year 1823, foreigners were invited by the then ruling administration (of which the present Governor was a member) to transact their Opium business at Macao, on an unsolicited pledge of hospitality and the utmost freedom of trade—of which many, both then and since, have availed themselves to a great extent. And it is well known that the investiture of foreign capital has long proved the principal source of revenue, the sole support of their shipping, and, we may add, of the place itself.

If we look to the unrestricted freedom of resort allowed to Portuguese and other foreigners in British India, how will the comparison appear? Foreign shipping is, it is true, charged with double duties, but foreigners individually have the most boundless liberty of establishing themselves, and of employing their capital, at Calcutta or in the interior, in any line they please, whether in commerce or in any of the extensive manufactures of the country.

We consider it of importance that the notification of the Select Committee should be made generally known throughout India, that passengers to China, either for health, or in progress to Europe may be aware of the uncertain tenure, on which they will be permitted to land at Macao.

The RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, arrived at Macao on the 6th instant, in thirty nine days from Calcutta, thus making the most expeditious passage ever effected at this season, and to which her former one, almost as speedy, can alone be compared. She has brought on about 538 chests of Bengal opium from the purchases made at the Company's first sale on the 20th December, in four days from which Captain Clifton took in his cargo and sailed from Calcutta, discharging his pilot at the sand-heads on the 29th. He has lost but little time here, and left Macao on the 16th instant, on his return to Calcutta, where we heartily wish he may arrive in a short time, and meet with the success so justly due to his indefatigable exertions.

The prices realized at the first Calcutta sale are considered very high, the Patna having averaged Sa. Rs. 1,608. 10.6, and the Benares Sa. Rs. 1,605. 10.9, per chest. The quantity put up was

Patna	1,849	chests	
Benares	699	,,	to be followed on the 2nd Feb.
by	2,000	,,	
15th March	1,500	,,	
15th April	1,500	,,	
Total	7,548	chests	

CANTON.

ROBBERY. On Tuesday morning last it was discovered that the shop of Mr. Just the Watchmaker, in front of the Powshong Hong, had been entered during the night and five clocks stolen. An entry was effected through a hole (made by removing bricks from the front) large enough to admit the body of a man; several other clocks, which were too large to be taken through the hole, were found scattered about in the shop, and it is supposed that the robbers must have been disturbed as holes had been made through the skirting board for the purpose of removing it, which would have enabled them to abstract all they wished; an inner room was entered from the shop, but the stock of Watches and Jewellery had been, as usual every evening, removed to Mr. Just's apartments up stairs. Mr. Just estimates his loss at near eight hundred

dollars. Some of the Hong merchants and magistrates attended the next day to examine the place, and procure descriptions of the articles lost, for the purpose of setting the police at work to discover the robbers. The Hong lamps had been stolen the night previous, and there is no doubt that it was effected by some one possessing accurate knowledge of the premises, as marks were found on the wall corresponding to the only place where obstacles inside would not be met with: joss sticks were found in every direction, perhaps in order to propitiate the household deities whose dominions were invaded.

The American Ship FANNY has brought an interesting accession to our stock of European intelligence, having obtained some London newspapers to the 6th of September from a vessel which she spoke at sea. Having been obligingly favored with a glance at them, we are induced to deviate from our usual routine by the insertion of a few extracts that may be interesting to our local readers.

It is highly satisfactory to observe that the British Government had already recognized the new monarch on the throne of France. This successful example of temperate reform appears to have excited a general stir among the nations of the continent, to effect a similar amelioration of their political institutions.

FROM THE LONDON PACKET & CHRONICLE of August 2nd, 1830.

A very great sensation has been excited at Lloyd's by intelligence received on Saturday, of the capture of five vessels by the Portuguese squadron blockading Terceira. They are the Velocity, from Lima and Valparaiso, with specie; the Margaret, from Rio Janeiro to Hamburgh; the Honorable East India Company's ship St. Helena, from St. Helena, with despatches and invalid soldiers; the Ann, from Fayal to Africa; and the Amelia, from Sierra Leone,—all of which have been sent into St. Michael's, and from thence to Lisbon. The first named vessel has a most valuable cargo, the ship, specie &c, being valued at 200,000 l.

FROM THE ATLAS OF 15th SEPTEMBER, 1830.

PORTUGUESE CAPTIVES. The Britomart has arrived at Plymouth, and brought home the officers and men who were so shamefully captured by a Portuguese vessel while on their return to England. The most infamous treatment awaited our countrymen in the Portuguese frigate; they were fed upon horse beans mixed with oil, and garavancoes boiled in the same ingredient, with now and then half-a-pound of miserable meat—were grossly insulted by every insolent menial on board, and, if seen speaking to each other, were pricked with the sword or bayonet. Upon their arrival at Lisbon they were taken before a mock tribunal and actually condemned as pirates. Captain Johnson, of the Britomart, having demanded them as British subjects, they were liberated, and as their friends will be anxious to hear of their safety, we publish the names of those officers brought home by the Britomart: Mr. Burgess late purser of the Athol, Mr. Cleveland master of the Plumper and Mr. Neill surgeon of the Primrose.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER of 30th August, 1830.

"The Lisbon mail has arrived, bringing letters to the 11th instant. Up to that date, the Galatea frigate not having arrived, and Miguel apparently quite unprepared for the strict account to which he is to be called, not the slightest disposition was manifested of yielding to the representations of the English Consul in the affair of the vessel captured by the squadron off Terceira. When the requisitions of the British Government on the subject reach him, his tone will probably be changed. The instructions of the commander of the Galatea are understood to be to demand full restitution of the prizes, with compensation for any injury that may have been suffered by their detention, and that only six hours will be allowed for the reply, after which all negociation on the subject will cease. With respect to the ulterior movements, it is not likely that any thing positive can be known, and they will naturally too depend very much upon circumstances. The English merchants here, who are connected with Portugal are, however, prepared to expect that some decisive blow will be struck in the event of Miguel's refusal to give up the captured vessels. The *Times* of yesterday says, "It is understood, in well-informed quarters, that a peremptory demand has been forwarded to the Portuguese Government to restore the British ships unlawfully detained. If at the end of three days this demand is not complied with, the ships and detaining squadron will be taken by force."

MUTINY. The Inglis, East Indiaman, on her homeward voyage from China, was made the scene of a determined mutiny. The men rose against their officers, and the Capt. was flogged. He was obliged to submit to terms till the ship touched at St. Helena, when she was boarded by troops, and the refractory men taken out, examined by the governor, disposed among the crews of the ships, and their cases sent to the Secretary of state. Three of them were brought up at the Thames police-office. They appeared delighted at the idea of being tried by an English jury, and said they were glad at all events to be out of their dismal prison on board the Kellie Castle. Another party of mutineers from the Lowther Castle was brought up; but neither case was fully entered into, and the whole of the parties were committed to Clerkenwell prison.

THE LINGUISTS.

The annexed appeal from the Linguists has been circulated, for general information, by the gentleman to whom it is addressed; and we consider it deserving of a place in our columns as a specimen of the efforts unceasingly made, to induce a return to the exorbitant rates of charge which were curtailed by the Governor last year. The linguists ingeniously assume that it was for *their* relief that foreigners petitioned for a reduction of these charges, and thence argue that, notwithstanding the reduction ordered by the Governor, the old rates, or rather indeed an advance on them, should continue to be paid. Such entreaties addressed to the good nature of foreign merchants, have unfortunately proved but too successful, in gradually establishing the present system of extortion and corruption.

From the linguists to Mr. Jardine, requesting that the Captains of the country ships be required to pay three hundred dollars to the ship compradores, to enable them to pay the Custom house expenses for the last year; and that, in future, the Captains hire the compradores themselves: dated 12th moon, (January, received January 24th, 1831.)

A PREPARED STATEMENT IS PRESENTED.

The linguists Tsae-mow, Hwang-yuen, Paou-leang, and Ho-hwuy, i, e old Tam, A-chow, Young-Tam, and A'tang, present this to request assistance for their inability, and *groaningly to pray* that compradores be hired by the persons themselves (who require them).

For country ships coming to Canton to trade there have been appointed ship compradores, who formerly paid to the various Custom houses at Whampoa, six hundred and sixty dollars; and the factory compradores at Canton paid to the Custom house, for the factory, one hundred dollars: in all seven hundred and sixty dollars. Afterwards, because the country ships consumed less, the compradores incomes were insufficient; and the Captains of the ships therefore consented to assist them by paying three hundred dollars. There was still an insufficiency, which the linguists have made up, for the last ten years. Of late, the compradores' business has decreased still more, and there has consequently been still more to make up. We, the linguists, have not had power to make it up, which has every time caused delay and hindrance in opening the hatches of vessels.

Last year thanks had to be given to the various foreign merchants for having, when they saw these difficulties, petitioned on behalf (of the compradores), for a diminution in Custom house charges: and during the tenth moon (November 1829), thanks had to be returned to the Governor for having taken off two hundred and fifty dollars from the Whampoa Custom-house charges. Still there was required for the Whampoa Custom house four hundred and ten dollars, and for the factories one hundred dollars; in all five hundred and ten dollars. The Governor decided this, and formed it into a standing regulation; and it is entered on the books in the Hong merchants' Consoo house, and there kept, as an authentic record. In this there is not the least exaggeration.

When the ships came this year, we thought that the

Captains, as formerly, would give three hundred dollars, and that sum, joined with the diminution of charges, would leave only two hundred and ten dollars as the sum necessary, which would be easily arranged. Contrary to our expectations, the Captains resolved on paying only fifty dollars. The former petition for a diminution, really arose from a view of the difficulty of being a compradore; but now when the Governor has graciously diminished the charges, the compradores are not bedewed by his kindness, but the Captains alone receive his favor:—since the time that we, the linguists, were prohibited from giving goods to the Hong merchants to ship for us, our incomes have not been sufficient to afford us daily food. By formerly making up the money for others, we have incurred heavy debts,—how can we have property left to continue making it up? The livelihood of the compradore also decreases daily; and even when assisting as they (the Captains) did before, there was still a loss of capital:—how, then, can they (the compradores) be compelled to act?

As we consider that foreign ships, coming to Canton to trade, desire that the linguists should be able to manage matters with profit and convenience,—why will they on account of small sums required to aid us, cause that, on the contrary, our hands should be tied up, and public affairs delayed;—persons who understand their business certainly would not do so.

But if we do not state it clearly, there are no means for you to know our grievance. We, therefore, are compelled to beseech with groans the various supercargoes, † to condescend to examine into these circumstances, and manifest compassion in an extraordinary degree by positively admonishing all the Captains of ships to pay three hundred dollars for this year, as in former years, that we may thereby obtain some temporary deliverance from our present trouble; and next year when the ships arrive, (to admonish them) to hire compradores themselves; that the ships of various nations may all revert to one rule, and both Chinese and foreigners rejoice in their business, without meeting hindrance, or delay in public affairs. Then we shall be inexplicably grateful. For this purpose we present this document to Mr. Jardine for his inspection.

TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 12th moon,—day. (January, 1831.)

Here follows a list of what the linguists have paid for thirty five ships, during the tenth year of Taou-kwang, making a total of 14,387½ dollars.

† By *Tae-pan*, the words here used, they seem to mean the heads of commercial houses.

FORGED DIPLOMAS.

A great part of the last file of Peking Gazettes that has come to hand is taken up with Memorials and Edicts concerning persons who have bought and sold forged diplomas of literary rank. Pang-ying, Tsae-shing-tsoo, and Jin-sung-yu, persons who were formerly employed as writers to that division of the board of Revenue which superintends the sale of rank, have, it appears, for the last four years, been engaged in making and selling forged diplomas. In Gan-hwuy province no less than forty six persons, of whom the principal are Lin-tih-seen, Keang-ta-hae, and Chang-sun, have been convicted of possessing such forged diplomas, and subjected to examination. "If," says the Board of Revenue, in its memorial to his Majesty on the subject, "there are so many in our province alone, how can the other provinces be without any transactions of the same kind?"

After a long account of the examinations that have been entered into, the particulars in which the difficulty of forging diplomas consists (on which account persons well acquainted with the forms of diplomas must have been engaged in forging them), &c., the Board concludes its memorial by requesting of his Majesty, that all writers to the Board, who have left office anterior to the third year of his Majesty's reign, be subjected to trial by the Criminal Board, and that the Governors, deputies &c., of the various provinces, be commanded to examine all diplomas of purchased rank;—to which his Majesty replies, "It is recorded."

The above mentioned writers, viz. Pang-ying, Tsae-shing-tsoo and Jin-sung-yu, having made their escape as soon as information was brought against them by Chow-tsae, who is likewise a discharged writer, his majesty issued a decree on the second of the fifth moon (June 21st), commanding a high military officer, the Governor of Peking, the Foo-yuen of Che-keang province, and others, to search out and examine them. Taou-shoo, the Foo-yuen of Gan-hwuy immediately on the receipt of this decree, took such measures as enabled him to seize the criminals, for which the Emperor confers on him the honorary title Tae-tsze-shaou-paou, or secondary guardian of the heir apparent, promotes some inferior officers who were employed in apprehending them, and gives directions for sending the criminal speedily and carefully to Peking.

There is also a memorial from the censor Woo-sing-pang, representing the difficulties of preventing such transactions as the above, arising from the writers, when the term of writership is elapsed, being left without employment, and not being compelled to return within a limited time to their native places, as well as from the remissness and oversight of the officers under whom they have been employed; and requesting that the circumstances may be examined into. The Ta-hoo-sze and the Council of nine are ordered to deliberate on the subject, and report the result of their deliberations to his Majesty.

Summary. Six of the writers in Peking, who have for a series of years been forging Diplomas for Doctors of Letters, and imposing on those to whom they sold them, have been sentenced to death. The Prime Minister Tsin presided on their trial and they were all ordered for immediate decapitation; but the Emperor has altered the sentence. The two ringleaders to be executed in the presence of the Hero of Cashgar Chang-ling, and a party of Peking writers to surround the culprits at the execution, that they may witness their fate and take warning. The next two to be reserved as witnesses for a while, and then beheaded; and the last two to be strangled after the great autumnal assize.

A man named Kwei-shing-tso, an inferior officer of the Board of revenue, with a few accomplices carried on for years a system of selling forged diplomas of rank. It is now ascertained that during the successive superintendance of twenty presidents of this board, Kwei-shing-tso sold twenty thousand four hundred and nineteen forged diplomas. He and his accomplices have been punished with death; the presidents and other officers, who should have detected this forgery, have been visited variously with dismissal, degradation, or loss of salary for a certain time. Those who are degraded to a lower rank are told by the Emperor, that, if they be faultless for eight years to come, they will be restored. His Majesty says he is quite ashamed of such a set of servants; he is ashamed on their account, and cannot wholly acquit himself for having so many imbeciles.

SIAM MANDARINS.

In the Peking Gazette of September 28th there is a suggestion from Cha-lung-o, the Resident of Cashgar, to the Emperor, recommending that the inferior military officers, at thirteen different stations on the frontier of the Booriats and other foreign tribes beyond Cashgar, should be allowed to wear a button of the fifth degree of rank and Imperial favor, when on duty there, but that the button and the feather should be both plucked off when they returned to the city. To this His Majesty consents, but at the same time commands the great officers to be very strict in looking after these buttons and feathers, lest they should be worn after the return of the individuals so decked out with the show of rank, to impose on the ignorant barbarians: there is reason to think that this trick was successfully played off on the English at the Goorka frontier by the Chinese posted there. The same Gazette contains an account of a Tartar soldier quarrelling with and fighting a Che-foo magistrate, the soldier is sentenced to a hundred blows with a round cudgel, and three years transportation. The magistrate having got into several quarrels about trifling matters, and involving other people, is dismissed the service.

YU-YIH, a Censor has laid before the Emperor a statement of the malpractices of literary friends, whom all the Mandarins are in the habit of taking with them, to assist in the transaction of public business, settling questions of law, and suggesting modes of prosecution. Where there is any money to be made from the respective parties, they are represented as a curse to the country.

The Siamese seem now to send annual tribute to the Court of Peking. The passing of such persons, and of superior

Mandarins through the country, affords great facilities for smuggling contraband commodities, as their baggage and that of their attendants is not examined. Opium is frequently conveyed in large quantities in this manner and there are recent instances of the secret having been divulged to banditti who attack and plunder the commodity.

In Soo-chow a country gentleman who possessed literary rank being urged to pay an excessive annual land-tax, repaired to the local magistrate's Court, got into a furious passion, overturned the bar, and tore the Mandarin's official vest. The Heen magistrate sent him to the Foo, he appealed to the next superior officer, and at last in despair hung himself. The Emperor suspects something different from this tale, and has ordered the local magistrate to be removed from his office and put on his trial.

From Shantung province another case of a man dying under the question by torture, has been reported to the Emperor.

A Tartar of the Imperial collateral kindred has sent in a forged certificate of his mother's death that he might obtain thirty taels of silver, the allowance given on such occasions.

FORTUNE TELLERS. One class of these impostors make use of slips of paper, amounting to perhaps a hundred, on each of which they write a character, roll it up, and place it with the rest in a stand. Persons who want to know the future concerning any affair or undertaking apply to these impostors, draw out from the hundred slips of paper one, which being opened and explained, reveals the future good or bad fortune that is to attend them. The deluded people pay eight or ten cash for this pretended divination. In Canton streets these Tsih-tsze Seen-sâng, as they are called, are very numerous. At Peking, we perceive from a late Gazette, His Majesty has ordered one that he heard of to be seized, under a suspicion that he is a very different person from what he pretends to be.

CHINESE NAVY. One of the censors, named Ta-yung, recommended to the Emperor to allow the coast Admirals to go beyond the coast of their respective provinces to cruize for pirates. His Majesty ordered the military Board and the council of War to deliberate on the proposal. They have considered the subject, and rejected the proposal altogether, chiefly because it would destroy the responsibility of officers appointed to a certain line of coast, and it would be beyond the power of each to have a knowledge of the whole coast. From this it appears that China has no general fleet that can move from North to South, and with combined force clear the sea of pirates: but each province must defend its own coast alone, and, as follows of course, neglect the adjoining coast. This is like the beautiful system of separate states in the same country, where criminals are secure as soon as they cross the boundary, like an Isle of Man, or a Serampore, where debtors may be safe from their creditors.

MANILA. We have recent advices from Manila, which mention that most of the old stocks of Europe piece goods were cleared off, and that as they had not received any supplies of consequence for some time past, enquiry was beginning to revive, and an advance expected, should the place not be overstocked. There was a probability of metals improving as the quantity in the market was very limited; the quotations for

English Iron	$ 3	a	3½	per Picul
Swedish ditto	4	a	4½	„
Copper slab	22	a	23	„
„ sheet	30	a	34	„
Lead pig	5	a	5½	„
„ sheet	5½	a	5¾	„
Tin sheet	9	a	10	„
Steel Swedish	10	a	12	„

Sugar continues in very limited demand, and the price is expected to decline as soon as the new crop begins to come in—the first quality being at 4½ a 4⅝ and the second 2¾ a 3 Drs. per Picul. There was a considerable quantity of the old on hand.

Tortoiseshell was very scarce, and the first sort quoted at 1300 a 1500 Drs. per Picul.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The celebration of the Chinese new year produces a perfect stagnation in business; and, since our last, very few transactions have occurred in any branch of commerce, the annual settlement of accounts being the principal object of care.

We omit the publication of a Price Current with the present N°., as the prices would be merely nominal, or the same as we last quoted.

COTTON. The stock of Cotton is now 93,634 Bales, consisting of 49,234 Bales of Bombay
26,030 „ of Bengal
18,370 „ of Madras;
which exceeds the stock of last year at the same period by about 15,000 bales, and which excess is principally in the Bombay staple.

OPIUM. Since our last publication there has been little alteration in our market, and indeed scarcely any business stirring in the drug. The scarcity of cash usual at the new year has occasioned a decline in price among the dealers; but little anxiety to sell on the part of the holders has been evinced. The arrival of the *Red Rover* has not produced any effect. No sales of the new Opium have yet been made—the brokers waiting for what they term a lucky day to renew their operations, when it is thought the market will open at our present quotations for the old, and at $ 950 to 960 for the new Patna and Benares. There has yet been no correct analysis of the quality of the new drug, but report is favorable on that point. The weight of the Patna is found on casual trial to be Catties 117.3, and the Benares Catties 117.13 per chest. Great care also appears to have been given to the mode of package: the balls looking well, though rather soft, indicating that the Opium was a little more liquid than usual.

The communications relative to the probable supply of Malwa are so vague, that no speculation has been produced by them. Some extensive time engagements remain to be fulfilled in this and the following month.

The deliveries have lately been small, amounting from the 1st to the 15th to only 553 chests—consisting of 149 chests of Patna, 28 of Benares and 376 of Malwa.

TURKEY Opium is in little demand.

QUICKSILVER has experienced a sudden rise within the last few days.

SANDALWOOD. As the importation of Sandalwood from the Sandwich islands has of late been considerable, we think it may be interesting to state the value of several parcels that have been brought, which, to the extent of about 5000 Piculs in the ships *How-qua* and *Sultan*, have been sold at the following rates, not sufficient to defray the charge of freight, which is usually $ 1½ per Picul

Piculs	3500 at	$ 1.50	per Picul
	850 at	„ 1	„ „
	800 at	„ 1.60	„ „

and it is reported that a quantity by the ship Edward, was given to the commander for the value of the freight. We understand that good wood on those islands is now nearly exhausted, and scarcely any but the small and inferior sort is to be procured.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY	ARRIVED	FROM
23 Sp. ship Espina,	Ramirez,	Manila
FEBRUARY.		
6 Brit. barque Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta
12 Am. ship Fanny,	Inglis,	Philadelphia
13 Sp. ship Union,	Echevarria,	Manila
„ Brit. ship Penang Merchant,	Mitchinson,	Calcutta

FEBRUARY	SAILED	FOR
3 Brit. ship Sir Charles Malcolm,	Tudor,	Bombay
„ Port. ship Dom Manoel de Portugal,	Boucaut,	„
4 Am. ship Sumatra,	Roundy,	Manila
6 „ Edward,	Hicks,	„
7 „ Clay,	Millett,	„
8 Sp. ship Espina,	Ramirez,	„
„ Port. ship Admiral Buysques,	Barradas,	Batavia
11 French ship La Rose,	Andriette,	Havre
12 „ Panama,	Griswald,	New York
13 Am. ship Washington,	Salisbury,	Amsterdam
16 Brit. barque Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

Per *Red Rover*, H. W. W. Parker Esq.
„ *Fanny*, J. Archer Esq. & Wm. W. Wood Esq
„ *Penang Merchant*, P. F. Robertson Esq.
„ *Malcolm*, F. Morris Esq, George Horback Esq. & Framjee Pestonjee.
„ *Dom Manoel*, Mr. & Mrs. Irwin & child, J. M. Pinto Esq, & J. X. de Faria Esq.
„ *La Rose*, William Dallas Esq.
„ *Panama*, John C. Green Esq.

DIED suddenly, on the 9th instant, while on his passage in a Chinese boat from Macao to Canton, Mr. EDWARD LANE, formerly Steward to the Honorable Company's Factory.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 FRIDAY, 4th MARCH, 1831. NO. 5

CIRCULAR.

The Committee acting for the abatement of nuisances, and for the general improvement of the ground in front of the foreign Factories, respectfully and earnestly request the heads of families strictly to prohibit their servants from depositing any refuse or filth excepting only at the boats stationed for that purpose. Servants pleading ignorance of the position of the boats may be referred to the Honorable Company's Compradore AMING *who will point them out.*

CANTON, 23rd February, 1831.

ON WEDNESDAY the 9th of March, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION BY MARKWICK & LANE,

On the Premises—Spanish Factory PRAYA GRANDE.

A variety of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated ware, and other effects; consisting of dining, card, sofa and other tables dining and drawing room Chairs and Couches; pier, cheval, and drawing room Glasses; elegant Silver Plate in soup Tureens, corner dishes, and covers, sauce Tureens, spoons, forks, salvers, decanter stands, Tea Equipage, &c. &c. Plated ware in centre and corner dishes, with heater bottoms, dish covers, soup and sauce tureens, bread baskets, decanter stands, salvers, single and branch Candlesticks &c. &c. English earthenware in breakfast, dinner, dessert, and tea sets; handsome glassware; plated wall Brackets and Shades; Brussels and other Carpets and Rugs; Patent Lamps of 2 and 6 lights. A complete Set of bracket ditto suited for a large drawing room; a Piano Forte, a chamber Organ; two musical Clocks, two brass tube Telescopes on tripod stands, one Achromatic ditto on do. do. A complete model of a Frigate beautifully done in glass; some large and splendid Engravings in handsome frames. A few Oil paintings; a Flemish painting with a time piece attached; an assortment of Wines and a variety of other articles.

At the same time will be sold a few very elegant and complete Patent Lamps of 2, 4, 5, and 6 lights—these lamps are new, and will be delivered with their extras as they arrived from England.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Auctioneers at their European Warehouse, Campo de Sam Francisco—or at their Europe Bazar, N°. 3 Imperial Hong Canton.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

MACAO, 18th February, 1830.

SEAT OF WAR.

PEKING, December 21st, 1830. His Imperial Majesty has received a despatch from General Peih-chang, at Yarkand, saying that the rebel banditti, having collected a considerable force, had made a second attack, but by the well-directed and brave efforts of the military and people had been again repulsed, with the loss of some killed and taken prisoners. What was before said about the An-tse-yen invaders, is now dropped; the enemy is designated, *Yarkand Banditti.* Peih-chang's spies have reported, that the bandits have five or six hundred horse and six or seven thousand infantry in their camp; two adjoining cities are on their side. There are Mahommedans with both parties; two of the Pachas of the Imperial party, are highly praised by his Majesty, for having digged a channel, and brought in the waters of a certain river between the enemy and the city of Yarkand, which they were attacking; Peih-chang went outside the town with his faithful little band composed of soldiers and merchants, who arranged themselves in battle array to prevent the passage of this water. The enemy came up with a very superior force, to the opposite shore, and were received with a fire of musketry; they however dashed into the stream, and had nearly attained the southern shore when some portable guns on camel's backs were opened on them by Jin-kwei-pang, which made them hesitate. The regular troops then charged with spears, and pushed them back to the northern bank. The guns killed upward of a hundred and a hundred more were speared. Thirty were made prisoners. The enemy now fled towards their camp; their leader on horseback having gone off first. A division of his Majesty's troops under Jin-kwei-pang pursued the foe to the distance of forty *le* in the direction of their camp, and took seventeen prisoners, with *cooking utensils,* tents, standards, &c. This is the second time that Peih-chang, with about eight hundred men, has repulsed a force of about eight thousand, which shews his very superior and commendable generalship. The Emperor, in token of his approbation, has bestowed upon him a precious stone snuff-bottle, a stone ring, one pair of large purses, and four small ones, and has directed the appropriate board to deliberate on promoting him. Other officers are similarly rewarded. On Jin-kwei-pang the Tartar title *Pa-to-rou* † "brave," is conferred. There were some foreign merchants who lent their assistance on the occasion; on these, silk and tea are to be bestowed.

His Majesty on receiving the above despatch, turns his thoughts and remarks to the most extraordinary imbecility and cowardice of General Yung-gan. On the 24th of September, the rebellion broke out, and on the 28th of November, Yung-gan had advanced with cavalry and infantry amounting to between two and three thousand able bodied troops; when, hearing that the enemy's force was very large, he halted and remained ever since. Thus he has lost (says the Emperor) opportunity of distinguishing himself, has lost the Imperial reward he might have obtained, and has prevented the complete destruction of the Yarkand banditti, which, as now appears by the exploits of Peih-chang and Jin-kwei-pang, might easily have been effected. I pity, adds his Majesty, Yung-gan; but I detest him much more.

CASHGAR INVASION.

It appears from the Peking gazette, that troops from the river Amour, Kirin, (in Manchow Tartary) and the province of Chih-le, are on their way to the seat of war. But his Majesty has ordered that they shall not proceed through the upper part of Honan province, as they did during Chang-kiur's rebellion; because the effects of the late earthquake there, have not yet been retrieved. They are ordered to march in a track more to the northward, across from Peking to Shan-si province, and thence onward to the Kea-kwan pass, into the desert of Shamo, and so towards Cashgar.

CHINESE JURISDICTION. We are glad to see the subject of obedience due from foreigners to the Chinese Government taken up by the able Editor of the Calcutta India Gazette, who, among other apposite remarks on the letter of a correspondent in the Canton Register of 2nd October, sums up his opinion in the following words.

"The Chinese are not entitled to the rights and privileges of international law, because they do not grant its benefit to others. They treat all foreigners as barbarians. They exclude them from all their ports except one. They never address them officially as equals, but always as inferiors; and, in a thousand forms treat them with contumely. To concede to such a people, however numerous or powerful, the international rights which civilized states concede to each other, is not an act of right and justice, but of folly and imbecility."

"To submit, as the American Government instructs its citizens to do, to the laws of the country they may visit, *is a duty only when that country treats foreigners on the broad and just principles of equity and justice.*"

It is not uncommon to hear it said that those who are smarting from the effects of a bad system are apt to overstep the bounds of equity and reason in their efforts to oppose it. It is satisfactory therefore, to have the doctrine of resistance, which we have endeavoured to advocate, sanctioned by the approval of a writer at a distance unbiassed by the influence of personal suffering.

† In Chinese character it is transcribed *Pa-too-loo.*

STRAITS TIN.

It was not our intention to advert again to the subject of Singapore Tin, unless our attention should be called to it by a repetition of the frauds formerly noticed in importations of the article from that place. But, as the writer of the following communication seems to consider himself entitled to a hearing, we are induced to give it insertion, although, in some measure a deviation from our settled resolution, to avoid engaging in controversy with those who may differ in opinion from us.

Unless when conscious of being in error, which in the present instance is very far from being the case, we have no wish but to leave such facts and opinions as we may promulgate, to the candid judgment of the public. That much of the Tin recently imported from Singapore is of a quality not suited for Chinese consumption, and fetches, in consequence, a reduced price, in this market, is a fact which no reasoning can gainsay, even if it's inferiority were not confirmed by experiments at Calcutta.

Our correspondent has given us his real name, and we believe his assertions may be relied on.

We trust the probity of the parties concerned will not permit him to continue, as he terms himself, "a sufferer."

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

I have looked in your late Nos. for some notice of the attack made in the *Singapore Register* on an article in your paper some months back upon the bad quality of Tin sent from "the Emporium". I have no doubt you are indebted for this second attack to your having allowed the first to pass unrepelled, and, as you still seem resolutely bent on silence, permit me to make a few remarks on the subject.

I am one of the multitude who have suffered from the system of adulteration of this metal, long since adopted and yet persisted in, and, having paid some attention to the subject, may claim a right to speak, were it but to refute the absurd assertion of the Singapore paper that the fraud has been perpetrated here; and first,—as to the analysis said to have been made by a medical gentleman at that place—by the way, the coupling of Tin of known good quality (Banca, in which he descends to 200th parts) with the wretched amalgamation sent up here as "Straits Tin" has much the air of a piece of quackery—however, of this "*Straits Tin*" he says he analysed a sample, and, unless with the aid of "*delicate tests*," could discover no trace of adulteration; now without stopping more than to notice the different result of the examination at Calcutta, where, with the peculiarly "delicate tests" of a few gallons of water and a horse bucket, they contrived to detect 50 per cent of lead, I shall observe that no proof is afforded that the tin so "delicately tested" by the Doctor was of the kind rejected here as spurious—why did not the Editor state the mark of this Tin—the quantity—by whom sold and purchased—with the nature of the certificate, &c? My reason for doubting the *identity* of the musters and asking these questions is, that, of the Tin purchased last year by the Chinese, three distinct qualities were found and specimens of *each sort* were sent to Singapore that they might be contrasted: *one* of these was pure and both the others inferior, the worst being adulterated by no sparing hand—for the fact of this I can vouch. I was present at the examination, cutting the pieces from the blocks, and melting the samples of my own Tin; the separation of the blocks, into the three degrees of value being made by a Shroff who is paid for his trouble, and can have no interest but in acting fairly, upon which indeed his very livelihood depends. The first quality came out perfectly pure, and of the adulteration of the others I could not but be equally convinced by my own observation. Now, putting out of the question the ridiculous supposition that a great number of unconnected individuals, each striving for his own interest, would allow themselves to be cheated, the proof of the fraud having been commited here must rest on the *wonderfully great probability* of a number of dealers, hitherto deemed respectable and worthy of trust, as well as diligent and painstaking Agents, having coalesced to effect a gain of three to four dollars on a few hundred or thousand piculs of Tin. If, for the sake of argument, this facility on the part of the Canton Agents be admitted, how will the Singapore philosopher account for the commanders, pursers, doctors, and officers of Indiamen, with commanders of country ships, Parsees, and others disposing of their own property, and who have had far more to do with this article than all the Agents, being unable to obtain the price of good Tin for more than part of their lots? Is it likely that they would be wanting in zeal and exertions for their own benefit, many of them having no guarantee? Or would even those who had a guarantee prefer the trouble of making a doubtful claim to using their utmost endeavours to obtain the full value of the article from the Chinese purchaser? The man must be ignorant indeed of the Chinese character who would suppose it possible that eight or ten Hong merchants could combine for such a purpose as that insinuated. However Mr. Editor, fraud or no fraud, adulteration or no adulteration, I am convinced that in the instance in which I was concerned the highest price procurable was obtained, and that the Singapore Editor, even with the aid of the sapient Doctor, could not have obtained more. I have now, I believe, said enough on this head, and, as I do not wish to take up more space than necessary, I shall close by asking the Singapore Editor a few questions in reference to his remarks (as they are framed to mislead) that the frauds are not perpetrated at Singapore "as Tin is not produced there but brought from adjoining parts"; these are the main points on which he seems to rely, and I therefore wish to ask:

1st whether Tin, after being brought by native craft in small parcels and various figures to Singapore, is not there remelted?

2nd whether the furnaces, so employed, do not exclusively belong to Singapore Chinamen, which Chinamen, on discovery, generously "offered directly to guaranty the tin at five per cent"?

3rd whether the principal Chinaman owning these furnaces has not been, more than once, compelled by Singapore merchants and by others with their knowledge, to refund large sums for tin so adulterated and sent on to China, and which he would, *most likely*, not have done had be not been aware of the impurity of the Tin?

If the Editor did not know these things, he should, before he impugned your veracity and our common sense, at least have made himself acquainted with the subject, and, if he *did* know them, why has he stood forward the laborious advocate of a bad cause, thereby affording a pretext for the refusal to refund losses, with which claims from here are now invariably met?

I am Sir,
A sufferer by Singapore *TIN*.

DOBELL'S TRAVELS in Siberia and Residence in China. The sufferings of Mr. Dobell with two Chinese servants, deserted by his native guides on the snow clad mountains of Kamschatka, are related in a simple and affecting manner. The reader can scarcely help shedding tears of sympathy with them when they at last find themselves in a place of safety. One is astonished to find Chinese natives of the warm climate of Canton bearing, as well as those men did, the extreme cold, hunger, and fatige, which the little party endured. The generous zeal of an almost drowning man, grasping and saving his master's box of papers, is a fine trait, not expected from a Chinese.

The notices of China, which are founded on what Mr. Dobell saw, are amusing, but, when he talks about their religion and opinions, he makes sad work of it, from his ignorance of the language. He says the Chinese believe in a supreme omnipotent being, whom they call the *great Jos* or *Yook-chee*. Who call him the *great Jos*? These are both foreign words,—not Chinese; nor have the Chinese any expression of which great Jos, i e. Great Deos, could be a translation. Dobell like many others seems to have thought, that Jos was Chinese, instead of a corruption of the Portuguese word Deos. We can just guess what he means by *Yook-chee*, but those who may proceed on the supposition that the Chinese recognize Yook-chee as the name of a supreme and omnipotent being will be greatly deceived.

MANILA.

We lay before our readers the following extracts from *el Registro Mercantil* shewing the amount of the trade of Manila, with a list of the principal exports, during 1830,

IMPORTED.

	Goods	Treasure
in 37 Spanish Vessels	709,458	150
„ 73 foreign ditto	853,064	177,918
Total in 1830	$ 1,562,522	$ 178,068
„ in 1829	$ 1,654,502	$ 398,447

EXPORTED

in 37 Spanish Vessels	467,343	64,685
„ 74 foreign ditto	1,030,278	17,267
Total in 1830	1,497,621	81,952
„ in 1829	1,397,623	62,275

Of these foreign vessels there were American twenty nine, English twenty two, French eight, Dutch four, Portuguese three, Chinese junks five, native craft from Macassar and Balungan two, and one prize from the Chilians.

Amount of revenue produced by the Customs
for year 1830 $ 228,061
„ 1829 $ 229,115

List of the principal articles of export from Manila during 1830.

Ajonjoli	6	Cavans
Bags empty	1800	in N°.
Biche de mar	1097	Piculs
Birds nests	1145	Catties
ditto white	448	do.
Birds of paradise	6	do.
Biscuit	58	Quintals
Camphor	65½	Catties
Canvass	194	Pieces
Cigars (paper)	2448	bundles
ditto cases	3999	in N°.
Cacao	22	Cavans
Coffee	2401	Piculs
Cotton	927½	do.
Cowries	947	do.
Ebony	4619½	do.
Hats	17943	in N°.
Hemp	18168	Piculs
Hides	56028	in N°.
Honey	15	Jars
Horns	12978	Catties
Indigo	13863	Quintals
Lard	1024	Arrobas
Mats	22420	in N°.
Mother o'Pearl shell	947½	Piculs
Oil (cocoanut)	1060	jars
Pepper	127	Catties
Pitch	333	Quintals
Rattans	659½	Piculs
Rice	197486	Cavans
Rum	19551	Gallons
Sapan wood	11594	Piculs
Shark's fins	10378	Catties
Shrimps (dried)	2382½	Piculs
Sinews (deer &c.)	9749	Catties
Soap	467	Piculs
Sugar	138387½	do.
Salpetre	182	do.
Tallow	124½	do.
Tobacco	4257½	Arrobas
Tortoise shell	8288	Catties
false ditto	1406	do.
Wax	192½	Quintals

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The merchants have scarcely returned to their habits of trade, and little or no business has been done since the holidays.

COTTON. The Stock of Cotton has been very little reduced since our last. We have had an arrival of about 800 bales of Bengal of inferior quality, for which we understand an offer has been made of 8 Taels 2 mace at 30 days.

SILK. Some orders have been recently received from America for Silk piece goods, which has induced the manufacturers to make some considerable purchases of the raw material, and most of the Tsatlee has been secured by them at an advance on former prices. Of Taysam there, is about 800 to 900 bales now remaining, but the quality is very inferior, and little of it suited for the European markets.

OPIUM. After a trial of the quality of the new Opium (which is pronounced to be good) the market opened at $ 980 per chest for both Patna and Benares, but not many purchases have been made by the dealers—and some bargains have been as low as $ 970. It will appear by the late returns that the delivery of the Bengal drug in the last month has been but small, which has had an effect upon the price; and old Patna and Benares have experienced a reduction—but the Malwa clearances have been attended with much activity; which may produce a temporary advance though at present there are few speculators, the chief object in view being that of paying off old engagements.

Turkey Opium continues at $ 550 per Picul.

We have had a recent importation of Cochineal, and a very considerable one of Ginseng from America.

Raw Sugar has been on the advance, since the demand from the northward has encreased.

The new Canton Sugar candy is now being brought into the market, at the prices in our quotations.

The rates we have given for Teas, are for those now under the denomination of winter, or old Teas, the stock of which is not very extensive.

The last importations of Betelnut and Pepper were sold at $ 3 and $ 6½ per Picul.

All the Quicksilver now remaining is in the hands of one of the Hong merchants, who maintains the present advance.

White Cotton goods, and Woollens continue low; as do also Iron, Lead, and Tin.

Sycee Silver is scarce, at 6½ per cent premium.

No new dollars are to be obtained. Gold is at 25¼ a 25½.

Money is very scarce with the Chinese.

Our exchange with England is quoted at 3s. 1½d. to 4s. per dollar, which may be considered as the buying and selling rate of the day.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

	THERMOMETER. night.	noon,	BAROMETRE.		WIND
1	64	76	29.90	Cloudy most part, fresh breeze	S. E.
2	66	77	29.60	Fine weather moderate breeze	„
3	67	78	29.90	„ cloudy at times, moderate breeze	„
4	67	76	30.	Cloudy, first part fresh breeze latterly	S E. N. E.
5	47	52	30.20	„ fresh breeze	N.
6	44	48	30.20	„ with light rain occasionally, „ fresh breeze	„ „
7	46	52	30.20	„ moderate breeze	„
8	46	52	30.10	„ moderate breeze N. a N. W.	
9	42	46	30.20	„ with rain, latterly	„
10	40	48	30.30	„ with rain at times	„
11	39	45	30.30	„ with light rain throughout	„
12	38	44	30.30	„ at times fresh breeze	„
13	41	50	30.25	„ moderate breeze	„
14	46	54	30.20	„ „ „	„
15	46	50	30.20	„ light rain, fresh breeze	„
16	44	52	30.20	„ moderate breeze	„
17	44	48	30.30	„ with rain, fresh breeze	N.
18	39	44	30.40	„ fresh breeze	N.
19	38	44	30.45	„ „ „	„
20	40	45	30.40	„ with rain, moderate breeze	„
21	44	52	30.20	„ with light rain	N. W.
22	48	62	30.	„ light breeze	E. a S. E.
23	58	72	29.90	„ moderate breeze	S. E.
24	64	74	30.	Cloudy, mostly fresh breeze	E. a S. E.
25	66	76	30.	„ moderate breeze	E.
26	57	78	30.05	„ „ „	S. E.
27	54	62	30.20	„ mostly fresh breeze	N.
28	50	54	30.20	„ with light rain at times, „ moderate breeze	„

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY	ARRIVED	FROM
21 Brit. schooner Ann,		Singapore
25 Sp. brig Centinela,	Iguaris,	Manila
26 Am. ship Roman,	Lavender,	New York
MARCH 3 Brit. barque Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta
„ „ Ship Elizabeth,	Phillips,	Sydney
„ Sp. Barque Perla,	Penha,	Manila
FEBRUARY	SAILED	FOR
26 Am. ship Sultan,	Abbots,	New York
28 Am. ship Thomas Scattergood,	Phillips,	Amsterdam
MARCH 2 Margaret Forbes,	Bancroft,	„

PASSENGERS.

per *Sultan*, Captains Johnson, & Mc. Condray,

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. MARCH 4th, 1831.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14		Catty
Assafetida			5		
Biche de mar			9 a 10		Pecul
very superior	....		36		
Bees wax	....	....	24 a 25		
Betel nut New	....		3		
Bird's nests	..	....	26 a 40	—	Catty
Black wood or Ebony			2	—	Pecul
Camphor Malay	....		14 a 26	—	Catty
Cloves Molucca	....		25 a 30		
Mauritius	....		15 a 18		
Cochineal	..	....	240 a 350		
Copper South American			24 a 26		
Do. at Lintin for exportation			26		
Do. Japan	....	none	25 a 27		Pecul
Coral Fragments	....		30 a 50		
COTTON Bombay	....	Taels	8 a 9.2		
Bengal	....		8 a 9.5		
Madras	....		9 a 9.2		
COTTON GOODS British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6		
Longcloths 40 yds.			5 a 5½		Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.			2½ a 3		
Cambrics 12 yds.	....		1½ a 2		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes			2 a 2½		
Cotton yarn	..	....	30 a 60	—	Picul
Cow Bezoar	..	....	30	—	Catty
Cudbear	....		25 a 26		
Cutch Pegue	....		3½ a 4		
Cuttings Scarlet	....		80 a 90		
Elephant's Teeth	....		60 a 85		
Fishmaws	..	....	40 a 70		
Flints	....	.... Cts.	50 a 60		
Gambier	....	.... Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng crude,	....		45 a 50		
Iron bar	...	....	2¾		
ditto Rod	.	....	3¾ a 4		
Lead	..	....	4¾ a 5		
Mace	....	....	none		
Myrrh	....	....	15 a 30		
Nutmegs	..	....	none		
Olibanum		....	2½ a 4		
Opium Patna	New 970		1030 a 1035		Chest
Benares					
Damaun Malwa	....		640		
Companys do.	....		665		
Turkey			550	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets			5 a 6		
Pepper Malay			6¾ a 7		
Putchuck	..	....	11 a 12		
Quicksilver	...	....	75 a 76		
Rattans	....	....	2 a 2½		
Rice	....	....	2 a 2.20		
Rose Maloes		....	42		
Saltpetre at Whampoa			5		Pecul
ditto Lintin		....	6 a 8		
Salt Fish	..	....	3 a 3½		
Sandalwood		....	11 a 15		
Sapanwood		....	2½		
Shark's fins	..	....	15 a 18		
Smalts	....	....	12 a 28		
Steel Swedish in Kits			5 a 6	—	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,			1. 60 a 1. 70	—	Yard.
Camlets English	....		20 a 21		
Dutch, narrow 20 a 21.		broad,	30 a 32		Piece
Long-ells, ditto	....		7 a 7¾		

IMPORTS

Skins, Beaver		Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6		Each
Fox	....	....	70 Cts.		
Rabbits		....	40 a 50	—	100
Seal	....	....	1½		
Sea Otter			50 a 60		Each
Land Otter	..		4 a 6		
Spelter			4	—	Pecul
Tin plates	..		11 a 12	—	Box
Tin,	....	....	15 a 16½	—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum	...	Sp. Drs.	2½		Pecul
Anniseseed star		....	13 a 14		
Ditto oil of		....	2½		Catty
Bamboo canes			12		1000
Brass Leaf	..	....	52	—	Box
Camphor at Macao.	23 a 24; here		28 a 30		
Cassia	,, 7 a 8.	,,	10 a 11		
Ditto Buds		....	14 a 15		
China Root	..	....	none		
Cubebs	....	....	none		
Dragon's blood		....	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	..	....	5½		
Gamboge	..	....	none		
Glass beads		....	20 a 24		
Hartall	....	....	12 a 13		
Mother o Pearl Shells			none		
Musk	....	....	70 a 90		Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st			78 a 80		
2d. do. 1st sort	65 a 66	2nd.	56 a 60		
3d. do. do.		....	45 a 46		100
Blue	....	....	72 a 78		
Small	....	....	none		
Oil of Cassia			1½		Catty
Rhubarb	..	....	none		
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan			290		
Ditto Tsatlee		....	350		
Canton	....	Taels	none		
Sugar raw	..	....	4.5		
Pingfa	..	....	5.8		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		Drs.	12		
Do. Canton, 1st sort			10½		
2d. sort		....	9½		
Tea Bohea	..	....	none		
Congo	..	...	Taels 18 a 22		
Campoy	..	....	none		Pecul
Souchong		....	16 a 18		
Peko			none		
Ankoi	..	....	,,		
Hyson	..	....	44 a 50		
ditto Skin		....	12 a 18		
ditto Young		....	28 a 36		
Gunpowder		....	none		
Twankay	..	....	10 a 12		
Tortoise Shell	..	....	none		
Turmerick	..	....	6		
Tutenague	..	....	13		
Vermilion	..	....	44 a 45	—	Box
White lead	..	....	10	—	Pecul
Whanghees	..	....	scarce	—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. at,
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA			TOTAL	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
	Old	78	1050		57	1050						
FEBRUARY	New	68	975	358200	2	975	61800	807	650	524550	1212	944550
In the previous 10 months		4161		3539500	1433		1191750	10418½		6039372	16012½	10770622
Consumption to 1st Mar. 1831.		4507		3897700	1492		1253550	11225½		6563922	17224½	11715172
Stock at Lintin do. do.	Old	776			111			2845½			4117½	
	New	350			75							

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 THURSDAY, 17th MARCH, 1831. NO. 6

CANTON.

We regret to learn, by a recent arrival from the Republic of Mexico, that the dissensions in the new States of America are still, unhappily, far from a close. Civil war still continued to rage in that country, and with encreased violence in Chili.

About two o'clock on the morning of the twelfth inst. a second conflagration occurred in the Governor's Palace, which, we understand, has entirely destroyed the few apartments that escaped from the former fire on the first of January. Report attributes it to the same cause, incautious Opium smoking on the part of his attendants, who fell asleep over their pipes, with their lamps burning beside them.

It seems that in China the occupant of a house in which a fire originates is amenable to punishment, for the public injury occasioned by his culpable negligence; and it is considered highly disgraceful that the Governor's own family should have become twice liable to this imputation in so brief a period. His Excellency is said to be deeply afflicted with the evil omen, and has gone the round of the various temples to offer sacrifices as a propitiation to the Gods. But, as it is alleged that a similar calamity occurred sixty years ago, he derives consolation from the reflection that he is suffering from the inevitable decree of fate, which ordains a recurrence of the same events, in every succeeding Chinese cycle. Such are the *on dits* of our Chinese informant.

The local government has received orders to send three hundred thousand Taels to Kwei-chow province: for what purpose does not appear.

SIAMESE AMBASSADOR. On the 6th ult. the Siamese Envoy took leave of the Foo-yuen of Canton on his return to Siam.

CHANG-LING, the Hero of Cashgar, and captor of Chang-ki-hur, who has been since created Cabinet Minister and Duke, is appointed Generalissimo in the western territory. All officers great and small are put under his authority; but he has a council of two, Ha-lan-go, and Yang-fang. Of this triumvirate he is the head, and is absolute, should a difference of opinion prevail.

KIRIN, in Man-chow Tartary. Three thousand of the best troops in these regions have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to Peking and thence to Cashgar or Yarkand.

MACAO.

Our paper was on the point of being issued, when a communication in the Portuguese language was put into our hands, bearing the signature of MACAISTA, accompanied by an intimation that His Excellency the Governor of Macao is desirous of its early insertion. We hasten therefore to assure the writer that not a moment shall be lost in complying with this wish, by publishing it in our next number; and we sincerely regret the late period of its reaching us, —(only this afternoon, though dated the 9th instant,) precludes our giving it a place sooner. The communication is a reply to some of the remarks in our paper of 9th ultimo, respecting the prohibition against foreigners residing in Macao.

In reverting to this subject, we deem it an act of justice to state, that we understand the Governor does not consider the prohibition as meant to dispossess those foreigners already renting houses with the sanction of his predecessors in office.

We trust this is an earnest of a determination to give the utmost liberality of construction to an order which, we venture to think, His Excellency could not bring himself to enforce, without doing violence to his feelings, and at the same time deviating from the system of hospitality hitherto observed in regard to foreigners at Macao.

MACAO RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

First Day. MONDAY, 7th March.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLATE FOR MAIDEN CHINESE HORSES—Heats—old course.

Mr. Marjoribanks',	d. h.	Fong-Shwuy,			dist.
Mr. Thornhill's,	b. h.	Tartar,		1.	2. 2.
Mr. Alexander's,	gr. h.	Punto,	Chiffney,	2.	1. 1.

At half after twelve o'clock the Chinese horses were brought out to contest the "President's Plate," which afforded very fair sport although the finale was rather unexpected. In the first heat the favorite "Tartar" kept the lead throughout, followed closely by Fong-shwuy as far as the heavy ground, and challenged well to the last by Punto and his sable jockey. Tartar however seemed fresh on his arrival at the winning post, and little doubt was entertained of his success in the second heat, Fong-shwuy could not carry his weight through the heavy ground, and was distanced. In the second heat Tartar and Punto kept well together until they came to the rising ground at Tottenham Corner, when Punto shot ahead, and won cleverly by a length. The third heat bore a near resemblance to the second, save that Tartar lost by about three lengths. This race certainly was not to the swift, and the difference of weight evidently was the sole cause of Punto winning, Tartar losing, and Fong-shwuy being distanced.

THE STEWARD'S PLATE FOR ALL MANILA HORSES. Heats—old course.

Mr. Marjoribanks',	d. h.	Ajax,		2. 2.
Mr. Smith's,	br. h.	Croppy,	Ravenshaw,	1. 1.
Mr. Daniell's	pb. h.	Eclipse		3. 3.

The Steward's Plate was well contested by Croppy, Ajax, and Eclipse indeed we may say that these three horses have in the last season as well as this day afforded as good sport as we have often witnessed on the Macao Turf. In the first heat Eclipse, as usual, went away in grand style and took the lead to the pine bushes, where Croppy came up to him, and evinced his good bottom and breeding by winning the Race by a length. Ajax with his ponderous strength showed well, and came in second, passing Eclipse within a few yards of the winning post. In the second heat Eclipse went off at score closely followed by his old victor "Croppy" and in this Race he certainly was unwilling to be passed on his old ground of defeat, as it was with difficulty and only by a neck that Croppy maintained his character and won the Race. Ajax was kept rather too much in arrears at starting, and as his forte is strength and durability but not speed, he could not recover his ground, and was beat by about fifty yards; these horses were well ridden.

SWEEPSTAKES. A SILVER CUP BY THE PRESIDENT and 50 Dollars by each Subscriber P. P. ——Heats Beacon course.

Mr. Colledge's,	b. h.	Sultan,	Daniell,	1. 1.
Mr. Marjoribanks',	b. h.	Sir Robert,		2. 2.
Mr. Thornhill's,	gr. h.	Haji Baba,		3. 3.

The "Sweepstakes" gave a most interesting race, and as this was the only Race of the day in which the Beacon Course was used, greater excitement prevailed when the horses appeared after the first round, than the old Course can be expected to afford. Sir Robert was the favorite and ran well, but "Sultan" better known on the Macao Turf as "Clinker" was not to be gainsayed, and in both heats won cleverly. Haji Baba was third, but seemed in rather too Park like condition, looking remarkably well, but somewhat fat.

MATCH 100 DOLLARS—h. ft.—HEATS—OLD COURSE.

Mr. Bannermans',	gr. h.	Charity Boy,	Daniell,	1. 0. 1.
Mr. Marjoribanks',	br. h.	Great Unknown,		2. 0. 2.

The match between Charity Boy and the Great Unknown

afforded three heats, and as the second was a dead heat, it were superfluous to observe that this was a capital race. In the first heat the Great Unknown bolted at the gate house but recovered his lost ground wonderfully well, and was only beat by a length by Charity Boy, in the second heat both horses ran true and a dead heat was the consequence. Thirdly and lastly Charity Boy did his work well; the Great Unknown took too much to the heavy ground, and thereby lost the Race.

On the whole we seldom have witnessed a better day's sport than this. At abont two o'clock some Chinese soldiers under the orders of the Yow Foo commenced firing at a target in the lower part of the course, evidently intending to put a stop to the day's amusement, but a conference took place with the officer on duty which ended by the soldiers being withdrawn, and the Races recommenced after about an hour's delay. The negociation was ably conducted on the spot by the President, and although the officer refused to acquiesce in any proposition for mutual convenience, he was evidently acted upon by reason, and a demonstration of an intention to proceed *nolens volens*, and yielded in action what he refused in conversation.

BOLD LADIES. In some cases Chinese females shew the greatest boldness and persevering courage to obtain redress of grievances. Not long ago, a woman pressed forward and seized the poles of Governor Le's sedan-chair, to present a petition against himself. She produced proof that he had borrowed, about thirty years ago, a sum of money from her mother, who was then rich and he poor, which money he never repaid. The petitioner, being now reduced to poverty by adverse occurrences, demanded payment of Governor Le. He, at the moment, declared the woman must be mad, and ordered her to be treated as such. The public, however, thought the claim in all probability just, and supposed he would satisfy her in secret.

Another case occurred on the last day of the old year, when all the officers of Canton, civil and military, were on their way to the "Hall of ten thousand years" to present their offering to the gods. A widow woman seized the chair of the deputy Governor Choo-ta-jin, saying "avenge me of my debtors"! The deputy listened to her complaint and, as soon as practicable, obtained for her the amount of her claims.

Choo is very popular on account of his readiness to listen to the complaints of the people. The applications of course are numerous. A father and mother who lost their son, a lad at school, two years ago, in a manner that was never cleared up, have appealed and placarded their case. The boy went to school and never returned. His remains were found in a pond, adjoining the school, with marks of violence on his person. His parents appealed to the local magistrates, but the murderer was never discovered. They state their case to the public and exclaim "where are the laws of the land, which have left us unrevenged for two whole years?"

Report says that the Governor and deputy are quite adverse to each other, and in all public matters act quite alone.

PIRATES. Chinese pirates, notwithstanding the severity of the government, continue their depredations on the coast. On the 21st of the 12th moon, twelve men accused of this crime were decapitated, and on the day following, eight more suffered the same punishment, thus destroying by a violent death twenty human beings, which circumstance was as usual not known to a great majority of the inhabitants of Canton, and excited no sensation among those who did know it.

We do not agree with our Correspondent, who writes respecting population, and recommend to his perusal, an article on the subject, in a late N°. of the Edinburgh Review.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

POPULATION. A new work on this important subject has been brought out to China, a country which has furnished materials for a great many discussions *pro* and *con*. Mr. Malthus considered China a firm support of his system; and Mr. Sadler the author of the work referred to, is persuaded that the support has no foundation in truth. These two writers quote largely, both from old and new narratives concerning China, but not with that candor and fairness which they ought. The statements at different times, from different places, and by different persons, do not always agree, and are sometimes contradictory; in consequence of which, we have the coarse language of the Scotch political economist, Adam Smith, "stupid and lying missionaries" quoted; also, Malte-Brun's assertions that they were "weak and credulous" &c.

Now, although the accounts of persons, writing at different times and from different places in the same empire, disagree, and they moreover give different opinions, it does not follow that any of them are "stupid or lying." The population of China is no doubt very various in different parts of the empire. A man who resides in Peking alone can no more give an opinion, from what he sees, of the whole population of the empire, than one who is confined to Canton, nor can Embassy travellers speak of more than what they see on the line of their route. The "mendacious Mandarin," as he is called, who originated the tale of 333 millions, as delivered to Mr. Barrow and Lord Macartney, it is now well known, did not fabricate the assertion; but communicated what was officially announced by the Emperor then on the throne. That the population of China has greatly increased during the present dynasty is, no doubt, a fact, but were human industry properly directed, there is still in China, as well as in Europe and the rest of the world, abundance of room. Many tracts of country between China proper and the Russian frontier are very thinly inhabited; and it is said that fine islands, not far from Japan, are yet unclaimed by human beings.

Mr. Sadler has written two volumes to uproot the Malthusian theory, which with him we think a hard-hearted, if not an impious one; and from its anti-benevolent and vicious tendency, not a true one. The new theory is "that the prolificness of human beings, under similar circumstances, varies inversely as their numbers." Few people, hard work, and hard fare, are favorable to increase; ease and plenty are the reverse. There is more labour and simpler fare in thinly peopled countries, than in those that are well peopled. A simple and striking illustration of the assertion that ease and plenty are less prolific than comparative penury, is afforded by the circumstances of the British Peerage; who instead of multiplying according to Malthus' geometric ratio, have never, in any age, continued their own numbers. According to Mr. Sadler, the Rev. Mr. Townsend, and the Rev. Mr. Malthus are only the revivers, bold setters forth, of the terrible apprehensions of croaking men centuries before, that there were too many people in the world. "In the reign of the last Henry, when England was not half cultivated, nor the inhabitants a third of the number now existing, the evils of population, were as distinctly seen and as feelingly deplored as at this moment." The arguments in this new book addressed to the understanding, and the heart, are invincible; the calculations and facts, of which there is ample store, must be left to those who have leisure to examine them. But the reader will find extensive knowledge, patient research, scriptural Christianity, glowing benevolence, and kindness to the poor, eminently apparent in these volumes.

PEKING.

A pecuniary fine accepted by government as a ransom from corporal punishment.

Yang-keen, the Foo-yuen of Hoo-pih province, hereby presents a memorial for the purpose of reporting a certain affair in his Majesty's hearing.

It appears that in the first year of the reign of Keen-lung (A.D. 1736), a statute was enacted, by Imperial will, with regard to paying ransom for crimes, as follows:—"It was the practice among the ancients to redeem from punishment by money: therefore, if a crime be accompanied with any palliating circumstances, permission to pay a ransom for it may be granted, upon application to the Emperor being made by the board in Peking, and by the Governor and Foo-yuen of the province where the crime is committed. Respect this." In respectful obedience to this, it has been placed on record.

Now it has been reported to me, concerning Tsow-tung, (a person who has obtained rank by purchase) that Paou-lin, having gone to Peking, accused him of having, under the impulse of hatred, quarrelled with and wounded his (Paou-lin's) sister-in-law, on which account she afterwards killed

herself: sentence was passed on Tsow-tung, that as he had, by employing force, driven on a person to her death, he should receive one hundred blows of a bamboo, and sixty more above what the law requires, and that he should be transported for one year. As the offence was committed in the eighth year of Taou-kwang, before the issuing of an edict of grace, a hundred blows were remitted.

It is now authenticated that Tsow-tung's wife, on account of her husband having long been ill, which renders it very difficult to punish him, is willing to pay, for the redemption of her husband from punishment, eight hundred mace, according to the statute for a crime deserving transportation, and forty taels three mace, to cover law-expenses.

In the report sent to me, it is requested that I state this to your Majesty, and ask whether a ransom may be received of not. The reply will proceed from Heavenly Grace.—For this purpose I state it.

The Imperial will has been received saying—"Record it."

In one of the Peking Gazettes is a memorial from the office of the *Poo-keun-tung-ling*, or commanders of the infantry, * respecting the great number of accusations brought up to Peking to be presented before the Emperor. The causes of this circumstance are, it is said, the obstinacy of many persons in pressing their cases, and also the remissness of the local officers, so that even women, and girls of ten, take long journeys to Peking to state their cases there. Many of these present their accusations successively before the various officers from the district magistrate up to the provincial judge, but are always sent back to the district magistrate for redress: hence it is that they resort to Peking.

The district magistrates, say the memorialists, are the proper officers to give the people redress; why should accusations be brought before the Poo-ching-sze, An-cha-sze, Governor, and Foo-yuen? But, did these officers immediately examine the case brought before them, or else appoint some virtuous officer to do so, why should accusations be presented at Peking. The multiplicity of these cases is owing entirely to the negligence and carelessness of the said officers, both high and low.

By an examination of the statutes, the memorialists find that whenever an accusation is made before any of the higher officers, it is their duty to take the case immediately into their own hands, whether important or unimportant, and not send the accusers back to the officers to whom they have already applied. If any wilfully act in opposition to this statute, they ought to be severely punished, &c. &c.

The memorialists therefore consider it incumbent on them to request his Imperial majesty to issue mandates to the Governors and Foo-yuens of the various provinces, that whenever an accusation is brought from the bar of district magistrates to theirs, whether it be an important case, relating to a person's life or to a robbery; or whether it be a petty dispute about land, they shall either take cognizance of it themselves, or appoint some trusty officer to act for them, and not send the accuser back to the district magistrate. That, if the accusation be found true, the district magistrates be punished for deciding unjustly; if false, the accuser receive a punishment one degree greater than what would otherwise have been inflicted on the accused.

They also desire that when an accusation is presented at Peking, examination be made whether it has been brought before the Governor and Foo-yuen of the province from which the accuser comes, and whether they have personally taken cognizance of it. And that if it has not been brought before them, the accuser be punished; but that if it has been brought before them, and yet, after being decided against the complainant, should appear true, the officers who decided the case shall be punished, &c. &c.

Imperial reply. "Record it."

CORREA. The King of Corea some time since wrote to his Imperial Majesty to inform him of the death of his son the heir apparent, who had been appointed by the Emperor to succeed the present king. The king further requested that, according to usage, an envoy might be sent to Corea to offer sacrifice to the manes of his departed son. In reply the Emperor expressed much regret for the death of the prince; praised the king for being the most respectful and obedient of all the tributary monarchs; told him not to grieve too much, he being still in the prime of life; and when he obtained another son, to send word to Peking, and the Emperor would appoint him successor to the throne of Corea.

The king's request for an envoy to be sent to sacrifice, &c. was complied with.

* The chief duties of this office are, the command of the city guards, and the preservation of the peace at Peking.

FRIENDSHIP. Seun-keu-pih, coming a long way to see a sick friend, found the district invaded by a band of robbers from Mant-chou Tartary. His friend said to him "I shall certainly die; do you make your escape." To which Pih replied, "having come from a distance to see you, how can I now forsake you when I find you in danger!" When the robbers reached the house they said to Pih, "We have driven away the inhabitants of this whole district; who are you that remain here alone?" Pih said "my friend here is ill, and I would rather give my life for his, than bear to forsake him." On hearing this the robbers expressed their astonishment, saying "we are unrighteous in entering this righteous country," and turning away, they forthwith retired, so that the whole district was preserved entire.

OSTRICH. The Ostrich is known in China by report, and by specimens which have been at different times sent as tributary offerings; the following description is from one of their standard works.

"To-neaou, the Camel bird, also the camel legged, fire-eating, and hump-backed bird; feet two toed, sharp claws, with which it can kill a man by ripping open his stomach: it comes to China from the westward." One authority states that "an ostrich was caught in a net, and presented to the Emperor Kaou-Tsung, it vomited fire, was seven cubits high, had legs like a camel, could walk three hundred *le* (about eighty three English miles) in a day, and made, while walking, a noise with its wings resembling a drum; it could eat copper and iron." Another says "in the country Pos-ze there is a bird similar in form to the camel, it cannot fly high, feeds on herbs, flesh, and other substances which none other can eat; it devours things when red hot, and can go in one day seven hundred *le* (about a hundred and ninety four miles)." We find mention of various presents of ostriches and their eggs having been made to Emperors: in one account "the ostrich is like an eagle with legs like those of a camel, is of an azure colour, and, when holding its head erect, measures between seven and eight cubits in height, its eggs are of the size of water pitchers or (according to another) of pint measures; its note (which the Chinese term repeating its own name, like the duck which they therefore call Ya or Ap) resembles the reiterated sound *To*; it can eat iron and stone, has a soft reddish beak in shape like a gun, and feathers on its head resembling dark coloured wool."

It may be seen from these exaggerated descriptions that it is the *Struthio camelus* which is referred to.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March		Arrived		From
9th Am.	brig	Lancaster,	Jennings,	San Blas
„ Dan.	brig	Nornen,	Kierulf,	Manila
10th Sp.	sh.	Espiña,	Ramirez,	„
11th Sp.	„	Triunfo,	Cucullu,	„
March		**Sailed**		**For**
1st Am.	schr.	Chinchillee,	Meek,	Sandwich Is.
6th Sp.	sh.	Union,	Echevaria,	Manila
7th Am.	sh.	Bashaw,	Pearce,	New York
8th Br.	barque	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta
9th Br.	„	Penang Merchant,	Mitchinson,	„
10th Dan.	brig	Dansborg,	Rees,	Manila
„ Sp.	br.	Centinela,	Iguaris,	„
„ Br.	barque	Elizabeth,	Phillips,	Singapore
13th Port.	barque	N. Sa. de Faro,	Danenberg,	Solo
15th Port.	br.	Aurelia,	Soares,	Bombay
„ Br.	schr.	Ann,	Allaby,	Manila
„ Br.	ship	Jane,	Crockett,	„
16th Am.	sh.	Howqua,	Henchman,	Boston

PASSENGERS,

per Penang Merchant, Capt. Duncan & P. Friell, Esq.
„ *Bashaw*, J. P. Cushing Esq. & Saml. Russell Esq.
„ *Aurelia*, W. Haylett, & R. Browne Esqs.
„ *Falcon*, D. Manson Esq.
„ *Lancaster*, Don J. M. Castaños & Don Y. Rubio.
„ *Chinchillee*, Capt Cole.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MARCH 17th, 1831.

IMPORTS.					
Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9 a	10	Pecul
very superior		36		
Bees wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut New		3		
Bird's nests		26 a	40—	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		2	—	Pecul
Camphor Malay		14 a	26—	Catty
Cloves Molucca		25 a	30	
Mauritius		15 a	18	
Cochineal		260 a	350	
Copper South American		24 a	26	
Do. at Lintin for exportation		26		
Do. Japan	none	25 a	27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		30 a	50	
COTTON Bombay	Taels	8 a	9.2	
Bengal		8 a	9.5	
Madras		9 a	9.2	
COTTON GOODS British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a	5½	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a	3	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a	2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2 a	2½	
Cotton yarn		30 a	60—	Picul
Cow Bezoar		30	—	Catty
Cudbear		25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue		3½ a	4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a	90	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a	85	
Fishmaws		40 a	70	
Flints	Cts.	50 a	60	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		55 a	60	
Iron bar		2¾		
ditto Rod		3¾ a	4	
Lead		4¾ a	5	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		15 a	30	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum		2½ a	4	
Opium Patna New 950 Old		1000		
Benares		1010		Chest
Damaun Malwa		620		
Companys do.		640		
Turkey		550	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a	6	
Pepper Malay		6¾ a	7	
Putchuck		11 a	12	
Quicksilver		73 a	74	
Rattans		2 a	2½	
Rice		2 a	2.20	
Rose Maloes		42		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5		Pecul
ditto Lintin		6 a	8	
Salt Fish		3 a	3½	
Sandalwood		11 a	15	
Sapanwood		2½		
Shark's fins		15 a	18	
Smalts		12 a	28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		5 a	6—	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.60 a	1.70—	Yard.
Camlets English		20 a	21	
Dutch, narrow 20 a 21,	broad,	30 a	32	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a	7¾	

IMPORTS				
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½ a	6	Each
Fox	cents	70 a	90	
Rabbits	Drs.	40 a	50—	100
Seal		1½		
Sea Otter		60 a	65	Each
Land Otter		6 a	8	
Spelter		4	—	Pecul
Tin plates		11 a	12—	Box
Tin,		15 a	16½—	Pecul
EXPORTS.				
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½		Pecul
Anniseseed star		none		
Ditto oil of		2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes		12	—	1000
Brass Leaf		52	—	Box
Camphor at Macao.	23 a 24; here	28 a	30	
Cassia ,,	7 a 8. ,,	10 a	11	
Ditto Buds		14 a	15	
China Root		none		
Cubebs		none		
Dragon's blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		5½		
Gamboge		none		
Glass beads		20 a	24	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		none		
Musk		none		Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		78 a	80	
2d. do. 1st sort 65 a 66	2nd.	56 a	60	
3d. do. do.		45 a	46	100
Blue		72 a	78	
Small		none		
Oil of Cassia		1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb		none		
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		290 a	300	
Ditto Tsatlee		350 a	360	
Canton	Taels	none		
Sugar raw		4.5		
Pingfa		5.8		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	12		
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10½		
2d. sort		9½		
Tea Bohea		none		
Congo	(very little) Taels	18 a	22	
Campoy		none		Pecul
Souchong		16 a	18	
Peko		none		
Ankoi		,,		
Hyson	(very little)	44 a	50	
ditto Skin		12 a	18	
ditto Young		28 a	36	
Gunpowder		none		
Twankay	(very little)	10 a	12	
Tortoise Shell		none		
Turmerick		6		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		44	—	Box
White lead		10	—	Pecul
Whanghees		none	—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st,
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks sepurately, 25 do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Our Opium market has been uncommonly dull during the last fortnight, and scarcely any sales have been effected, with the exception of a few sales of Malwa made by the Chinese in relief of their heavy engagements falling due in the course of the present month—and the price has been daily declining. The Bengal drug has been equally affected. The Lintin deliveries to the 15th instant amount to 736 chests, consisting of

101	new	Patna
74	old	
2	new	Benares
15	old	
544		Malwa.

The sales of Cotton since our last return have not exceeded three thousand Bales, leaving still a stock of about 90,000 Bales, but a more active demand is expected in about two or three weeks.

Cotton Yarn goes off very slowly.

Ginseng has again revived.

Some sales of Cochineal, out of recent arrivals from America, have been made at $ 260 per Picul; and other parcels are still in the market.

An importation of about 600 bottles of Quicksilver has been sold at $ 73 to 74 per Picul.

The holders of raw Silk are maintaining the last advance for the small quantities that now remain.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 THURSDAY, 24th MARCH, 1831. NO. 7.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to intimate that his interest & responsibility in the firm of ILBERY, FEARON & Co. have ceased.

CANTON, 1st March 1831. MARVANJEE HORMAJEE.

CANTON.

From the nature of the materials composing it, our readers will receive our present number a few days in anticipation of the usual date.

The following Edict has been issued by the Hoppo, concerning the transhipment of goods.

Chung, Imperial commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, &c. &c. &c. to the senior merchants, for their full information.

It appears that the (Agents of) foreign ships of various nations, which come to Canton to trade, ought to measure exactly the dimensions of the hold, and, having purchased goods to fill it, to report the same to the Custom house, and depart. But of late, the (Agents of) foreign vessels have repeatedly stated, that they forgot to measure the dimensions of the hold, and therefore they requested that goods, which had been reported at the Custom house, should be removed on board another ship, and conveyed to their country; thus scheming to evade the duties levied on the transhipment of goods. This spirit must not, on any account, be allowed to encrease.

Uniting the above circumstances, I hereby issue an order to the said Hong merchants to communicate forthwith these commands to the foreign merchants of the several nations, requiring obedience thereto.

Hereafter, for goods reported at the Custom house, they must previously measure the hold and purchase accordingly. If, again, they make a pretext of forgetting to measure and present petitions, entreating to have the heavy duties on transhipment remitted, the plea will in no case be allowed, nor the petition granted. Heed this, oppose not. A special Edict.

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 1st moon, 20th day. (March 4th)

We understand Mexican papers of the 20th December have been received at Macao, containing European intelligence to the 20th October, but nothing, we are told, of very striking interest. Some partial disturbances are said to have broken out in various towns in France. A few Mexican papers of an earlier date have been kindly handed to us, from which we have made the following extracts.

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACTS FROM "EL SOL" DE MEXICO, of 1st December 1830.

The packet just arrived at Vera Cruz from New York has brought us papers to 9th inst. (November) with extracts from French papers to 9th of October. In these extracts we find that in the month of September a very bloody skirmish took place at Brussels between the inhabitants, and the Dutch troops commanded by Prince Frederick of Orange. On the evening of the 23rd the troops attacked the city, and, notwithstanding the resistance of the civic guard and the inhabitants, obtained possession of several posts. From that time till the night of the 27th a succession of conflicts took place in different parts of the city, which were then terminated by the retreat of the Dutch troops after having lost near 750 men in killed and wounded.

At Louvain there had also been a skirmish on the 24th September between the inhabitants and the royal troops which, like the dispute at Brussels, terminated in favor of the Belgians.

On the 4th October the provisional Government of Belgium issued the following decree.

The Provisional Government, considering that it is important that the future condition of Belgium should be fixed, decrees:

Art. 1. The provinces of Belgium separated by violence from Holland shall constitute an independent state.

2. The central commission shall engage, as soon as may be practicable, in forming the project of a Constitution.

3. A National Congress shall be convoked, in which all the interests of the Provinces shall be represented—it shall examine the projected plan of the Belgian constitution—shall modify it as far as it may see fit, and shall cause it to be carried into execution as a definitive Constitution for all Belgium. (Signed) DE POKER, &c. &c.

BRUSSELS, 4th October, 1830.

In Berlin there had been a numerous assemblage of people calling out for the Constitution promised them in 1814. The guards had dispersed the mob killing and wounding about sixty persons.

In Saxony there had been a popular movement, on account of which the King had been compelled to fly. We find in another paper that his nephew has been called to the throne.

In Luneburg and Zell, in the Kingdom of Hanover, very serious disturbances have occurred. The people are in a state of insurrection against the privileges of the nobility, requiring that the King of Hanover shall reside in the country, or yield the crown to the Duke of Cambridge.

It appears that the Spanish Government has at length determined to adopt means to guard against the popular explosion with which on all sides it is threatened. On the 6th September one of the most numerous councils which Spain has ever known met in the royal palace at Madrid.

The King, his brothers, and the Infant Don Sebastian, three Cardinals and several Bishops, the president of the councils and several presidents of *audiencias*, deputies from all the provinces, some of the Captains-general of the fleet, the Ministers of the King, &c. &c. were present and assisted at the council.

The majority of the council gave it as their opinion that the Constitution proposed on the 7th July 1823, should be established, granting beforehand a full and general amnesty, replacing the officers who have been divested of their offices, acknowledging the Spanish (national) debt, and proclaiming pardon and oblivion of the past, and the general union of all parties.

MACAO.

In publishing the letter of MACAISTA, we consider it desirable to annex an English translation, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the Portuguese language.

We shall make but few remarks in the way of comment—and *first*—as to the additional words from the treaty, which MACAISTA considers of so much importance: we think our readers will agree with us, that they are of no importance at all to the line of argument we adopted; and this was the reason of our not following the quotation farther. The words are "except in those (places) from which all foreigners whatsoever are generally and positively excluded, the "names of which places may be hereafter specified in a "separate article of this treaty."

The opinion which we ventured to express, was founded on the fact of Macao *not* being a place from which all foreigners whatsoever are generally excluded; Spanish vessels having the privilege of trading there, of which they constantly avail themselves in great numbers. And it is stipulated in the treaty "that neither of the high contracting parties shall "grant any favor, or privilege, in matters of commerce and "navigation, to the subjects of any other state trading within "the seas and ports of Asia, which shall not be also granted "*quam proxime*, on the same terms, to the subjects of the "other contracting party."

In our copy of the treaty there is no specification of excepted places, and we shall feel obliged to any of our readers, who can inform us whether or not any such clause exists.

But, after all, we cannot but feel that the discussion is one of mere words. So long as there is no departure from the courtesy and hospitality which, Macaista states, have

hitherto been shown to foreigners at Macao, it is of very little consequence what interpretation is given to the treaty. And we hope we may infer, from what has transpired since our first notice, that in this respect, there will be no change.

As to the advantages which Macao derives from foreigners, they are too obvious to every one acquainted with the commerce of the place, to require proof or admit of denial. And we shall therefore refer Macaista to the Custom house, from whence their principal revenue is derived, and where he may very soon satisfy himself, how much of that revenue has been annually paid by foreigners. We have had opportunities of seeing receipts for duties paid by foreigners, to an amount constituting a large proportion of the whole annual collection.

Truth, not controversy, being the object of our paper, we have no hesitation in admitting that in using the words "sole support of their shipping," we inadvertently gave place to an expression which is too strong. And, with this acknowledgement, we shall pass over the subject of advantages, leaving Macaista to explain how the residence of foreigners, paying high rents, indulging in a liberal expenditure, and regularly paying for what they have, can possibly bring penury and distress on Macao; such residents being considered advantageous in most other parts of the world. Witness watering places, baths, medicinal springs, &c. &c. all over Europe; which, from attracting similar visitors, have enriched the villages or fields where they have been discovered, and, in many instances, raised them to flourishing and populous towns.

With respect to the Opium trade departing from Macao to Lintin, so emphatically dwelt on by Macaista, we believe the causes of such change far too deeply rooted, to be in any way influenced by the foreigners resident in Macao. If we are rightly informed, the first serious blow it received, was in 1821, from the same interference and persecution on the part of the Mandarins, which drove the trade from Whampoa. At that period it was impossible to move a chest of the drug, from one house to another, unless disguised in packages made to resemble other goods. Even in this manner, there was considerable hazard in moving it; and, to effect a sale, it was necessary to export the article from Macao to depôt vessels outside, like those now stationed at Lintin; which have continued ever since to be availed of, to an encreasing extent, by Portuguese as well as foreigners.

Various unfortunate causes, originating among the Portuguese themselves, have subsequently concurred to depress the prosperity of the place; these it would be easy to enumerate, if feelings of delicacy did not restrain us, accident having thrown in our way copies of various Portuguese official documents on the subject. These, however, we have no wish to be the medium of giving to the world.

As a hint to Macaista, we shall observe, in conclusion, that although circumstances may continue to prevent Macao from again becoming an Opium depot, unless in case of a war in Europe, we see no obstacle, to a wide extension of it's commerce, as an entrepôt like Manila and Anjier, for the considerable shipments of Europe goods, likely to find their way to this quarter under the free intercourse, which, it is expected, will ere long be established between China and Great Britain.

Senr. Redactor do Registo de Cantaõ.

Tendo visto, no seu N°. 4°. de 19 de Fevereiro de 1831, observaçoens sobre a prohibiçaõ de poderem os estrangeiros estabelecer-se em Macaó, sem me propor a analizar tudo, tratarei so de alguns pontos, que talvez por abreviatura o Snr. Redactor deixou em silencio; por tanto espero queira ter a bondade de ser imparcial inserindo no seu seguinte N°. esta reposta, para que o publico possa ajuizar com conhecimento de cauza, e fazer justiça, ficando o Sr. Redactor certo de que o naó mortificarei muitas vezes com taes repetiçoens.

Naó he no momento em que os Chinas prohibem a residencia dos estrangeiros em Cantaó, que o actual Governador de Macaó lhes intima a ordem da Corte de Lisboa para se naó estabelecerem aqui, pois ha mais de hum anno que elle com toda a moderaçaó, e equidade os tem posto na intelligencia da tal ordem, o que mesmo o Sr. Redactor certifica ter-lhe chegado a noticia ha alguns mezes, que provavelmente devia ser por via daquelles aquem o Governador a tivesse intimado.

Havendo o Sr. Redactor transcripto huma parte do artigo segundo do Tractado de 1810, espero queira agora transcrever mais algumas palavras indispensaveis ao cazo em questaõ do citado artigo, que he da forma seguinte.

„ Haverá reciproca liberdade de comercio, e navegaçaó „ entre os respectivos vassalos das duas Altas partes con„ tractantes, em todos e em cada hum dos territorios, e domi„ nios de qualquer dellas. Elles poderaó negociar, via„ jar, residir, ou estabelecer-se em todos e cada hum dos „ Portos, Cidades, Villas, Paizes, Provincias, ou Lugares „ quaesquer que forem pertencentes a huma, ou outra „ das duas Altas partes contractantes—excepto naquelles, „ de que geral, e positivamente saó excluidos todos quaes „ quer estrangeiros. Os nomes dos quaes lugares, seraó „ depois especificados em hum artigo separado desde „ tractado."

Sendo Macaó desde a possuiçaó Portugueza hum paiz vedado para o estabelecimento dos estrangeiros (naó se negando hospitalidade, naó so aos Christaós, de que tanto se tem abuzado, mas athe aos barbaros) parece que fica comprehendido naquella excepçaó, huma vez que posteriormente naó houve declaraçaó em contrario, e se a houve apareça.

O Edital publicado pello Governo de Macaó (de que o actual Governador era hum dos membros) em 6 de Dezembro de 1823, nada diz a respeito do estabelecimento dos estrangeiros no paiz, mas sim os convida a entrar com o Opio da sua propriedade neste porto, podendo, manejar o seu trafico sem as restricçoens athe entaõ existentes, pondo-os athe em igualdade aos nacionaes no pagamento dos direitos contra o espirito do tractado de 1810. O Sr. Redactor deverá saber que elles, longe de practicarem essa medida proposta, naó tem feito mais do que augmentar o numero de pessoas residentes, sem fazer entrar no porto huma so caixa de Opio seo, e trabalharem para engrossar o mercado de Linting, com grande prejuizo de Macaó, que elles tem julgado dever ser a sua quinta de recreo para desfructarem todas as vantagens do local izentos dos males que sofrem so os portuguezes, que com tanta afabilidade os tractaõ.

Se alguns capitaes estrangeiros deraó em outro tempo algum enterece a Macaõ, naó foi certamente por sua espontanea generosidade, mas sim pellas circunstancias entaõ forçozas: porêm ao prezente que essas circunstancias se desvaneceraó pello estabelecimento do mercado de Linting (que naó foi feito por portuguezes) dezejava que o Sr. Redactor fizesse saber quaes saó as vantagens que Macaó tira dos estrangeiros aqui estabelecidos, por que as que chegaó ao meo conhecimento com evidencia saó a penuria, e decadencia, para aqual se tem trabalhado com toda a industria, e actividade, ese continua a promover para a total ruina, querendo-se tirar as poucas resulsas que ainda restaó, e com as quaes se tem mantido Macaó ha annos, sem a cooperaçaó dos capitaes estrangeiros, de que o Sr Redactor tanto blazona.

MACAO, 9 de Março, de 1831. O MACAISTA.

(TRANSLATION.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

Having seen in your Register N°. 4, of the 19th February 1831, some observations relative to the prohibition against foreigners being allowed to establish themselves in Macao, without proposing to analyze the whole, I shall remark on a few points which the Editor has passed over in silence, probably for the sake of brevity. I hope, therefore, he will have the goodness to to be so impartial as to insert this answer in his following number, that the public may be able to form their opinion with a due knowledge of the subject and take an equitable view of the case; and the Editor may be assured that I shall not often trouble him with a repetition of such communications.

It is not at the moment of the Chinese prohibiting foreigners from residing in Canton that the present Governor of Macao intimates to them the order from the Court of Lisbon against establishing themselves here. It is more than a year since, with the utmost moderation and equity, he made known to them the existence of such an order, and the Editor allows that he was aware of it several months ago, which was, no doubt, through the medium of some of those to whom the Governor communicated it.

The Editor having extracted a part of the second article of the Treaty of 1810, I hope he will now insert a few more

words from it indispensable to the case in point; the terms of the article being as follows: "There shall be reciprocal "liberty of commerce and navigation between the respective "subjects of the two high contracting parties, in all the "territories and dominions of either. They may trade, "travel, sojourn, or establish themselves, in all the ports, "cities, towns, countries, provinces, or places whatsoever, "belonging to each of the two high contracting parties, "except in those from which all foreigners whatsoever are "generally and positively excluded, the names of which "places may be hereafter specified in a separate article of "this treaty."

Macao, ever since it was possessed by the Portuguese, being a country in which no foreigners are allowed to establish themselves (although hospitality has never been denied to Christians who have so much abused it, nor even to barbarians) it appears to be comprehended in that exception, unless there be any posterior declaration to the contrary—and if there be, let it be produced.

The edict published by the Government of Macao (of which the present Governor was one of the members) on the 6th of December 1823, says nothing with respect to the establishment of foreigners in the country. It merely invites them to enter this port with their Opium, permitting them to carry on their trade without the restrictions previously existing, and even placing them on an equal footing with Portuguese subjects in the payment of the duties, contrary to the spirit of the treaty of 1810. The Editor ought to know that foreigners, far from adopting the proposed measure, have done nothing but augment the number of residents, without bringing into the port a single chest of their Opium, and have laboured to increase the trade at Lintin, to the great prejudice of Macao, which they have considered themselves entitled to frequent as a mere place of recreation, to enjoy all it's local advantages, exempt from the evils which the Portuguese (who treat them with so much courtesy,) alone suffer. If the capital of foreigners was formerly of some benefit to Macao, it was not certainly owing to their spontaneous generosity, but to circumstances which left them no other resource. Now that these circumstances no longer exist, since the establishment of the trade at Lintin (which was not done by the Portuguese), I should wish the Editor to inform us what are the advantages which Macao derives from the foreigners established here; because those which are evident to me are penury and decay, to produce which they have laboured with industry and activity, and are continuing to do so, until the place be totally ruined, wishing to deprive Macao of its few remaining resources with which it has maintained itself for years, without the co-operation of foreign capital, of which the Editor so much boasts.

MACAISTA.

PEKING.

A stone tablet for the tomb of his late Imperial Majesty has just been completed, and forwarded with great ceremony to the place where it is to be set up. The Imperial astronomers selected the hour of five in the morning, on the twenty eighth day of the ninth moon as propitious for offering sacrifice to the Manes of the deceased, announcing the proceeding, and erecting the tablet.

CAMELS. His Majesty has commanded four thousand seven hundred camels to be prepared to transport the materials of war across the desert of Cobi. The price allowed for each camel is twenty two taels of silver. To those troops on their march from the river Amour to Yarkand, four taels each man are given, for the purpose of providing skins and warm clothing. To other troops only two taels are given. The reason of the difference does not appear. It is said the Imperial Treasury is by no means well filled, which renders these occasional military operations very undesirable.

NEGLECT. General Yung-kaou, of the Imperial family, is banished from court and sent to Man-chow Tartary for neglecting to provide a silken scroll for an Imperial sacrifice on the 10th day of the 10th moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang. The scroll which came too late was afterwards burnt by official hands with great reverence and devotion.

FIRE-ARMS. His Imperial Majesty has, at the suggestion of a Censor, interdicted the use of fire arms among the people. Fowling pieces may be excused, but there can be no pretext for such as are used by the military: and that such are in possession of the people appeared during the 7th moon of last year, on the borders of Keang-nan and Honan provinces where, in a quarrel between Chinese and Mahommedans, the former brought out guns on stands or carriages, arranged them in a line and fired upon the Mahommedan Mosque. Six months are allowed for the delivery of all arms. If, after that, they be found in possession of any one, punishment will be inflicted, and the Governors of provinces implicated.

ELE. The military Governor of this region requested permission to add two hundred musketeers to the number of regular troops receiving pay. The question was referred to the premier To-tsin and his colleagues. They advised the Emperor to refuse the request. The Governor's intention was to provide for the sons of the soldiery as well as to add to the military strength of the place. There are already, the ministers say, six thousand seven hundred men at Ele, which number they consider an adequate force. For the support of the increased population they direct lands to be given them, which the parties may either themselves cultivate or hire other people to do so.

Ming-shan, the Tartar president of the criminal Board, has got into a scrape by the immoral conduct of his son, who is an officer of respectable rank in the military tribunal. The president has himself stated the case to the Emperor, as appeared in yesterday's Gazette. He says a Chinese woman named Tse introduced into his house, as a servant, another woman named Teen-ko who afterwards became unwell and went away. However, not long after, she came to his gate and made a clamorous demand for fifty taels which she said was her due: the police were sent for and this woman, her mother, and the woman who introduced her, were all taken into custody. The police kept them about a month examining them and in vain trying to arrange; they were at last handed up to the supreme court where Ming-shan presided as chief Judge. The astonished father then found that his son Ke-chang had violated the person of this servant, given her a potion to occasion abortion, and sent her home to her mother's. The details in the Gazette are not over delicate. Ming-shan tells the Emperor that he will retire from the bench and leave the court to proceed without him, and unbiassed by his influence; for the woman has declared she cannot expect any redress in that court as long as he presides. His Majesty gives no immediate reply, but orders the document to be recorded.

EXTRACT FROM A PEKING GAZETTE.

The criminal Board respectfully presents this statement to His Majesty, concerning certain written papers found on a dead body which was being examined by the *Sze-Yuen*, which papers contain evidence of a secretary of the said Board having received bribes. This statement is therefore reverently and explicitly to inform his Majesty thereof, and request his Majesty's will for the degradation of the said person, and for permission for another person to leave his office, that they may both be confronted.

On the 2nd day of the 4th moon, of the year, was received a statement from Tih-hwân, Tso-ling of the yellow banner, a Mant-chow, giving information that Kwa-urh-kea, wife of the secretary King-yuen, had hanged herself. The Sze-yuen for that moon therefore received orders to take with them the police, and go and examine minutely if Kwa-urh-kea's body was without wound, and if she had really hanged herself. On examination, it appeared from the evidence of King-yuen, that he was secretary to the Yun-nan-sze of the criminal board; that his wife Kwa-urh-kea was very fond of spirituous liquors, and when intoxicated, was in the habit of making a great noise and beating He-kin the waiting maid; that on the 27th day of the 3rd moon, having become intoxicated, she as usual began scolding and beating He-kin, and He-kin, being of a hasty temper, wounded herself in the forehead with a knife, and that on the night of the 1st day of the 4th moon, Kwa-urh-kea found opportunity of hanging herself. This witness

being confronted with Pô-kang the brother of the deceased, and others, the testimony of them all agreed.

On examining the body, there were found, under the sash and in the fore part of the stocking of the deceased, two written papers and two cards on which were the names Shen-choo and Han-tih-lung. The two written papers were found to contain the following words, "Shen-choo, 30,000 cash;" "Han-tih-lung, 30 or 40,000 cash."

We, the members of the said Board, immediately appointed officers to investigate the subject, and after attentive examination, it now appears that in the 4th moon of the 8th year of Taou-kwang, a case was brought forward against Chow-yung-ming, an officer under the Yun-nan-sze, and others, for having, on account of a debt, beaten to death a person named Wong-ta, for which Chow-yung-ming, being tried, was condemned to be strangled. In this case Shen-choo, a Tsan-ling, and messenger of the Ho-ke cantonment, of the bordered yellow banner, was concerned, having, after the affray, conciliated the parties, but his conduct being by no means improper, his trial was dispensed with, and the case after having been laid before your Majesty, was settled.

Again, it is on record that in the 11th moon of the 9th year, Han-tih-lung, an officer under the Gan-hwuy-sze, having had a contest with Shih-fuh of the Imperial house, about buying and selling certain articles, the said Han-tih-lung was condemned to be bambooed and there the case ended.

Having investigated to the kernel, we find the circumstances of trial and punishment of the said offenders in perfect accordance with the laws, without either punishing them more slightly or more severely than they deserved. The Secretary King-yuen, however, has not at any time been tried or punished for any offence, and these two cases have not the least relation to the death of Kwa-urh-kea. But as Kwa-urh-kea was a female, if King-yuen is really not guilty of any offence, how is it that she knew any thing of Shen-choo and Hantih-lung being before the Magistrates, on account of implication in certain contests coming within the jurisdiction of this Board? and how does it just happen that these two cases have occurred!

Now, in the inquisition on the body of the deceased, it appeared from the evidence of the deceased's brother, Pô-kang, and others, that his sister could write, and that the papers found are in her handwriting: these are manifest circumstances of King-yuen having listened to engagements to receive bribes and to deceive. After several days examination, King-yuen deposed, that Han-tih-lung was an acquaintance of his, and that after the contest in which Han-tih-lung was concerned, he had engaged Too-fang-chow, the Shoo-le of the Gan-hwuy-sze, to manage some law affair for him, and he had done so, but with regard to the circumstance of bribery, he would not depose any thing. And, in his deposition on Shen-choo's case, he stated that he had never engaged the Yun-nan-sze to do any thing for him. On strict examination of Shen-choo, he also stated that nothing of the kind had ever taken place.

As this case regards an officer of rank receiving bribes, and engaging persons to manage cases for him, it is not right to suffer any deceit or evasion. It is therefore our duty to state these circumstances clearly to your Majesty, and request your Majesty's will that King-yuen the secretary be degraded, and that Shen-choo, the Tsan-ling and official messenger of the Ho-ke cantonment bordered yellow banner, be allowed to leave his office, in order that they may be immediately confronted with Han-tih-lung, and the other witnesses in the present case, and that, being examined with clearness and truth, the affair may be transacted according to the laws. It is for this that we respectfully present this statement.

His Majesty's will has been received saying, "It is recorded."

HOMICIDE. At the marriage of one of the sons of Foo, a rich man living in the city of Canton, a number of friends were, for several days, assembled in his house playing at cards and other games. The military patrole of the district thought their gaming afforded him a fair opportunity of extorting a little money. He therefore set off with a small party of soldiers to seize the gamesters. On his entering the house the guests ran in every direction. One of the master's sons, about twenty years of age, climbed up on the housetop. One of the soldiers with a long pole struck him to bring him down. He fell from the roof and was killed on the spot. Mr. Foo, it is said, has resolved, should it cost him his whole fortune, to have the life of the officer who caused the death of his son. This however the law will not award him; but, the people think, the soldier who struck the deceased will forfeit his life, and the officer be degraded and transported.

COVETOUSNESS. Hea-how-pew-che, when he first went to occupy the office of Ling at Sin-chang-hëen in the district Tang-yih-chow, descended from his carriage, and asked the head man of a village, "how many eggs he could buy for a cash?" to which the head man replied "three." He sent therefore for ten thousand cash, with which he bade the head man buy thirty thousand eggs, telling him at the same time, "I do not want them immediately, put them under some hens to hatch, and I shall then shortly have thirty thousand chickens; when they are some months old, I will tell the *Le* of the district to sell them for thirty cash each, and thus I shall get in half a year nine hundred thousand cash." He asked also "how many bamboo sprouts he could buy for a cash," and being told "five," he sent for ten thousand cash more, which he gave to the head man to buy fifty thousand sprouts with; telling him, "as I do not need the sprouts, plant and cultivate them in the woods until autumn, and when they are grown to a proper size, sell them for ten cash each; thus I shall gain five hundred thousand cash." All low, covetous speculations, says the writer, may be reduced to this class.

Yellow gold the most precious, is not to me precious: economy and no covetous desires, are what I consider precious.

Shady flowers and flowing shadows, scattered over, half the terrace, and playing on the clothes; the rill's running sound, and the bird's varied song, leave undesired the artificial dance. This is the dance of nature, which requires not money to purchase.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Some activity of demand for Bengal Cotton has prevailed within these few days past, and several sales have been made, but at no improvement of price. The Bombay staple remains very dull of sale. The Stock on the 22nd instant was 80,430 bales, consisting of Bombay 41,480 bales
Madras 17,250 ,,
Bengal 21,700 ,,
of which 67,950 are housed in the hongs of the security merchants, and 13,480 held by various outside merchants and dealers.

A junk lately arrived from Tchouchow, brings very unfavorable accounts of the Opium market in the interior, where the drug was fetching very low rates. The money she has brought has not yet produced any effect here, no sales of any importance having been made since the date of our last, and no inclination evinced by the brokers to renew their speculations. The Lintin deliveries to the 22nd instant amounted to 865 chests: Patna, old 115, new 117
Benares, old 16, new 3
Malwa, ,, 614, ,, ,,

The little rain that we have recently had, has induced the merchants to speak of lower prices for rice; but the retail price has not abated with the dealers, and much distress is experienced by the lower orders of the community

The operations in the general trade since our last, have been so few, that no alteration has arisen in the value of any of our commercial articles, and we therefore consider a price current unnecessary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH			ARRIVED	FROM
18th	Am. ship	Clay,	Millett,	Manila
19th	Sp. brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	,,
20th	,, ship	Rita,	Escovar,	,,
21st	Am. ship	Edward,	Hicks,	,,
23rd	Brit. barque	Dona Carmelita,	Gray,	Calcutta
24th	Sp. brig	Alerta,	,,	Manila

MARCH			SAILED	FOR
20th	Danish brig	Nornen,	Kierulf,	Manila
21st	Port. brig	Feliz,	Rodrigues,	Siam

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1831. NO. 8

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to intimate that his interest & responsibility in the firm of ILBERY, FEARON & Co. have ceased.

CANTON, 1st March 1831. MARVANJEE HORMAJEE.

CANTON.

CASHGAR. The latest official news from this region, received in Canton, reach to March the 3rd at Peking. On that day the Emperor published despatches announcing that the sieges of Yingkeshaur and Cashgar were raised. The besiegers having fled on the approach of Imperial troops from Ele, accompanied by convicts acting as a militia. Some of his Majesty's forces took a circuit by Kotea and Yarkand, for the purpose of hemming in the enemy attacking them on two sides, "head and tail." However, the invaders went off to the Northwest, and escaped their pursuers. Some stragglers were overtaken, and either killed or made prisoners. Notice is taken of the first party of troops which went against the invaders under direction of the civil assistant resident, all of whom were put to death. And, on the other hand, a party of the enemy defending a position which was taken, were all put to the sword, and the officer who commanded is greatly praised for directing the soldiery to do so. At Yarkand a few convicts aided the regular troops, and as a reward, the survivors are to be liberated, and sent home to their native places, but placed under the care of the local magistracy.

We have been favored with the following translation of a letter addressed by the Hoppo to the Hong merchants, respecting the death of a sailor belonging to one of the government cruizers at Lintin, who is said to have been killed in an affray with some foreign boats. As no information, further than mere rumor, has reached us respecting this affair, we refrain for the present, from stating any particulars. We may mention, however, for the information of our distant readers, that no apprehensions are entertained of the amicable relations, now subsisting between the Chinese Government and foreigners, being interrupted; and that the statement contained in the following documents appears to be very wide of the truth.

The Hoppo concerning the death of Hwang-heun-foo said to have been shot at Lintin on Tuesday, March 15th.

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment Commissioner of duties at the port of Canton &c. &c. to the Hong merchants.

The following document has been received from the Cabinet Minister his Excellency the Governor.

"On the 7th day of the 2nd moon of the 11th year of Taou-kwang, Chang-ta-hae, the magistrate of Sin-gan-Hëen, presented a petition saying:"

'The two cruizing boats appointed in my district under the character "new" N°. 1, and N°. 2. were reported and entered during the 2nd moon of the 23rd year of Kea-king (A.D. 1818) by my predecessor Woo-ting-yang: and the subordinate officers Kwan-foo Fuh-yung two Seun-sze, carefully selected helmsmen and seamen.

Further, in obedience to standing regulations, they were ordered to cruize and take the direction of every search in person. These proceedings are on record. Now, on the 3rd day of the 2nd moon of the 11th year of Taou-kwang, one of the people under my jurisdiction, a woman named Hwang-lin, ordered her son Hwang-show-fuh to bring and present an appeal saying: My son Hwang-keun-foo, during the 11th moon of last year, entered as a seaman on board the cruizer N°. 1, of Kwan-foo-sze: and the cruizer, went out to sea under command of Ching-kaon. Now, Chin-kaon has reported that on the 2nd of the current moon (March 15th 1831) he proceeded to Lintin where was observed a huckster boat proceeding to a foreign ship of the *Hung-maou* nation, to supply her. The cruizer approached the said boat to examine it. It was found it had no license. In it were miscellaneous goods. It was desired to stop it, and present it for investigation. When lo! the skipper of the boat would not comply, and shouted. A foreign ship heard the shout and sent under command scores of foreigners, with guns and arms, in three foreign boats (sanpan boats) rowing swiftly towards the east corner, or point of the north-west Lintin bay. The foreigners audaciously presumed to fire shot, and wounded my son *Hwang-keun-foo's* head; he instantly fell and died. Next, the said foreigners seized by violence the huckster-boat. The skipper of the huckster-boat alone was caught, and the dead body retained; both are brought, and an examination of the wound on the corpse begged for with prostrate head, and that the foreign murderer may with severity be seized, prosecuted, and pay the forfeit of his life.'

"I, the magistrate, having summoned Chang-wân-hwuy the commander of the said cruizer, and proper witnesses, went and examined the deceased's remains. As the affair implicates a foreigner for killing a man of the cruizer, I have not dared to procrastinate, but, having examined the wound on the body, have myself brought the kindred of the deceased and witnesses to Canton, to request personally the instructions of my superiors how to act. Uniting the circumstances, the particulars of examination &c, I first state in writing to be examined, &c."

"This coming before me, the Governor, it appears that Hwang-keun-foo, a seaman of the cruizer, in consequence of seeing a huckster-boat going along side a foreign ship, proceeded to search it, to intercept it, and present it for enquiry. Under which circumstances, the foreigner presuming to fire and cause death, is an enormous illegality. Since the skipper of the boat has been caught, it is forthwith right to interrogate him distinctly concerning the foreign murderer, that he may be seized and prosecuted. Depending on the statement presented, the magistrate of Sin-gan Hëen is ordered to bring up immediately the boatman, that he may be examined by torture concerning the origin of the bloody affray, which led to the foreigners firing and killing the cruizer's man. Let it be ascertained clearly to what nation the said foreign ship belongs; whether she was inward or outward bound; what the foreign merchant's, and the foreign murderer's names and surnames are. Let each of these questions be distinctly and clearly enquired into, ascertained, and reported for an accurate prosecution.

At the same time, order and coerce the delivery of the foreign murderer for prosecution. And let information be sent to the military officers of stations, and to the commanding officers of cruizers, to take strict measures to prevent the said foreign ship from running off by stealth. And collect all the witnesses proper to be confronted on the occasion; and let a sketch on paper be made of the wounds found on the corpse of Hwang-keun-foo, and the whole generally reported to all the superior officers of government, to be strictly examined into. Let there not be the least delay. Further let letters be sent to the Shwuy-sze Tepeaon left division, the Tapâng division, and the Heang-Shan-hëën, to take command of the war boats, to use strict means to prevent the said foreign ship from running away and creating disturbance. And, finally, let letters be sent to the judge of Canton and to the Kwang-chow-foo, that they all may act in obedience to the above commands.

Besides doing these things, it is right to communicate the affair to the Hoppo, desiring that he will forthwith issue orders to the Hong merchants to ascertain whether the said foreign ship was inward or outward bound; what the names and surnames of the foreign merchant and foreign murderer were, and to force the said nation's Chief immediately to deliver up the foreign murderer for prosecution. The said vessel is not allowed to set sail and return home."

"This coming before me the Hoppo, &c."

(Here he repeats the last paragraph without any remarks of his own. The Kwang-chow-foo, in his document, does the same.)

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 2nd moon, 10th day. (28rd March 1831.)

MACAO RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Second Day, MONDAY, 21st March.

A CUP PRESENTED

BY Mr. MARJORIBANKS & Mr. LINDSAY,

for all horses—Heats—Beacon Course.

Mr. Colledge's,	gr. h. Charity Boy,	Mr. Daniell,	1.
Mr. Marjoribanks',	br. h. Great Unknown,		dist.
Mr. Young's,	b. h. Clinker,		dist.

The sports of the day commenced under the most favorable auspices; the weather cool and delightful. Clinker decidedly the favorite, and he was freely backed, even against the field. 4 to 1 against the Great Unknown, and 6 to 1 against Charity Boy. This race was the Beacon course, where, from there being several rather sharp corners, and also on account of the heaviness of the ground in consequence of yesterday's rain, both the skill of the jockeys and the bottom of the horses were likely to be called into play.

At half past one the horses started, Clinker taking the lead: at the turning post near the barrier both Great Unknown and Clinker were seen to bolt a considerable distance off the course, but were finally got round: this gave Charity boy decidedly the lead, and he passed the stand at least fifty yards ahead of both horses, but Clinker coming up with him fast. The Great Unknown was hopelessly behind, and evidently running sulky, which he showed by bounding from one side to the other of the course, and up and down in the most curious manner, in short with action as dissimilar from a race horse as could well be conceived. A gentleman present not unaptly compared his motions to that of a heavy ship in a head sea off the Cape, in fact he made any thing but headway, and, in the second round, was fairly distanced by both horses; Clinker coming in first having made up his lost ground and winning cleverly by about four lengths.

This race had however an unexpected termination, being claimed by Charity boy, in consequence of Clinker, the first round, having gone on the wrong side of the post. This point being established and referred to the Jockey Club, no difference of opinion could exist, both horses were declared distanced, and the Cup awarded to Charity boy, who was decidedly considered the slowest horse of the three, and although Clinker lost the race, yet he has fairly established his character as the swiftest and surest horse on the Macao turf, never yet having been beaten.

MATCH FOR 50 DOLLARS.—Heats——old course P. P.

Mr. Smith's,	br. h. Croppy,	Ravenshaw,	1. 1.
Mr. Daniell's,	pb. h. Eclipse,		2. 2.

The next race was a match between Croppy and Eclipse; these horses have frequently run together before, and generally made a good race, but Croppy always victorious, nor did he forfeit his character, winning both heats without much difficulty.

MATCH FOR 100 DOLLARS.—Heats—old course P. P.

Mr. Marjoribanks',	b. h. Sir Robert,	Jones,	1. 1.
Mr. Bannerman's,	b. h. Don Juan,		2. 2

The following match between Sir Robert and Don Juan was perhaps the race of the day which had excited most interest; both horses were backed freely by their respective supporters at even bets; Don Juan rather the favorite for choice; Sir Robert however had been well trained since he ran last, and showed it: both horses went off at score, Sir Robert took the lead and kept it throughout, coming in about four lengths a head. The round was done in 1'. 29" which is 2" less than it has ever been accomplished in the annals of Macao racing. The second heat was nearly the same as the first; Don Juan had not a chance, and was beat easy.

Between the heats a match was made up between Charity boy and Great Unknown for a round, it being known that he lost the last race not so much from want of power but of will, and the result proved it, as he won cleverly by three lengths. Another bye match was made to run the same race over again, which anew brought forth the peculiar temper of the Great Unknown who is not unaptly named, as, at starting, it is always doubtful where his career will terminate. In this case he evidently ran rusty at starting, as he immediately diverged from the course, and, in spite of all his riders endeavours, first ran his head right against the corner wall, luckily not with such violence as to injure himself or rider, and then turned sharp round to the left instead of right, and floundered straight into the sea up to his middle.

MATCH FOR 200 DOLLARS,

Catch Weights—Heats oldcourse P. P.

Mr. Campbell's,	b. h. Bob Logic,		——
Mr. Marjoribanks',	gr. h. Punto,		2. 2.
Mr. Daniell's,	d. h. Fong Shwuy,	Ford,	1. 1.

The last race, between the two China horses Punto and Fong-shwuy (Logic did not start) rode by two native jockeys from Manila, afforded considerable amusement. Bob Logic was drawn.

In the first heat Punto and his rider were both lost sight of for some seconds in a pine bush, but the rider recovered his seat with great dexterity, and came in so as to save his distance. The second heat was better contested, but Fong-shwuy shewed most bottom, and, and in spite of the exertions of his opponent, won by four lengths.

This concluded the day's sport, in which the calculations of the knowing ones were baffled. Every thing went off with the most perfect good humour. The stand was graced with a larger assembly than usual of the beauty and fashion of Macao, and the amusements of the day concluded with a large party at the Company's factory.

COSTLY HONORS. In the Peking Gazette of January 21st, two of the sons of the senior Hong merchant are named. One of them is created Doctor of Laws (or Kew Jin) by patent, for having, about eighteen months ago, subscribed 6,000 taels to repair the dikes of a portion of Canton river, injured by the inundation which then took place. The other son, or his father in his name, has contributed 100,000 Taels towards the war in Tartary, which the Emperor has "done him the favor graciously to accept," and ordered him to pay the money immediately into the Poo-ching-sze's treasury. For this liberal contribution his Majesty has conferred upon Woo-yuen-hwa. the rank and title of Yen-yun-sze, a director of the Government salt monopoly. Thus an individual, engaged solely in foreign commerce, has given for public purposes by these two items alone within two years about 40,000 l. sterling.

Two or three years ago, at Canton, the father of these sons paid, it was currently reported, to the local authorities, 300,000 dollars to have the name of the firm changed from his own commercial designation Woo-tung-yuen, to a son's Woo-show-chang, with a view of escaping from the toil of constant attendance at the government offices, in his declining years, and to be free of the responsibility in case of accident. It would appear however from the Gazette now quoted, that the change has been only provincial, for he is at Peking still called officially the Hong merchant Woo-tang-yuen.

The fortunate sons fixed upon the 8th inst. to go and announce to the manes of their ancestors the honors his Majesty had conferred on them. The Confucian sect believes that death is annihilation, and yet most inconsistently pray, and address pieces of earthly information, to the shades of their forefathers.

KIDNAPPING. Of late, it is said, an old practice has been revived by banditti of carrying off by force the sons of opulent families, to some unfrequented place, and there forcing them, by ill-usage and the threat of killing them, to write letters to their kindred, bidding them deposit money in certain places within three or five days, for a ransom. If the deposit be not made, death will be the consequence. Under the influence of fear the deposit is made, and the kidnapped persons are restored.

SIAMESE SIMILE. During the late Burman war, the King of Siam sent for an European gentleman residing at Bankok to interrogate him concerning the English. He asked what number of troops they had in Burmah—30,000 was the answer. On hearing which, he laughed on account of the smallness of the number, and said they would just be enough to cut grass for the King of Ava's elephants. The audience ended by the Siamese monarch declaring his belief that the English were like a large, wide spreading tree, which had at the same time a very small root, and would easily be overthrown.

The EMPEROR Taou-kwang having attained the age which the Chinese call Pwan-pih, half a century, has ordered the regular triennial examinations for literary degrees throughout the Empire to be changed into one of special favor, by which the candidates receive certain advantages at a considerable expense to the state. His Majesty has commanded all governors of provinces to refrain from asking permission to go to court to do homage on the occasion, as he is determined not to grant it.

ASIATIC SECLUSION. In the 152nd N°, of the Peking Gazette, the Emperor expresses great dissatisfaction with an old uncle of his, who, wishing to see the Emperor's eldest son who was ill, forced his way, in spite of the remonstrances of the guards and eunuchs, through the "interdicted gate", at Yuen ming-yuen.

The offending king is excused on account of his age and stupidity. His son, who was standing by and failed to persuade him against going in, is censured; and the officers on guard at the time are dismissed. All on duty at the round splendid gardens, (which Yuen-ming-yuen signifies) officers, soldiers and eunuchs, in not having forcibly prevented such an intrusion, are, the Emperor says, deserving of blame and punishment. He forbears this time, but if hereafter the "interdicted gate" be not guarded with more care, he will punish severely the remissness of those concerned.

DRUNKENNESS AND CRUELTY.

Yang-Tih-Seun, the magistrate of Sin-hwuy Heen, is a native of the province of Gan-hwuy, and has taken his second degree, that of Keu-jin; and being in the first class, at the grand examination, which entitles to the office of Che-heen or under-magistrate, he was sent to Canton to try to find employment in a Heen district. From the 9th to the 10th year of Taou-kwang's reign, he had the management of the business of making reports to the Emperor, in the Foo-yuen's office. Therefore Loo, the Foo-yuen, presented a statement to the Emperor, and had him promoted to the magistracy of Sin-hwuy-heen, an excellent vacancy, which, it is commonly reported, gave him an income of 100,000 Taels.

On September 18th of last year, he invited some guests, with whom he feasted and drank, till unconsciously he became intoxicated. That day it happened that a piratical vessel had been taken while the pirates were in the act of forcing from a person a paper promising to pay something to them if they would let him go; and an officer came to be examined with respect to it, just at the time that he was intoxicated. The official attendants having called up the wrong officer to be questioned on the subject, the officer, when asked about the circumstances of seizing the pirates, replied that he did not know them, that he had nothing to with that case. The Magistrate suddenly got into a great passion, and, calling up the attendants, gave them a good scolding for sending up a person, who evaded, by saying he did not know the circumstance. Then throwing down the bamboo slips, * he ordered the officer to receive 200 lashes of a whip, and 100 strokes of a bamboo. This severe punishment caused by the misplaced anger of Yang-tih-seun, intoxicated, caused the death of the officer.

The attendants of the various departments were displeased, and cried out, "We will not serve a person who, for no crime, acts thus disorderly, and punishes so cruelly, causing even the death of the person punished: shall we not indeed prevent any thing of the kind in future."

The next morning when Yang-tih-Seun awoke he became conscious of what he had done, and repented bitterly, saying, "In a drunken fit I have punished a man so severely that I have caused his death." He himself acknowledged his fault, and desired to conciliate the people; and for that purpose wished to give several thousand pieces of gold to the family of the deceased which would not accept of it, but came to Canton to petition all the superior officers. All the attendants of the offices also signed petitions to all the superior officers, with which they came to Canton. The Heen Magistrate, Yang-tih-Seun, likewise came to Canton to request an interview with the Foo-yuen, and solicit him to manage the affair with clemency to him. The Foo-yuen scolded him saying, "Your turbulence and carelessness shall be examined into according to the laws;" and he immediately took away his office.

* Little slips of Bamboo with marks shewing the degree of punishment a culprit is to receive, which the magistrate holds in his hand, and throws down when he requires a person to be punished.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WIND.
1	49	53	30.20	Cloudy with rain at times, moderate breeze N.
2	48	62	30.20	" with light breeze "
3	56	72	30.20	Fine weather; moderate breeze E. a S. E.
4	59	74	30.15	Cloudy; light breeze S. E.
5	60	75	30.05	Fine weather; moderate breeze "
6	64	78	30.05	" mostly a fresh breeze "
7	64	75	29.95	Cloudy with rain; moderate breeze "
8	65	75	30.10	Fine weather, fresh breeze "
9	49	52	30.50	Cloudy; strong breeze N.
10	42	50	30.50	" mostly a fresh breeze N. a N. E.
11	44	47	30.45	" light rain at times N.
12	45	64	30.40	Fine weather, first part light a N. middle and latterly light breeze a S. E.
13	52	67	30.40	" light breeze E. a S. E.
14	57	70	30.40	" " " S.
15	59	74	30.20	" " " "
16	57	76	30.10	" " " "
17	60	78	30.05	" " " "
18	65	82	30.	" " " E. a S. E.
19	67	78	30.10	Cloudy with rain; moderate breeze E. a S. E. Latter part heavy showers, & lightning. "
20	66	72	30.20	Cloudy with rain; light & vble S. E. a N. E.
21	68	78	30.10	" first part light; middle and latter " moderate S. E. a S.
22	68	78	30.10	" light airs S. E.
23	68	74	30.20	Cloudy; light breeze E. a S. E.
24	67	76	30.10	Fine weather; moderate breeze S. E.
25	67	76	30.10	Cloudy "
26	67	80	30.05	Fine weather "
27	68	79	30.05	" mostly a fresh breeze "
28	68	80	30.10	" moderate breeze "
29	69	80	30.10	" " " "
30	70	80	30.05	" light breeze "
31	69	80	30.05	" moderate breeze S. E. a E.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. During the greater part of the past month, our market has been under an almost unprecedented stagnation. Money has been very scarce with the dealers, and many of their engagements have, in consequence, been renewed. The holders of Malwa shew little desire to sell at present quotations. It will be seen, by our statement, that the deliveries have been extensive, and the arrival of the next junk, soon expected, may create a spirit of speculation.

COTTON. A considerable sale of Bombay Cotton is said to have been effected a day or two ago, at reduced prices, which has produced much alarm among the dealers, but we have not heard of any other transactions confirmatory of a decline in price. The importation of about 3000 bales from Calcutta, by the Good Success, has not yet been brought into the market, the quality not being ascertained.

Our market for British piece goods is very much depressed, owing to the large stock of various descriptions now on hand; several consignments being still in the possession of the importers, and the Chinese merchants being considerable holders.

Late advices from Manila state that place to have been well supplied with British goods by recent arrivals there, which had rendered sales heavy at moderate rates, but an improvement was expected, if fresh supplies did not shortly arrive.

Rice was high and scarce, owing to the extensive demand for the China market. The exportation was free, nor was any prohibition anticipated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH	ARRIVED		FROM
26th Brit. ship	Good Success,	Durant,	Calcutta
31st Am. ship	Sumatra,	Roundie,	Manila
" "	Israel,	Crocker,	"
MARCH	**SAILED**		**FOR**
30th Sp. brig	Triunfo,	Cucullu,	Manila
" " ship	Espina,	Ramirez,	"
31st Am ship	Clay,	Millett,	"

PASSENGER, *per Good Success*, Mrs. Durant.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

APRIL 2nd, 1831.

IMPORTS.						
Amber	Sp. Drs.	8	a	14		Catty
Assafetida		5				
Biche de mar		9	a	10		Pecul
very superior		36				
Bees wax		24	a	25		
Betel nut New		3				
Bird's nests		26	a	40	—	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		2½	a	2¾	—	Pecul
Camphor Malay		10	a	30	—	Catty
Cloves Molucca		25	a	30		
Mauritius		15	a	18		
Cochineal		260	a	350		
Copper South American		24	a	26		
Do. at Lintin for exportation		26				
Do. Japan	none	25	a	27		Pecul
Coral Fragments		30	a	50		
COTTON Bombay	Taels	8	a	9.2		
Bengal		8	a	9.5		
Madras		9	a	9.2		
COTTON GOODS British						
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½	a	6		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5	a	5½		Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½	a	3		
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½	a	1¾		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2	a	2½		
Cotton yarn		30	a	60	—	Picul
Cow Bezoar		30			—	Catty
Cudbear		25	a	26		
Cutch Pegue		3½	a	4		
Cuttings Scarlet		80	a	90		
Elephant's Teeth		60	a	85		
Fishmaws		40	a	70		
Flints	Cts.	50	a	60		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1	a	1½		Pecul
Ginseng crude,		55	a	60		
Iron bar		2¾				
ditto Rod		3¾	a	4		
Lead		4½	a	5		
Mace		none				
Myrrh		15	a	30		
Nutmegs		none				
Olibanum		2½	a	4		
Opium Patna New 940 a 935 Old		1000				
Benares		1010				Chest
Damaun Malwa		620	a	625		
Companys do.		640				
Turkey		550			—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5	a	6		
Pepper Malay		6¾	a	7		
Putchuck		11	a	12		
Quicksilver		73	a	74		
Rattans		2	a	2½		
Rice		2.20	a	2.50		
Rose Maloes		38				
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5				Pecul
ditto Lintin		6	a	8		
Salt Fish		3	a	3½		
Sandalwood		11	a	15		
Sapanwood		2½				
Shark's fins		12	a	18		
Smalts		12	a	28		
Steel Swedish in Kits		5	a	6	—	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.60	a	1.70	—	Yard.
Camlets English		20	a	21		
Dutch, narrow 20 a 21,	broad,	30	a	32		Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7	a	7½		

IMPORTS						
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	a	6		Each
Fox		cents 70	a	90		
Rabbits	Drs.	40	a	50	—	100
Seal		1.80	a	2.		
Sea Otter		60	a	65		Each
Land Otter		6	a	8		
Spelter		4			—	Pecul
Thread Gold & Silver		28	a	30	—	Catty
Tin plates		11	a	12	—	Box
Tin,		15	a	16½	—	Pecul
EXPORTS.						
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½				Pecul
Anniseseed star		none				
Ditto oil of		2½			—	Catty
Bamboo canes		12			—	1000
Brass Leaf		46	a	48	—	Box
Camphor at Macao.	23 a 24; here	28	a	30		
Cassia „	7 a 8. „	10	a	11		
Ditto Buds		14	a	15		
China Root		none				
Cubebs		none				
Dragon's blood		80	a	100		Pecul
Galangal		5½				
Gamboge		none				
Glass beads		16	a	22		
Hartall		12	a	13		
Mother o Pearl Shells		none				
Musk		none				Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		78	a	80		
2d. do. 1st sort 64	2nd.	56	a	60		
3d. do. do.		42				100
Blue		72	a	78		
Small		none				
Oil of Cassia		1½			—	Catty
Rhubarb		none				
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		290	a	300		
Ditto Tsatlee		350	a	360		
Canton	Taels	none				
Sugar raw		4.4	a	4.5		
Pingfa		5.8				
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	11	a	11½		
Do. Canton, 1st sort		9	a	9½		
2d. sort		8	a	8½		
Tea Bohea		none				
Congo	(very little) Taels	18	a	22		
Campoy		none				Pecul
Souchong		16	a	18		
Peko		none				
Ankoi		„				
Hyson	(very little)	44	a	50		
ditto Skin		12	a	18		
ditto Young		28	a	36		
Gunpowder		none				
Twankay	(very little)	10	a	12		
Tortoise Shell		none				
Turmerick		6				
Tutenague		13				
Vermilion		44			—	Box
White lead		10			—	Pecul
Whanghees		none			—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
	old	294	1010		53	1020						
MARCH	new	165	940	452040	30	940	82260	764½	630	481635	1306½	1015935
In the previous 11 months.		4507		3897700	1492		1253550	11225½		6563922	17224½	11715172
Consumption to 1st Apr. 1831.		4966		4349740	1575		1335810	11990		7045557	18531	12731107
Stock at Lintin do. do.	old	552			92			2116½			4060½	
	new	1038			262							

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 TUESDAY, 19th APRIL, 1831. NO. 9

CIRCULAR.

The Committee acting for the abatement of nuisances, and for the general improvement of the ground in front of the foreign Factories, respectfully and earnestly request the heads of families strictly to prohibit their servants from depositing any refuse or filth, excepting only at the boats stationed for that purpose. Servants, pleading ignorance of the position of the boats, may be referred to the Honorable Company's Compradore AMING *who will point them out.*

CANTON, 23rd February, 1831.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to intimate that his interest & responsibility in the firm of ILBERY, FEARON & Co. have ceased.

CANTON, 1st March 1831. MARVANJEE HORMAJEE.

CANTON.

We are conscious that some explanation of the want of regularity, which has lately marked the appearance of the Register, is due to our subscribers. It was not possible to find a subtitute for our printer during his absence to visit his family at Macao, and we were therefore compelled (that we might not depart from our rule of publishing two every month) to anticipate the date of our last N°, as also to delay, for a few days, the publication of this. We trust this explanation will be satisfactory.

We have lately perused a Pamphlet intitled "CHINESE MONOPOLY EXAMINED. *Ridgway, Piccadilly* 1830" the merit or demerit of which, we shall not here discuss. The *complimentary* remarks, which it contains on the Canton Register, we can pass over with much indifference, and are willing to thank the writer for his correction of our Political Economy. We deem it right, however, to contradict the false statements which he advances, in regard to the Editor of our paper, whom he confidently affirms to be a Company's servant, and that the compiler of our Price Current, and writer of commercial remarks, is a person devoted to letters, or what he sarcastically calls, "a learned man".

These assertions are palpably untrue; the Editor of the Register, and the writer of commercial remarks, are both commercial men, neither of them servants of the East India Company, nor in any way influenced by that body, and, (they venture to say,) perfectly free from that party spirit, which seems so powerfully to have guided our pamphleteer in many of his remarks.

We state this for the information of our readers in Europe and elsewhere, who may be misled by the boldness with which such assumptions havebeen hazarded.

INSURRECTION IN HAINAN.

Accounts have been received at Canton of an insurrection having broken out on this Island in Wân-chang district, which lies to the South-east of the principal town Keung-chew-foo, by which appellation indeed the whole island is commonly designated, there being no other Foo district on Hainan, but the whole divided into three Chow, and ten Heen, districts, under this Foo, which is immediately opposite to the main land. The strait is called by the Chinese Keung-hae.

One account is that the disturbance was occasioned by the scarcity of rice. The hungry people began to plunder two rice shops, to suppress which, the magistrate and a military officer went out, and were put to death by the populace. Another story is that the mountaineers, called LE-JIN, who inhabit the central part of the Island, and have a King of their own, have come down and attacked the low-landers, for whom, at the first onset, they were too powerful, and killed several Chinese officers. It is said that the Governor of Canton, after deliberating with the Tartar General and Foo-yuen, has gone in person, at the head of two thousand men, to suppress the insurrection. This, however, is the period when he makes a tour of the province to review the military stations.

The popular belief among the Chinese is that the natives of Hainan, who inhabit the mountains, have tails like the monkey race; that they go naked; and eat every thing raw.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Report of the Governor LE, and Foo-yuen CHOO to the Emperor, concerning an insurrection in the Island of Hainan. (dated April 3rd 1831.)

Your Majesty's Ministers LE, Governor of Canton and Kwang-se provinces, and CHOO, Foo-yuen of Canton province, kneel and report for your Majesty's information.

At Yae-chow (on the south coast of Hainan), banditti from among the mountaineers called LE have again plundered the people's villages, and created disturbance. Orders have already been issued to the commandant at Keung-chow *, to head the soldiers, seize the banditti, and make examination as to the cause of the disturbance. This was distinctly reported to your Majesty on the 6th day of the 2nd moon (March 19th).

On the 13th day of the 2nd moon (March 26th), an authenticated statement was received from Sun-tih-fâ, the General and Commandant at Leung-chow, written from Yae-chow on the 8th day of the 1st moon; saying that the said General, with Hung, late acting Taou, and Poo, the Foo magistrate of Keung-chow-foo, had separately reached Yae-chow. The said General found, on examination, that the LE banditti, to the number of about 1000, were encamped on the hill sides, and were in a state of obstinate resistance to government. The General, fearing that as he attacked the banditti on one side they would elude him on the other, divided his soldiers into two bodies, one of which advanced on the east side to destroy the village Yang-lin, the other on the west side, to destroy the villages Paou-ma and Paou-wân. (From the 28th day of the 12th moon till the 3nd and 3rd days of the 1st moon February 10th, 14th, 15th,)—they successively took possession of all the villages of the banditti, the inhabitants of which stockaded all the important paths and opposed the progress of the soldiers with swords and arrows. The government troops, with guns and musketry, broke down the stockades and carried on the slaughter with impetuous valour. The Eastern division shot dead above 40 of the banditti and killed (in close fighting) more than ten of them; and the Western division shot upward of 100, and cut down also more than ten of them. Their stockades and encampments were burnt, and above 100 bows, arrows, and swords, were taken possession of. Seven of the government soldiers were wounded by arrows, and a baggage-carrier was killed. The banditti concealed themselves from the close pursuit of the government troops, by going among the hills between the two divisions, where they again assembled and encamped.

On the 4th day of the 1st moon of the present year (February 16th) the said General united the two divisions, and marched at their head to exterminate the banditti, on whom a fire of musketry and cannon was at once opened, whereby several tens of men were killed: and Chow-ming-tsing the Tseen tsung (i. e. commander of 1,000 men) of Wan-chow encampment, himself cut down four men. Owing to the unevenness of the narrow paths among the hills there, and the great quantity of high grass and brushwood, the banditti were able to conceal themselves on all sides; and when the government troops again commenced the pursuit with impetuosity, the banditti, having no more strength left, set fire to the high grass, and shot at random

* *Keung-chow*, on the N. coast of Hainan, is the principal city on the Island, where the chief authorities, under the Governor and Foo-yuen of Canton, reside.

with crossbows; whereby the Tseen-tsung Chow-ming-tsing, and one soldier were killed by wounds from the arrows, eight soldiers, Wáng-jih-chang and others were burnt to death, one soldier was wounded by an arrow, and five soldiers were scorched by the fire. The banditti then skulked off among the hills. The General with the Taou and the Foo are now deliberating and forming plans for seizing every one of the banditti. At the same time with this statement were sent the bows, arrows, and swords, which had been taken possession of.

We, your Majesty's Ministers, having examined, find that the said LE banditti did, in the 31st and 46th years of Këen-lung, and in the 9th year of Kea-king (A.D. 1766, 1781, and 1804), commit depredations and create disturbances, and that the then Governors and Foo-yuens appointed and headed the Government troops, seized the banditti, and punished them very severely. On the present occasion, altho' the banditti were surrounded by the Government troops, and were very nearly seized,—yet they dared, by setting fire to the grass and shooting arrows, to occasion the death of both officers and soldiers. This is really the extreme of wickedness and folly: it is incumbent that they should be, with the utmost speed, seized and strictly examined. But what the names and surnames of the heads of these murderous bandits are, and what the origin of the bloody quarrel,—whether it has been excited by traitorous Chinese,—or whether there is some other cause for it;—these things have not yet been authentically and clearly reported.

Although the said LE banditti are mere barbarians, assembled, like crows, but for a moment; yet, fearing lest the Commandant with the Taou and Foo, should by not managing the affair well, occasion delay, which might be followed by serious consequences to those districts, your Majesty's Minister LE will on the 26th day of the present moon (April 8th), set out in person for Keung-chow, taking with him Kin-lan, the Foo of Shaou-chow, now at Canton on public business. Chang-keun, whose time for promotion to Yae-chow, from being Tung-che of Nan-gaou is now filled up, is sent with a despatch, again ordering the said commandant to consult with the Taou and the Foo, and quickly determine on some plan whereby they may safely and speedily seize the banditti:—also to issue a proclamation to the well-disposed among the LE people, that they pursue their business quietly, and not be enticed and persuaded by the insurgent LE people, to join them in creating disturbance. At the same time a communication is sent to your Majesty's Ministers Lew-yung-king, the Governor of the roads, to post to Keung-chow, and join the others in consulting on, and managing, this affair.

Besides waiting till the seizure of all the heads of the banditti, and till the causes of the quarrel have been examined into, and severe punishment has been inflicted, before a report on the subject is again sent express to your Majesty, we now unitedly make out, and send by express, a respectful statement concerning the officers and soldiers killed by the plundering and opposition of the LE banditti, and concerning the journey of your Majesty's Minister LE to Keung-chow, to manage the business,—at which we humbly beg your Majesty's sacred glance,

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 2nd moon, 21st day, (April 3rd, 1831.)

The chief officer on the island of Hainan, who was acting when the insurrection broke out there, has been recalled by Governor LE in council.

It is still affirmed officially that the sieges of Cashgar and Yunkishaur are raised, but rumour adds that two battles have since been fought, in which the Imperial troops were defeated.

From the 10th to the 14th inst. Canton was visited with violent, and almost incessant, storms of rain, during which the house of one of the gentlemen of the English Factory was struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered a verandah, tearing down the face of the wall in its progress, and discharged itself into the ground, without doing any further damage, except melting the bell-wire, down which it passed.

BRITISH TRADE.

We insert the following items connected with the British trade at this port in the past season. They form a near approximation to the amount of Imports and Exports in British vessels of several of the leading articles of our commerce.

BULLION EXPORTED.

To London	Sp. Drs.	2,443,703	Sycee Silver, Tael		114,861
,, Calcutta	,,	662,440	,, ,, ,,		222,876
,, Bombay	,,	2,375,588	,, ,, ,,		433,092
,, sundry places		38,500	,, ,, ,,		,,
	Sp. Drs.	5,520,231	Taels		770,829

Making a total value of Spanish Dollars 6,595,306

The importation of Cotton has amounted to 188,000 bales consisting of

Bengal	Pls.	105,000
Bombay	,,	370,000
Madras	,,	23,000
Net Peculs		498,000

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Sandal wood	Pls.	11,000	Nankin raw Silk	Pls.	3,000
Pepper	,,	16,000	Canton ,, ,,	,,	3,700
Rattans	,,	25,000	Nankeen cloth chiefly brown		925,000
Betel nut	,,	23,000			
Putchuck	,,	1,900	Silk piece goods in value		8466,000
Olibanum	,,	1,900			
Sharks' fins & maws		5,600	Cassia lignea	Pls.	10,000
Stock fish	,,	2,000	,, buds		1,400
Lead	,,	15,500	Camphor	,,	2,100
Iron	,,	30,000	Rhubarb	,,	1,300
Tin	,,	6,200	Alum	,,	12,000
Steel	,,	320	Sugar	,,	97,000
Tin plates	boxes	900	Sugar Candy	,,	47,000
Broad cloth,	bales	5,400	Star Anniseed	,,	2,800
Long Ells	,,	7,500	Vermillion,	boxes	3,200
Camlets	,,	1,600	South American Copper	Pls.	3,000
Cotton Yarn	Pls.	2,500			
Cotton piece goods.	Ps.	47,000	Mother o' Pl. shells		1,200
Tea, exclusive of the Company's investments of which the private trade of the Commanders & officers of the Company's ships amounts to about				Pls. 20 600 / 15,600	Peculs
Shipments to India				2,200	,,
,, to Botany bay				2,800	,,

During the spring of this year, one hundred and seventeen prisoners have died in the prisons of Canton.

A few morning since, the body of a man was discovered hanging from one of the trees in front of the foreign factories. From the custom prevailing among the Chinese of non-interference, from a wholesome dread of the consequences that may ensue in case of being in any way connected with an affair of the kind, the body was allowed to remain suspended for some hours. When cut down, it was found so shockingly mutilated as to remove all suspicion that the unfortunate wretch had committed suicide.

We understand that a plan is in progress for the establishment of a regular line of passage boats between Canton and Macao. Such a plan would be highly useful to the residents at either place, and, we hope, will be found profitable to those concerned. A fine schooner, named the "UNION" of 54 tons burthen, which is to be one of the boats so employed, has been built by Mr. Edwards, and was launched on the 13th inst. at Macao.

KEANG-NAN. The censor Seu-pei-shun has memorialized the Emperor against coiners, who betake themselves to forests and retired places, where they melt down the good coin, and then manufacture a base material. The local authorities find it convenient, he adds, and therefore never seriously set about suppressing it.

From Heang-shan district, appellants have appeared at the Court of general police in Peking, to complain of robbery, murder, and destruction of houses which took place two years ago; and, for redress of which, they have applied in vain to all the courts in the province.

MANILA TARIFF.

We lay before our readers the following abstract of the new duties and regulations at the port of Manila *now in operation* for the EXPORT TRADE and for all vessels arriving from China, India, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, South Sea Islands &c. With regard to ships from Europe and America they will not take effect till after six months from the date of the document. (November 23rd 1830.)

PORT DUES.

All foreign vessels, arriving for the purposes of trade, will pay 2 Reals per ton, on the Register tonnage.

All do. coming and going in ballast, in distress, in want of repairs, water, provisions, &c. 1 Real per ton.

IMPORT TRADE.

PROHIBITED. Gunpowder; Colonial produce of Asia and America such as Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, Rum, Arrack, Tobacco, Cotton, Cocoanut oil, and Opium; the latter, if for re-exportation, may be placed in deposit on payment of the usual entrepôt duty of 2 per cent.

DUTY FREE. All machinery, agricultural implements, roots and coloring matter for dyes (except Cochineal), seeds, flowers, vegetables and plants of all sorts, teak, large drawing paper, cotton yarn excepting black, white, dark blue, and *morado* *; gold and silver, specie or bullion, without exception of place or flag.

	foreign.	Span.
Spanish produce and manufactures, certified by the Custom house, and imported from Spain, shall pay in	Vessels 8 pr. ct.	3

But if brought from a foreign port they shall be charged as foreign goods.

Foreign goods coming from the free port of Cadiz;—goods in general from Europe and all countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn; together with Ceylon cinnamon; Malabar or Straits' pepper; cloves, nutmegs, scented oils, and extracts; bitters and medicaments of all sorts, China goods in general, and *(for a term of three years)* long cloths, white sewing thread in balls, beer and cider, with all articles not otherwise classed, to pay	14	„ 7
EXCEPTIONS.		
Writing paper of every description	16	„ 8
All other Indian piece goods, sundry coarse cloths from China, cloth made in whole or in part from Manila hemp, Druggets of cotton, or silk and cotton, Ginghams of blue stripes and white ground, or blue and brown stripes, resembling the manufactures of Luconia; Cambayas and handkerchiefs of white ground, with black, morado *, or dark blue stripes, table cloths and towelling	25	„ 15
Madras Cambayas and handkerchiefs of every quality (at a valuation of $ 140 per Corge)	30	„ 20
Diamonds, pearls, gems, & jewellery	2 a 3½	„ 1 a 1½
All wines (except Champagne), brandy, gin, aniseed, and other spirituous liquors, vinegar, olives, oil of ditto, wearing apparel, shoes, *machetes* or chopping knives, preserves & eatables in general, whether from Europe, China, the Cape of Good Hope, North or South America, as well as cotton twist of the excepted colours white, black, dark blue, or * *morado*	50	„ 40

IN TRANSITU. All goods may be landed *in transitu*, for re-shipment, on payment of a duty of 2 per cent.

EXPORT TRADE.

On all produce to foreign ports or to the free port of Cadiz; with the exception of Hemp *(which for three years is duty free)*	3	„ 1½
If to other ports of Spain in Spanish Vessels		1
Dollars in all vessels	8	„
Bullion	6	„
Gold coin	3	„
Gold dust	½	„

Bullion and specie to Spain, duty free.

* MORADO is, by our Manila correspondent, translated red brown: we believe it is a mulberry color.

We have extracted the above from an official document which is very diffuse, and by no means remarkable for distinctness. Should it contain any inadvertence or omission of importance, we shall feel obliged to any of our readers who will have the goodness to point it out to us. Gunpowder and Tobacco, well known to be government monopolies, are not mentioned; we have, however, included them.

A Ho shang or priest of Budh, neglecting the rules of his order had three wives, who, for many years, lived in separate places. One of them bore to him a daughter, who being now seventeen years age was about to be married. The Ho-shang was in want of money, and applied to one of his pupils to raise him a hundred dollars; for refusing to do which he killed him. The other priests, to whose knowledge this event came, appealed to government: he has been convicted of the murder, and is to suffer death in a few days.

Another murderer in the same neighbourhood came off not only without punishment, but actually received ten dollars reward from the Hëen magistrate. Hwang-tih-yung, having occasion to leave home, left his mother, 76 years of age, in charge of his wife. She, being deficient in her duty, neglected her husband's mother who, in a fit of passion, died. On the husband's return, when he heard the facts from the neighbours, he in great anger murdered his wife. Her parents and brothers appealed to government. He said his wife had starved his mother and therefore he killed her. The magistrate said he was a dutiful son, gave him ten dollars and so dismissed him.

Chinese Gentry and old men often meet in the idol Temples to consult about the affairs of the neighbourhood, and on some occasions they control by their public voice the conduct of the magistrates. We have heard that at Macao they are particularly busy against foreigners, insisting on obsolete laws being acted on. If the local magistrates decline listening to them, they unite and carry their appeal to higher authority. These gentry prevented a road being made on a late occasion. There is an Imperial order that the number of foreigners' houses shall not be increased in Macao; it is only permitted to repair old ones, no new ones must be built on sites where houses have not existed before. If the local magistrate takes a fee to connive, these people stop the work, till they also are satisfied in some way.

At present rice is very high, and some ship loads have arrived from Manila. These meddlers have had several meetings to prevent any native offering more than a certain price. They have got the magistrate to licence only four brokers to buy this rice, and have stationed spies and police in every corner to prevent its being smuggled.

PEKING.

CREATION OF NOBILITY. His Imperial Majesty, having attained his 50th year, has bestowed rewards on the younger branches of the Imperial House. In doing so he is actuated by a pious desire of imitating his predecessors on the Imperial throne. On the grandson of King Et-sin-wang, he has conferred the title of Duke supporter of the dynasty, within the eight banners. On the younger brother of the king Mëen-min, his Majesty has bestowed the title of Duke, supporter of the dynasty outside the eight banners. Other kings and princes of the Imperial house have received some titles; some, three-eyed peacocks' feathers; some, gold-yellow vests; some, three thousand, some, two, and one thousand Taels in silver.

There is moreover to be a mitigation of punishments throughout the empire, in favor of persons not convicted of very atrocious crimes.

VOLUNTEERS. An old officer in Yun-nan province, on hearing lately of the war in Tartary, wrote an express to the Emperor offering his services; saying that he had been successful on a former occasion against the Emperor's enemies. From another province a similar proposal was also sent express to his Majesty.

In both cases he took in very ill part the zeal of his servants, reprimanded them and handed them over to a Court of inquiry. The self-importance, which the volunteers manifest, displeases him. From Yun-nan to Peking says he, is at least a thousand miles; and from Peking to Cashgar is another

thousand—does the fellow think that the Empire is in such want of officers as to require him to appoint himself? The Court voted that he should be dismissed his Majesty's service; but the Emperor was more merciful, he only took away his nominal rank, and has retained him in his place.

GENERAL YUNG-GAN. The fate of this unfortunate officer, charged with cowardice, is at last decided. Changling, the hero of Cashgar, universally believed to be the betrayer, and, consequently, the indirect murderer of Chang-ki-hur, has, at the town of Aksa, tried General Yung-gan for cowardice, and brought him in, by the articles of war guilty—(immediate death,) with the benefit however, not of clergy, but of reference to the throne. His Majesty has confirmed the justice of the sentence, but has granted a reprieve till the autumnal assize, when the execution must take place at Peking. A few other general officers acting with Yung-gan, and under his orders were also found guilty (death,) at Chang-ling's Court martial, but they are pardoned by the Emperor, from the consideration that it was their duty to obey.

USE OF TORTURE. The Foo-yuen of Keang-soo province has reported to his Majesty another of those lamentable and horrid cases in which accused persons were tortured to death by the local magistrate. Two brothers, as it would appear from their names, perished under the hand of the petty tyrant Pwan-kwo-yew, magistrate of Jin-che.

SHANTUNG. The grand canal that passes through this province requires to be annually cleared; chiefly on account of the grain boats that proceed to Peking. The work requires this season upwards of 20,000 Taels.

LETTER TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

Tse-shin, the Te-tuh of Chih-le province presents a memorial to the Emperor, for the purpose of informing his Majesty of his fear and consternation, and acknowledging his crime; and looking up, he prays his Majesty to glance at the affair.

Your slave's son, Tse-chung-e, Sze of the Board of Revenue for Shan-se province, waiting to be appointed to a vacancy in the office of Choo-sze, and now sustaining at Peking the office of messenger to the Board, has not heretofore had any sickness, and has all his life been quiet and peaceable. I, your slave, after having gone round to inspect affairs, returned to my office to manage the public business there; and no letters have passed between me and my family at Peking till now, that I have unexpectedly received a letter from thence, on looking over which, I know, for the first time, that my son Chung-e, under a sudden fit of insanity, seized a sword, and cut and wounded several persons with it.

Whilst carefully reading the letter, I, your slave, was alarmed and terrified, and at a loss how to act; and considering that my son's life has been one of calamity with but very little happiness, I perceive, on examining it, that his sudden fit of insanity is attributable to not taking proper care of his health, and indulging his disposition until he because stupid and debased. And, as he has wounded several persons, I lay my hand on my breast, asking myself: "What peace can I have? Where is my good conscience?" The affair indeed is altogether detestable!

Although I, your slave, have only this one son, who has just been afflicted by this disease, yet even his death would be unworthy of regret. I have unfortunately brought up this unfortunate son, and am myself ashamed of not having restrained him; it is impossible to offer any excuse for my crime. I can only look up and intreat your celestial kindness to command the Board to try and determine my case with double severity; and also to take my son, Tse-chung-e, and deliver him to the criminal Board, that his crime may be severely punished: then alone will the families of the wounded persons be able to receive consolation. With inseparable dread and anguish, I await the utmost extent of your Majesty's commands, and respectfully present this memorial.

The Imperial will has been received, saying, "It is recorded."

We insert the following at the earnest request of a correspondent in Manila, at which place, our readers are aware, no news-paper is published.

NECROLOGIA.

El dia 19 de Marzo del corriente ano falleció en Manila à la edad de 59 anos el Sor. Dn. José de Eguia, Coronel de Milicias y Ministro Contador de Real Hacienda de las islas Filipinas. Hijo de una familia noble de Sevilla en la Peninsula, en sus primeros anos se dedicó à la nautica, y, concluidos que hubo sus principios, pasò à Lima el ano de 1791, donde exerció su profesion, navegando en aquellas costas de 2do piloto: no conveniendo a su constitucion fisica los trabajos que trae consigo esta carrera, y ni menos el temperamento del pais, resolvio trasladarse à las espresadas islas a fines del siguiente de 1795, dando à conocer bien pronto en ella los talentos y luces que tanto lo distinguieron despues, empezò su carrera publica de oficial en la Secretaria del superior Govierno de las mismas, y recibiò à poco tiempo el titulo de Capitan de Milicias regladas de Flecheros, en las que estubo sobre las armas por espacio de cinco anos sin sueldo alguno: llegò à oficial mayor de la citada oficina, y en premio de sus servicios obtubo en 1801 el nombramiento de Alcalde mayor de la provincia de Camarines, cuyo Govierno y la Administracion de la Real Renta de tabacos en dicha provincia desempenò con tanto acierto y habilidad, que se le prorrogò aquel destino por el tiempo de seis anos. Regresò á la capital de Manila, y fue elegido Alcalde ordinario de la ciudad: con lucimiento concluyò este cargo concegil, y se embarcò de maestre de Plata en la Nao Rey Fernando, y à su vuelta à Manila diò cuentas tan satisfactorias de su comision, que en 1817 fué elegido Prior del Real Tribunal del Consulado. Recibio el grado de teniente Coronel de milicias, y en seguida la Comandancia, en comision de las secsiones de granaderos de la Marina. En 1820 fuè elegido vocal de la Junta preparatoria en clase de hombre bueno, y encargado de su Secretaria que servia grátuitamiente, al mismo tiempo que la del Excelentissimo Ayuntamiento: instalada la Diputacion Provincial lo hizo su secretario, y en medio de estas ocupaciones arduas é importantes, desempenò interinamente con el tino y vastos conocimientos que poseia la Administracion General de la Real Aduana, dejando à beneficio del Real Erario el sueldo que correspondia por este destino. En 1823 ascendiò à Coronel de Milicias; en 1827 se le reeligiò de nuevo Alcalde ordinario, Prior del Consulado y Vice Director de la Sociedad Economica; y finalmente en 1828, la piedad de S. M. lo hizo su Ministro Contador de las cajas Reales de las islas Filipinas, y en calidad de tal, coma Vocal Nato, en cuanto se lo permitio el estado de su salud ya decadente, auxiliò con sus luces à la Junta que ha formado los nuevos Aranceles que hoy rigen en dicha Real Aduana. Sus principales servicios son estos, y seria muy dilatado de contar los infinitos è importantes que aprestò à varias corporaciones particulares, y diferentes establecimientos de benificiencia publica, à que lo llamaron sus talentos, su pulso, y su caracter conciliador, dedicados con constante adhesion al bien y prosperidad de las citadas islas.

Honrado con la amistad de lo mas ilustre que encierran hoy aquellos dominios, y correspondida la suya fielmente por lo mejor de la poblacion, su sociedad era amena, y inspiraba el interes de conservarla: su opinion en todas materias era buscada y sus consejos respetados, porque á una instruccion vasta y escogida, reunia una esperiencia pocó comun; colabrador zeloso è incansable en todo lo que fuese util y benefico à la comunidad en general, se le hallaba siempre empleado en comisiones publicas y reservadas, que le grangearon el justo y lisongero concepto à que lo elevó su merito; y finalmente, puro en su vida publica y privada, estaba dotado de las cualidades que constituyen un hombre de bien: esposo tierno, padre amante, y escelente amigo, su perdida serà llorada por todos los que busquen los talentos y sepan dar valor al verdadero merito de los hombres.

Un apreciador de sus virtudes.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

APRIL 19th, 1831.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8	a 14	Catty
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9	a 15	Pecul
„ very superior		36		
Bees' wax		24	a 25	
Betel nut		3		
Birds' nests		26	a 40	— Catty
Camphor Barus		10	a 30	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		25	a 30	
„ Mauritius		15	a 18	
Cochineal Europe garbled		340	a 350	
„ ungarbled		250	a 260	
Copper South American		23½	a 24	
„ at Lintin for exportation		26		
„ Japan		25	a 26	Pecul
Coral fragments		30	a 50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8	a 9.2	
„ Bengal		8	a 9.5	
„ Madras		9	a 9.2	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½	a 6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4	a 5½	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.		2	a 2½	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½	a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes scarlet		2½		
„ „ blue &c.		1½	a 2	
Cotton yarn		30	a 60	— Pecul
Cow Bezoar		30		— Catty
Cudbear		25	a 26	
Cutch Pegue		3½	a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80	a 90	
Ebony Mauritius		3½		
„ Ceylon		2½	a 2¾	
Elephants' teeth 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul		85		
„ 2nd 12 a 15 „		75		
„ 3rd 18 a 25 „		60	a 65	
„ Cuttings		60	a 65	
Fishmaws		40	a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	a 60	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1	a 1½	
Ginseng crude,		55	a 58	Pecul
„ clarified		80	a 85	
Iron bar 1 a 3 inch		2¾		
„ rod ½ inch & under		3¾	a 4	
„ scrap		2	a 3	
Lead pig		4¾	a 5	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		15	a 30	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum		2½	a 4	
Opium Patna } new 940 a 945 old		1040	a 1045	
„ Benares }		1050	a 1055	Chest
„ Damaun Malwa		635	a 640	
„ Company's do.		650		
„ Turkey		500		— Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets		unsaleable		
Pepper Malay		6½	a 7	
Putchuck		11	a 12	
Quicksilver		73	a 74	
Rattans		2	a 2½	
Rice		2	a 2.10	
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5		Pecul
„ Lintin		6	a 8	
Salt fish		3	a 3½	
Sandalwood Indian		11	a 15	
„ Sandwich island		1½	a 6	
Sapanwood		2½		
Sharks' fins		12	a 18	
Smalts		12	a 28	
Steel Swedish in kits		5	a 6	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.60	a 1.70	— Yard.
Camlets English		20	a 21	
„ Dutch,		20	a 21	Piece
„ „ broad,		30	a 32	
Long-ells,		7	a 7¾	
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	a 6	Each
„ Fox	cents	70	a 90	
„ Rabbit	Drs.	40	a 50	— 100
„ Seal		1.80	a 2.	
„ Sea Otter		60	a 65	Each
„ Land Otter		6	a 7½	
Spelter		4		— Pecul
Thread Gold & Silver		28	a 30	— Catty
Tin plates		11	a 12	— Box
Tin Banca		17½		Pecul
„ Straits 1st quality		17		

EXPORTS.

Alum at Canton	Sp. Drs.	2½		Pecul
„ at Macao		1½		
Anniseed star		none		
„ oil of		2½		— Catty
Bamboo canes		12		— 1000
Brass leaf		46	a 48	— Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here		28	a 30	
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „		10	a 11	
„ buds		14	a 15	
China root		none		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		none		Pecul
Galangal		5½		
Gamboge		none		
Glass beads		16	a 22	
Hartall		12	a 13	
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		none		
Musk		none		Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		78	a 80	
„ „ 2d. do. 1st sort		64		
„ „ „ 2nd sort		56	a 60	
„ „ 3d. do.		42		100
„ small		none		
„ blue Nankin		75		
„ „ Canton		68		
Oil of Cassia		1½		— Catty
Rhubarb		none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam		290	a 300	
„ „ Tsatlee		350	a 360	
„ Canton	Taels	none		
Sugar raw		4	a 4.2	
„ Pingfa		5.6	a 5.7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	10½	a 11	
„ Canton, 1st sort		8½	a 9	
„ „ 2d. sort		8		
Tea Bohea		none		
„ Congo (very little)	Taels	18	a 22	
„ Campoy		none		Pecul
„ Souchong		16	a 18	
„ Peko		none		
„ Ankoi		„		
„ Hyson (very little)		44	a 50	
„ ditto skin		12	a 18	
„ ditto young		28	a 36	
„ Gunpowder		none		
„ Twankay (very little)		10	a 12	
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmerick		6		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		45		— Box
Whanghees		none		— 1000

BULLION.

Gold		25	— Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	5½	a 5¾	p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire scarce	1		
Republican ditto for exportation	par		

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIA OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL 1830 TO THE 31st OF MARCH 1831.

	PATNA			BENARES			MALWA			TOTAL	
	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Value
			Drs.			Drs.			Drs.		Drs.
APRIL, new	450	830	373,500	17	840	14,280					
APRIL, old	113	960	108,480	38	950	36,100	473	74	352,385	1091	884,745
MAY, new	506	860	435,160	142	860	122,120					
MAY, old	68	960	65,280	11	950	10,450	784	760	595,840	1511	1,228,850
JUNE	613	820	502,660	115	820	94,300	1200	650	780,000	1928	1,376,960
JULY	349	800	279,200	150	795	119,250	1868	545	1,018,060	2367	1,416,510
AUGUST	324	800	259,200	242	790	191,180	1657	555	919,635	2223	1,370,015
SEPTEMBER	358	800	286,400	327	795	259,965	1216½	550	669,075	1901½	1,215,440
OCTOBER	322	820	264,040	132	820	108,240	1194	550	656,700	1648	1,028,980
NOVEMBER	322	850	273,700	87	840	73,080	504	530	267,120	1413	813,900
(inferior Malwa)							500	400	200,000		
DECEMBER	392	905	354,760	77	905	69,685	503½	545	323,457	1062½	747,902
JANUARY	344	980	337,120	95	980	93,100	428½	600	257,100	867½	687,320
FEBRUARY, new	68	975		2	975						
FEBRUARY, old	278	1050	358,200	57	1050	61,800	807	650	524,550	1212	944,550
MARCH, new	165	940		30	940						
MARCH, old	294	1010	452,940	53	1020	82,260	764½	630	481,635	1306½	1,015,935
Macao during the season, and the Merope to the Eastward.	119	875	104,244				110	588	64,680	229	168,924
	5085		4,453,984	1575		1,335,810	12,100		7,110,237	18,760	12,900,031
On hand 1st April 1830.	1020			106			1,586			2.712	
Imported to 1st April 1831.	5655			1822			12,631			20,108	
	6675			1928			14,217			22,820	
Consumed, as above	5085			1575			12,100			18,760	
On hand 1st April 1831.	1590			353			2,117			4,060	

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. A few sales of new Patna have been made since our last, but the price has remained nearly stationary. An advance has taken place in the price of old Patna and Benares. We have not heard of any transactions in Malwa.

The Lintin deliveries to the 18th instant were

Patna old 73, new 267
Benares old 3, new 13 } Total 542 chests.
Malwa ,, 186

COTTON. The deliveries of Cotton during the past month amount to about 13,500 bales, and the only alteration in the prices is a trifling decline in the finer sorts, and a small advance in the middling qualities, of which description of the staple there is now a scarcity. The Bengal Cotton received by the *Good Success* is still in the hands of the consignees.

COTTON YARN. The discontent of the spinners is so prevalent in all the manufacturing districts, at the introduction of the Cotton yarn, that no sales of that article could at present be effected, and our quotations must be considered nominal.

TIN of good quality has lately advanced, and a sale has been made at $ 17½ per Picul: the inferior qualities have met with no improvement in price, and remain in great disestimation with the Chinese.

RICE, in consequence of the late rains, has fallen about $ ¾ per Picul.

About 400 bales of Camlets have been recently imported by the way of Singapore; but in consequence of being damaged they have been declared for sale by public auction. Part of them have already been sold at Lintin at moderate prices, and the sale of the remainder is now in progress at Macao.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL.	ARRIVED.		FROM.
6th	Dan. brig Dansborg,	Rees,	Manila
,,	Sp. barque San Juan Nepomuceno,	Rabago,	,,
9th	Am. barque Ivanhoe,	Snow,	Sandwich Is.
18th	schr. Young Dorothea,	Briet,	San Blas & do.
,,	Dan. brig Nornen,	Kierulf,	Manila
,,	Br. barque Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta
,,	,, ,, Swallow.	Adam,	,,

APRIL	SAILED	FOR
1st	Sard. sch. Gabriela,	San Blas
17th	Am. ship Roman,	Lavender, New York
18th	Br. barque Dona Carmelita,	Gray, Sydney
19th	Am. ship Walter,	Mc. Michael, Philadelphia

PASSENGERS

per Dansborg, Benjamin Butler, Esq.
Swallow, George Horback, Esq.
Mercury, Dr. Crockett.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 FRIDAY, 13th MAY, 1831. NO. 10

CANTON.

The foreign society of Canton has been recently enlivened by the residence of a lady, who remained about a week, without interruption or annoyance of any kind; the authorities, who were well aware of the fact, remaining satisfied with the assurance that she had only come up on a visit, and would remain but a few days.

The month of May has been ushered in by a great change in the weather. The Northerly winds blew for two or three days and rendered the use of blankets and warm clothing highly necessary. The Thermometer, during the whole of the 5th, stood at from 64°. to 66°.

We understand that his Excellency the Hoppo, attended by a large party, visited the Honorable Company's Factory a few days ago.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES. No regular police reports are published in China, but, on the contrary, sitting magistrates are anxious to conceal the true detail of the proceedings of their Courts: their official decisions on applications made to them, they themselves stick up at the gates of their public offices.

Crimes and accidents are numerous, as may easily be supposed among a population so crowded, and where gambling, with its attendant vices, is so prevalent. We have heard of several murders; of homicides in rows; of suicides; of riots in dear corn districts; of the military being called out and worsted; of bandits seized; of dead bodies being made the pretext for extortion; of sums demanded for hush money &c. &c. but the detail would require much time and space, and the interest taken by foreigners in such occurrences is small.

Of the Hainan insurrection and the proceedings of Governor LE who went to suppress it, we have heard nothing since his Excellency's departure from Canton.

The latest Peking Gazettes which we have seen, are wholly destitute of topics of national or general interest.

COMMERCIAL PERSECUTION.

It is with regret we announce that Woo-Yay, managing partner of Gow-qua's hong, expired on the 1st inst. in the prison to which he had been consigned, five months before, on the pretext of traitorous intercourse with foreigners; as related, on the authority of a correspondent, in the second N°. of our present series.

It is understood that his case had been referred to the Emperor, who returned for answer, that Governor LE might deal with him as he thought fit. His fate is said to have remained for some time wavering between the extreme penalty of the law, and banishment to Ele. The more lenient punishment was awarded; but, before he could set out for his destined place of exile, he was mercifully released by death from all further suffering. When a man dies, either in prison, or in the house of an officer in whose charge he may have been placed, the custom of the Chinese forbids the corpse being taken out by the door, and a hole must, for that purpose, be made in some part of the dwelling, unless a sufficient sum of money is paid; in which case, the body may be carried to the top of the house, and lowered down into the street. In the present instance, the exorbitant sum of seven thousand dollars was demanded for this honorable distinction; this, the relatives have declined paying, wisely maintaining that, since the body is dead, it can import but little in what direction it may be conveyed to the place of interment. It was in consequence, we are told, passed, after the ignominious fashion, through a hole made in the wall; highly mortifying, no doubt, to the disappointed expectations and cupidity of the merciless jailor.

We abstain, for the present, from any further comments on this most distressing case.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. There has been a wish expressed, in a respectable quarter, to have the Elements of this science translated into the Chinese language; and, to this end, the latest editions of Dr. Adam Smith's work on the wealth of nations, Malthus', M'Culloch's and Mill's principles, &c. of Political Economy, have been consulted. But in all those productions there is so much of dissertation, that is peculiarly European, that a translation of any one of them would in many parts be inapplicable to China, and unintelligible to Chinese readers. For example: the mercantile system of Europe; the corn laws; the tythes; the banking system; paper money; &c.

The impossibility of making such subjects understood in a translation to a cursory native reader is self-evident. The illustration of the great principles of political economy, applicable to the errors or abuses which may exist in China, would require a book written expressly for the purpose. We should be glad to see such an essay, and sincerely hope it may be executed by some experienced commercial resident, who can adapt his reasonings and illustrations to the institutions, opinions, and prejudices existing in China. There is one prevailing sentiment throughout the nation which it would be necessary to obviate, viz: that a high regard for honor and morals is not compatible with the pursuit of wealth either individual or national. The sacred language of Mung-tsze, to King Hwuy, will rise up in the mind of every Chinese, against making the increase of wealth avowedly a national study. The said king accosted Mung-tsze thus: "As you have come so far, I suppose you have some scheme for the profit of my country." To which Mencius (as Mung-tsze has been latinized) answered, "O king, why speak of profit, or increase of wealth; benevolence and justice are sufficient. Speak only of benevolence and justice: talk not of national wealth." It seems indeed the universal belief of mankind, that virtue is more nearly related to poverty, than to riches. And the political economists of Europe would have made their lucubrations more palatable to the general taste, had they made moral considerations more prominent in their theories than they have done.

Mung-tsze, more than two thousand years ago, stated very distinctly Adam Smith's discovery—the division of labour the cause of productive powers &c. (See Collie's translation of the Four Books. Anglochinese College Shang-mung page 78.)

The REGISTRO MERCANTIL, containing the usual list of imports and exports, with the arrivals and departures for the month of March, has been lately received from Manila. In the list of passengers leaving the island, it is remarkable that almost every vessel bound for this quarter has on board "four Chinese *banished* from the colony." On enquiry we have learned that these are defaulters to the government for arrears of the capitation tax imposed on all Chinese residents at Manila. The tax varies in amount from one to ten dollars per month, according to the rank or occupation of the individual; the former rate being exacted from the lowest Coolie or labourer. Considerable arrears having been allowed to accumulate, many were unprepared when payment was called for. Those who were unable to raise money by pledging their future services to their more wealthy countrymen, were subjected to a rigorous imprisonment, and only released as opportunies occurred for their transport to China in vessels loading Rice, each of which is obliged (as the condition upon which it is permitted to export that article) to give free passage to four. Most of these people being natives of the province of Fo-kien, the spoken language of which is not intelligible in this part of China, these unfortunate beings are scarcely better off on their arrival here, than if they had been banished to a foreign country.

In the months of February and March, the number thus expelled amounted to eighty nine.

We understand that the object proposed by the government of Manila in this regulation, is the employment of the natives of the island in preference to any foreign settlers.

MEXICO.

We were in hopes of being able to present our readers with European intelligence to the end of November, contained in Mexican Papers of January, said to have been brought by one of the vessels lately arrived from that Coast, and which sailed so lately as the 14th of February. But we are sorry to say that, after a diligent search, the Supercargo informs us they cannot be found. We can only therefore report on his authority, that they appeared to contain no mention of any striking events in the old world, with which we were not before acquainted.

It is gratifying to learn that the civil war which had for some time been ravaging the Republic of Mexico, was about to terminate; the ex-President Guerrero, who was the leader of the discontented, having been made prisoner. It was hoped that after this event, the elements of discord, so inimical to the prosperity of the country, would gradually subside.

Among the projects, for the improvement of this most interesting region, we perceive a plan is about to take effect for lighting the city of Mexico with gas. One projector, more enterprising than the rest, speculates on the possibility of constructing an iron rail road from Vera Cruz to the capital, to diminish the expense and loss of time now incurred by the primitive mode of conveying merchandize on the backs of mules. But we apprehend the time is not yet arrived for attempting an enterprise of such gigantic magnitude, the direct distance being about 215 miles, with an ascent of more than 7,000 feet.

We are induced to extract an article respecting another project equally vast, and still more interesting in it's nature. We mean the formation of a ship canal across the continent of America by means of the Lake of Nicaragua. We fear, however, this is but a splendid vision, of which the possibility, owing to the geological structure of the intervening country, can never be contemplated, much as it has engaged public attention.

Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

General Verveer, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Netherlands to the Republic of Central America, arrived some time since, at Guatemala, on the important business of uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific by means of a canal, which is to cross the State of Nicaragua, from the mouth of the River San Juan to the Gulf of Nicoya, or as far as the Realejo, availing of the waters of the lake of Nicaragua. The engineers, who are to construct the plan, and whose voyage has been retarded by the civil war now just terminated, will shortly arrive in that Republic.

This canal, which will facilitate the communication between Europe and Asia, will effect a commercial revolution, and will cause the State of Nicaragua to become the magazine (depôt) of the commerce of Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

The canal will be constructed under the special protection of the King of the Netherlands, and of all the maritime powers of both hemispheres. All vessels of 300 to 400 tons burthen will pass through without unloading, and ships of war will alone be excluded. In case of war, the waters, to the distance of 20 leagues from either *embouchure*, are to be held neutral.

It appears that Russia will take the greatest interest in this work, as she will thence reap great advantages for her possessions on the North West coast of America. It is said that the Netherlands require no privilege in favor of their commerce, as the King is only desirous of establishing the glory of his reign by the completion of a work of such immense importance.

God grant, for the civilization and honor of mankind, that this may soon be effected!!!

(From the "*Federal Gazette of Guatemala*".)

We are told that the Nicaragua lake is distant only about fourteen miles from the Pacific, and that it affords good navigation for ships of any size, it's average depth being 40 fathoms. The exquisite beauty of the country around renders it one of the finest in the new world.

It communicates with the Atlantic by means of the River San Juan, which is about eighty miles in length, but the current is so rapid as to render it impracticable for the ascent of boats, unless by tracking. And the progress thus made is extremely tedious, as was experienced by the expedition sent from Jamaica, by Governor Dalling, under Lieut. Nelson and Major Despard *. With all the assistance attainable, after three weeks labor they had not advanced twenty leagues, and when they then returned, it was with the loss of half their party, from the unhealthiness of the climate. In the rainy season, there is water enough for vessels drawing nine feet to pass down from the Lake.

The power of steam might, perhaps, overcome the difficulty of the ascent as regards boats, and thus a boat canal may be pronounced as within the bounds of possibility, and of even this the utility would be incalculable. It is well known that in the Republic of Colombia loaded canoes have passed during the rainy season from one sea to the other, by a short canal, called the Raspadura, joining the rivers Atrato and San Juan, the former of which enters the Atlantic at the foot of the Isthmus of Darien, and the latter falls into the Pacific in Lat. 4°. N.

INDIGO PLANT.

The following account of the native manner of preparing and using Indigo, has been obtained from a Chinese dyer.

"The best Indigo is produced in Kwang-se province, in the district of Yuh-lin-chow, about 22½° N. Lat. and 7° Lon. W. of Peking.

"It is prepared for dye, by being pounded or mashed, and then steeped in water for a certain time, or till the plant be decomposed. After which, the coarse dregs are separated from the finer thick infusion above. A little lime is added, and by this process may be obtained, from one pecul of the plant, only one catty of Indigo.

"In using it, the darkness or lightness of the colour depends on the skill of the dyer, and the pains taken.

"To obtain a green or an azure color, Indigo is used as the principal ingredient, mixed with a little Gamboge.

"To obtain a false purple, the dyed cloth is covered over with a red infusion obtained from a wood called Soo-nuh, brought from Siam."

The Indigo plant has been known in China, from time immemorial. The ancient kings interdicted its being cut at a certain period, and the word *blue*, in Chinese characters, is derived from this circumstance, the character *Lian*, blue, being formed from "*interdicted plant.*"

A work called Pun-tsau-kang-muh, (which is the pharmacopeia or Materia Medica of China) speaks of it at considerable length, but chiefly relating to medical purposes. It says with regard to the dye, "that the time for steeping the plant is one night; after which, lime is added, and the whole is stirred round one thousand times; it may then be dried and laid up for use, or it may be stirred till froth is formed at the top, which froth must be taken off, and dried in the shade."

The extreme cheapness of this manufacture in it's moist state is remarkable, being, we understand, from $ 8 8¾ to $ 11 per basket of 65 catties, or 80⅔ pounds.

An enterprising and intelligent Chinese, who had passed some time in Bengal, made some attempts in 1829, to manufacture indigo after the method of that country. He produced in August some specimens of his work, all of which were inferior to the qualities of middling Oude, and cost him, he said, about 60 $ per pecul; and although he felt satisfied he could improve the quality by practice, yet he did not think he would be able to reduce the cost much below that sum.

He had grown some plants at Macao; and knew of places to the southward of it, where he thought a large quantity could be produced without interruption from the mandarins; to whom, however, he would have to pay a duty or fee upon exportation to the ship.

The low price of Indigo in Bengal, induced some parties lately to make a trial of it's sale in the China market, but it appears the Chinese are unable to use it, from the want of an acid to dissolve the dye.

* Afterwards Lord Nelson; and Col. Despard executed for high treason in 1803.

We make room for intelligence of the putting down of the late insurrection. It has come to hand since our former remarks were sent to press.

HAINAN. The insurgent mountaineers of this island, having fled to the Yang-lin hills, were followed by the imperial troops with some pieces of artillery. These, being fired among them, frightened them so much, that they lost heart and have submitted. Governor LE did not cross over to the island, but remained at Luy-chow. He has offered a reward for the chief leader of the banditti, after the capture of whom, he will recall the troops.

It is said that his Excellency became seriously unwell from the fatigues of his journey.

The following, we believe, hitherto unpublished anecdote has been sent us by a correspondent; it is highly descriptive of the manners of

LA PLUS VIEILLE COUR.

In those days when the King of France was the *veritable grand monarque*, the unfortunate Louis XVI had it reported to him at the Tuilleries that a match at Billiards for a very heavy stake was going to be played between Monsieur, the late Louis XVIII., and the Duke d' Orleans, the father of the present king of the French. As Orleans was the richest subject in Europe, the good king feared for his brothers' staking beyond his means, and got anxious to put off the match: he therefore called to him the Duke de Montmorency, and desired him to go and stop the party: Montmorency, the oldest French Peer, expostulated with his Majesty on his fear that *the Princes* would take his interference as presumptuous: the king replied: "Say the king forbids the match"! On Montmorency's arrival at the Billiard room he delivered his message; when Orleans lifting up his cue said: "Such a message deserves to be received *a coup de baton*."

Montmorency stepped back, put his hand on his sword and said: "A Montmorency knows how to die, but cannot submit to a blow." The Princes went and complained to the king, and Louis XVI banished his own messenger out of France!! On the Frontiers, Orleans, by invitation, fought Montmorency, wounded him, and on his, the Duke d' Orleans', return to Paris, every member of the Montmorency family came to wait upon him, to thank him for the honor he had done them in drawing the blood of a Montmorency.

PARENTAL AUTHORITY.

Mr. Editor,

To those whose good fortune it is to have been born and brought up under a free government, where it is a crime to seek redress for injuries by other means than through the constituted authorities, and where the smallest violence, even to the meanest, is punished as a transgression against the institutions of the country, it will appear, at first, extraordinary that under despotic governments—particularly in China,—great latitude is frequently allowed the multitude in inflicting summary punishment on offenders. The same views however, of promoting the public welfare, animate the governments of both countries. The mob of a free country is capricious and licentious, and requires the strong arm of power to repress and keep it under subjection to the law. When, on the other hand, the mob of a people living under despotic rule, and crouching to authority, rise up against their magistrates or superiors, extraordinary wrongs and oppressions, it may be presumed, must have been inflicted on them; and, therefore, we find that, after commotions have taken place, relief is generally granted to the people by the government of such country, and punishment inflicted on the oppressors. This often happens in the most despotic countries—in Turkey, Persia, and China. According to the custom of this country, if payment of a debt cannot be obtained, personal violence and contumelious treatment may be inflicted on the luckless debtor, particularly if any dishonesty be suspected: this power is, I believe, little used except at the close of the year; that being the period when it is understood all debts should be liquidated. However the abuse of this power may be condemned, it does not appear to me more impolitic or cruel than that lodged in the hands of creditors in more polished nations, of hiring a parcel of ferocious fellows to drag a man from the bosom of his family, and immure him for years in a prison, leaving him a prey to want and misery, or perhaps a martyr to debauchery and vice, produced by idleness and despondency. I leave to moralists to pronounce whether the promotion of industry, and the benefit of the community, are best attained by the one process or the other.

I have been led into these reflections on the different customs which prevail in different nations, from perusing an extraordinary case of parental murder, published in the last N°. of your 1st Vol. where it is related that the father and mother of an only son, because he was an incorrigible profligate, passed a cord round his neck, and, each pulling one end, strangled him to death.—On this I will observe, that if in the opinion of the neighbours, death had been unjustly inflicted, no doubt the case would have been taken into consideration by the magistrates, and the unnatural parents of the profligate youth punished. There is no *public prosecutor* in China paid for his zeal in the detection of vice; but there is a *disinterested public* in the poorest hamlet, which serves the purpose, and that *public* no doubt condemned the profligate son alluded to, and approved his death, which thus, according to the laws and customs of the country, would appear to have been authorized, as the parents publicly buried the body of the unhappy youth, and were not molested, nor informed against before the magistrates.

The power over the lives and fortunes of children granted to parents by the laws of other nations, is neither new nor uncommon. The ancient Romans, in particular, possessed almost unlimited power over their children; and in China that authority ought to be great, inasmuch as parents are implicated in the punishment due to the misdeeds of their immediate descendants. Indeed it appears unnecessary to place any limit to the authority of a father and mother over their offspring: we generally suppose our species to be less cruel than the ferocious tyger or hyena which "casting their savageness aside," nourish and protect their young, even under the greatest privation and danger. However, we know that infanticide among different nations, is not unusual; proceeding in England generally, perhaps, from shame; in this country from poverty; and in some tribes of India and the Pacific ocean, from pride.

The divine law to the chosen people of God against undutiful children, was also very severe.

"If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son, which will
" not obey the voice of his father, or the voice of his mother,
" and that when they have chastened him will not hearken
" unto them:—then shall his father and his mother lay hold
" on him, and bring him unto the Elders of his city, and
" unto the gate of his place.

"And they shall say unto the Elders of his city: 'this our
" son is stubborn, and rebellious, he will not obey our voice;
" he is a glutton and a drunkard.'

"And all the men of his city shall stone him with stones,
" that he die!"

It will, therefore, be, I think, but fair, before we venture to condemn a people for any custom which, to us, may appear barbarous or absurd, to consider whether such may not be the means best adapted to the institutions of the country, and to the end proposed by the government; as also, to doubt the infallibility of our own judgment on subjects, with the various bearings of which we are so little acquainted, and into the spirit of which we cannot enter.

Yours
CLEMENS.

USE OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in writing to the Chinese Government. We have heard that in 1814, when this point was conceded to the Honorable Company's representatives in Canton, the Chinese officers, who conferred with Sir George Staunton on the occasion, represented the matter thus to their superiors.

"In China it is required that all petitions and statements to government, shall be written in the Chinese character. This was done with a design to make all men, in this flourishing age, use one written language. But, as outside foreigners were ignorant of the Chinese characters, they were permitted to use foreign letters. This permission indicated an extraordinary degree of compassion for them. Since these foreigners now desire to learn Chinese, their wish seems to comport with the design of universally using only one written language; and there seems no objection to it.

Heretofore, indeed, in foreign petitions, they have often used the Chinese character. Therefore, we request that government will condescend to comply with the foreigners' wishes."

When this came before the superior officers, they said that among foreigners there was a diversity of nature. Some were crafty and some correct. It was apprehended that natives would hook on with foreigners, and write petitions for them, and in case of using improper language, if prosecuted for it, the chief would pretend that he, not knowing Chinese, had engaged some person to write for him, and so excuse himself for the improper language used. Government could not be too careful, said the two SZE, to guard against such an event in the beginning. If the Chief could write Chinese, he might do so to the government; if not, he must still write in foreign characters, that all crafty and insidious practices might be prevented. Further, if any document had to be sent to the Emperor, it should be written in foreign letters.

From this statement it appears that the Chinese Government is fully aware of the propriety of being addressed in a language which it can understand; but is afraid of being told the truth in a plain manner.

THE TRAVELLING MERCHANT'S DECALOGUE.

Being ten important rules to ensure safety under certain circumstances.

1. Whenever you leave your home, tell first what road you are going to take, that you may have witnesses of it; then custom-house people will not dare to stop or delay you at the passes. Pay all duties without deceit, and none can put you in fear of the laws. This is the 1st rule, to avoid illegalities.

2. If in a boat, you should anchor early near the shore, and on no account proceed during the night, for the sake of speed. If travelling by land, you should go early to a lodging house. When you sleep, you should not take off your inner garments. This is the 2nd rule,—to guard against unforeseen occurrences.

3. In an inn, you should always lock and fasten the doors and windows of your room, and should never go out and in, without suspicious care. You should not spread out your articles for sale in a vain, shewy manner, for fear of turning people's attention to them. This is the 3rd rule,—to make you careful and wary.

4. You must not take moonlight rambles to music and singing-houses; if you fall in with one who presses you to drink with him, you must not drink much overnight. This is the 4th rule,—for commercial youths to preserve honest and correct conduct.

5. When you give an entertainment to others, you must have a mild and complacent countenance, and on no account behave angrily and haughtily. To the aged you must pay honor and respect, and you must not treat the young insultingly. This is the 5th rule, and requires goodness and generosity.

6. Whenever you have an account with any one, your feet must be diligent, and your mouth urgent; you must not miss opportunities, nor indulge in procrastinations. Your receipts and disbursements must be immediately entered in your account book, lest they should slip from your memory, and errors and mistakes should ensue. This is the 6th rule, and requires diligence and attention.

7. In your intercourse with men, you should examine their words, and observe their manner;—turn your back on the vicious, and your face to the virtuous. In settling affairs, it is incumbent on you to be decided and determined, but not to insult the weak, and fear the powerful. This is the 7th rule,—for keeping an equal union of firmness and flexibility.

8. In all affairs you should consult with others, and not act rashly and heedlessly. In buying and selling, you must observe the times and circumstances of things; and not drum and harp unseasonably. This is the 8th rule,—for being alive and expert.

9. Whenever you go to a village entertainment, you must be humble and lowly; and not become noisy over your wine. When speaking, you must consider what precedes and what follows, and not speak carelessly and confusedly. This is the 9th rule,—to make you a sober, solid, sincere man.

10. Whenever you see persons playing and gambling, you should keep at a distance, and not go near them. If you find a person engaged in revelry and debauchery, do not set hue and cry after him. This is the 10th rule, for being a well-behaved, upright man.

The above ten rules, though expressed in simple and common words, are intended to make youths, who are about to commence travelling, know, by a single perusal of them, the difficulties awaiting them in trading and trafficking.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WIND
1	70	80	30.10	Fine weather, at times a fresh breeze E. a S. E.
2	72	81	30.10	,, moderate breeze S. a S. E.
3	69	68	30.05	Cloudy in first part with light breeze E. middle and latter heavy rain, with thunder & lightning; fresh breeze N. a N. W.
4	55	63	30.25	Cloudy throughout, fresh breeze N.
5	56	70	30.20	Fine weather first part, fresh breeze latter, light ,,
6	60	75	30.20	,, light, variable N. W. a S. W.
7	62	75	30.15	,, light breeze S. E. a S.
8	62	77	30.10	,, variable E. a S.
9	67	78	30 10	,, moderate breeze S. E. a S.
10	70	79	30.	First part cloudy, latter rain with thunder and lightning; mod. breeze E. a S. E.
11	66	70	29.95	Rain throughout, with thunder and lightning S. E.
12	66	72	29.95	,, light breeze ,,
13	67	72	30.	,, moderate breeze ,,
14	67	74	30.05	Cloudy, sultry weather, vble light airs S. E. a N. W.
15	70	76	30.10	Fine weather, moderate breeze S. E.
16	68	76	30.05	Cloudy, most part light breeze ,,
17	71	80	30.05	,, moderate breeze S. E a E.
18	72	82	30.	Fine weather ,,
19	72	82	29.95	Fine weather, moderate breeze S. E.
20	74	84	29.95	,, sultry, light airs ,,
2	74	85	29.95	,, mostly light ,,
22	76	85	29.95	,, light breeze ,,
23	76	86	30 05	,, ,, ,, E. a S. E.
24	75	86	29 85	,, moderate breeze S. E.
25	70	82	29.90	First part, heavy rain, thunder & lightning; latter, fine moderate breeze N. W.
26	66	80	30.	Fine weather, sultry, moderate breeze E.
27	68	80	30.	,, mostly light breeze E. a S. E.
28	74	78	30.	Cloudy with rain; light breeze ,,
29	74	78	30.	moderate breeze S. E.
30	70	75	30.	Cloudy, rain at times, moderate breeze ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL		ARRIVED		FROM
17th	Sp. sh.	Union,	Echevarria,	Ylocos
26th	Am. sch.	Margarita,	Morgado,	Mazatlan
27th	Sp. sh.	Ricafort,	Sunico,	Manila
28th	Sp. ,,	Espina,	Ramirez,	,,
29th	Sp. br.	Triunfo	Cucullo,	Manila
30th	Sp. sh.	Perla,	Penna,	,,
MAY				
10th	Am. sh.	Pearl,	Fraser,	Gibraltar
11th	Brit. bque.	Lady Hayes,	Allport,	Calcutta

APRIL		SAILED		FOR
19th	Sp. sh.	Rita,	Escovar,	Manila
,,	Dan. br.	Dansborg,	Hoskior,	,,
22nd	Sp. sh.	Alerta,	Tayag,	,,
,,	Sp. br.	Centinela,	Ramon,	,,
,,	Sp. ,,	S. J. Nepomuceno,	Rabago,	,,
24th	Brit. sh.	Good Success,	Durant,	Bombay
MAY				
5th	Brit. bque.	Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta
5th	Sp. sh.	Union,	Echevarria,	Manila
,,	Brit. bque.	Swallow,	Adam,	,,
8th	Dan. br.	Nornen,	Kierulf,	,,
11th	Am. sh.	Fanny,	Engle,	Philadelphia
11th	Am. sh.	Sumatra,	Roundy,	Salem
12th	Am. sh.	Edward,	Hicks	S. America

PASSENGERS per *Nornen*, Mrs. Kierulf,
,, *Good Success*, Mrs. Durant,
,, *Dansborg*, B. Butler Esq.
,, *Lady Hayes*, Robert Inglis & Thomas Fox Esqs.

DIED, on the 24th ult. on board the barque "Mercury," at Lintin, HENRY CROCKETT ESQ., Surgeon-Dentist, of Calcutta.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 13th, 1831.

IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	Catty	
Assafetida	....	....	5		
Biche de mar	..	....	9 a 15		
,, very superior			86		Pecul
Bees' wax	....	....	24 a 25		
Betel nut	....	....	3		
Birds' nests	..	....	26 a 40—	Catty	
Camphor Baros	....		10 a 30—	Catty	
Cloves Molucca	....		25 a 30		
,, Mauritius	....		15 a 18		
Cochineal, Europe garbled			340 a 350		
,, ungarbled			250 a 260		
Copper, South American			23½ a 24		
,, at Lintin for exportation			26		
,, Japan	....		24 a 25		Pecul
Coral fragments	....		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	....	Taels	8 a 9.2		
,, Bengal	....		8 a 9.5		
,, Madras	....		9 a 9.2		
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.		Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6		
Longcloths 40 yds.			4 a 5½		
Muslins 20 yds.			2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	....		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet			2½		
,, ,, blue &c.			1½ a 2		
Cotton yarn	..	....	30 a 60—	Pecul	
Cow Bezoar	..	....	30 —	Catty	
Cudbear	....		25 a 26		
Cutch Pegue	....		3½ a 4		
Ebony Mauritius	....		3½		
,, Ceylon	....		2½ a 2¾		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a			Pecul 85		
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15			,, 75		
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25			,, 60 a 65		
,, ,, cuttings			60 a 65		
Fishmaws	..	....	40 a 70		
Flints	....	....	Cts. 50 a 60		
Gambier	....	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		
Ginseng crude,	....		55 a 58		Pecul
,, clarified	....		80 a 85		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....		2¾		
,, rod, ¼ inch & under			3¾ a 4		
,, scrap	....		2 a 3		
Lead pig	....	....	4¾ a 5		
Mace	....	....	none		
Myrrh	....	....	15 a 30		
Nutmegs	..	....	none		
Olibanum	....		2½ a 4		
Opium Patna new 925 a 930			old 1025 a 1030		
,, Benares ,, 920 a 925					Chest
,, Damaun Malwa	....		645 a 650		
,, Company's do.	....		660		
,, Turkey	....		500	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets			unsaleable		
Pepper Malay	....		6¾ a 7		
Putchuck	....	....	11 a 12		
Quicksilver	....	....	73 a 74		
Rattans	....	....	2 a 2½		
Rice	....	....	2.40 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes	....		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa			5		Pecul
,, Lintin	....		6 a 8		
Sandalwood Indian	....		11 a 15		
,, Sandwich island			1½ a 6		
Sapanwood	....		2¾		
Sharks' fins	..	....	12 a 18		
,, ,, very fine			28 a 30		
Skins, Beaver			4½ a 6		
,, Fox	....	cents	70 a 90		each
,, Rabbit	....	Drs.	40 a 50—	100	
,, Seal	....		1.80 a 2.		
,, Sea Otter	....		60 a 65		each
,, Land ,,	....		6 a 7½		
Smalts	....	....	12 a 28—	Pecul	
Steel Swedish in kits			5 a 6—	Cwt.	
,, English			5 —	Pecul	
Stock fish	..	....	Sp. Drs. 3½ a 4		Pecul
Spelter			4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....		28 a 30—	Catty	
Tin plates	....		11 a 12—	Box	
Tin, Banca	....		17½		Pecul
,, Straits', 1st quality			17		
Woollens, Broadcloth,			1.60 a 1.70—	Yard.	
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in			22 a 23		
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,			26 a 28		Piece
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33			36 a 38		
Long-ells,	....		7¾ a 8		
Scarlet cuttings	....		80 a 90—	Pecul	

EXPORTS.

Alum at Canton	Sp. Drs.	2½		
,, at Macao	....	1½		Pecul
Anniseed star	....	none		
,, oil of	....	2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes		12	—	1000
Brass leaf	.. ....	46 a	48—	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here		28 a	30	
Cassia ,, 7 a 8, ,,		10 a	11	
,, buds	....	14 a	15	
China root	.. ....	none		
Cubebs	....	none		
Dragons' blood	....	none		Pecul
Galangal	.. ....	5½		
Gamboge	.. ....	none		
Glass beads	....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	12 a	13	
Lead white	...	10		
,, red	....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells		none		
Musk	....	none		Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st		71 a	73	
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort		55 a	57	
,, ,, ,, 2nd sort		48 a	51	
,, ,, 3d.		37 a	38	100
,, small	....	none		
,, blue Nankin		70		
,, ,, Canton		63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb	.. ....	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam		290 a	300	
,, ,, Tsatlee		350 a	360	
,, Canton	....	none		
Sugar raw	.. Taels	4 a	4.2	
,, Pingfa	.. ....	5.6 a	5.7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	10½ a	11	
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort		8½ a	9	
,, ,, ,, 2d. sort		8		
Tea, Bohea	.. ....	none		
,, Congo (very little)	Taels	18 a	22	
,, Campoy	.. ....	none		Pecul
,, Souchong	....	16 a	18	
,, Peko		none		
,, Ankoi	.. ....	,,		
,, Hyson (very little)		44 a	50	
,, ,, skin	....	12 a	18	
,, ,, young	....	28 a	36	
,, Gunpowder	....	none		
,, Twankay (very little)		10 a	12	
Tortoise shell	.. ....	none		
Turmerick	.. ....	6		
Tutenague	.. ....	13		
Vermilion	.. ....	45	—	Box
Whanghees	.. ....	none	—	1000

BULLION.

Gold	.. ....		25—	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5½ a	5¾	p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire	(scarce)	1		
Republican ,, for exportation		at par		

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL TO THE 1st OF MAY 1831.

	PATNA			BENARES			MALWA			TOTAL	
	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Price	Value	Chests	Value
old	119	1,030	534,290	15	1,040	62,600	389	645	250,905	1,011	847,795
new	438	940		50	940						
STOCK AT LINTIN 1st MAY, 1831.											
old	478			99			1,782			3,647	
new	947			391							

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Our Opium market still continues under much depression. Malwa has, however, recently experienced a slight advance; but the Bengal drug has declined in price. The Chinese have allowed their time engagements to enter upon an arrear of two months, so difficult is it to find funds to make the necessary clearances. The reports from the interior are rather unfavorable, and the Junk, lately sailed, took away but a small supply.

The uncertainty of the quantity to be received from Damaun, keeps the Chinese from entering into any speculation.

The deliveries at Lintin to the 8th inst. amounted to only 99 Chests consisting of

25	old	Patna
8	new	„
2	old	Benares
6	new	„
58		Malwa

Since then the clearances have been more active.

No recent alteration in Cotton.

Cotton yarn continues unsaleable, under the influence of the cause reported in our last.

Nankeens have considerably declined in price, and may be readily purchased at our quotations.

A few specimens of the new crop of Canton raw Silk have been produced, but, as is usual with the first crop, it is not of the finest quality.

Notwithstanding the continuance of the rains in this neighbourhood, they have been but partial in the surrounding country, which has induced the holders of grain in those districts to check their supplies to this place, and, as the success of the approaching crop is still doubtful, Rice has advanced in this market.

In the variation which will be discovered in our present prices of Camlets when compared with our former statements, it is necessary to remark that no material advance is to be inferred from the alteration, as our present quotations are chiefly from a more distinct classification of sizes.

Some improvement in price has, however, taken place, and the sales at Macao ended very favorably. The rate of duty on their introduction into the interior of the country is said to be more moderate there than at Canton.

In the general trade of the place, little is passing at this particular season.

Our advices from Manila of the 23rd ult. state

Sugar at $ 4 to $ 4½ per pecul and in little demand.
Hemp $ 5½ to $ 6¼ „ „
Indigo $ 30 to $ 50 per Quintal, but none of good quality in the market.
Tortoise shell $ 1000 to $ 1200
Rice continued high; but exportation not prohibited.

COTTON ON HAND 1st May, 1832.

Bombay,	Bales	30,890
Bengal,	„	15,128
Madras,	„	15,500
	Bales	61,518

There is now also as near as can be ascertained, a stock of

30,000	Peculs of		Pepper
20,000	„	„	Betel nut
45,000	„	„	Rattans
57,000	„	„	Lead
3,000	„	„	Tin
1,000	„	„	Quicksilver
150	„	„	Cochineal
3,000	„	„	Putchuck
15,000	„	„	Sandalwood good
20,000	„	„	„ inferior
1,500	„	„	Steel English
1,000	Tubs		„ Swedish

and a very considerable quantity of Iron.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRAORDINARY.

MAY 26th. 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM the disposition which has been recently shewn in various acts of the CANTON GOVERNMENT, the PRESIDENT and SELECT COMMITTEE are under apprehension, that BRITISH COMMERCE with CHINA cannot be conducted with credit or security, while it remains exposed to them.

THEY do therefore, as REPRESENTATIVES of the BRITISH NATION in CHINA, give this public notice, that, should the evils complained of remain unremedied, all Commercial Intercourse between the two Countries will BE SUSPENDED on the first of AUGUST next.

By order of the Select Committee,

H. H. LINDSAY
Secretary

BRITISH FACTORY.
MACAO, 19th May, 1831.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL recent acts of the Chinese Government have compelled the President and Select Committee to intimate to the Authorities in Canton that while exposed to them, it is impossible that Commercial Intercourse could continue, and to acquaint the British Community that unless the evils complained of were removed, or security against their recurrence obtained, such Intercourse would of necessity be suspended on the 1st. of August next.

The acts of the Chinese Government which the Select Committee have adopted as the grounds of this proceeding are the following.

The seizure, close imprisonment, and subseqnent Death of a Hong Merchant, his alleged crime being his "traitorous connection" with the English. No association ever did take place with this Merchant except of an extensive commercial nature, and in his mercantile dealings, he proved himself an intelligent and most industrious man.

The recent attack made upon the British Factory in Canton by their Excellencies the Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, (in the absence of the Governor, the principal Officers of the Canton Government) accompanied by a numerous body of armed attendants, without any previous intimation of their intentions; the forcible entry of the Public Hall of the Factory; the abandonment of the Factory by all Chinese Servants who fled under the greatest alarm; the tearing down of the covering from the King of England's picture, which was otherwise treated with indignity; the threatening the Senior Hong Merchant with imprisonment and Death, and the compelling him and others who were present, to remain for upwards of an hour upon their knees on account of their connection with the English; the seizure of the Senior Linguist who, was thrown into chains in the Company's Hall, and orders given for his execution, which was only suspended on the repeated intercession of the Hoppo and Hong Merchants, when he was committed to prison: the breaking down of the gates of the Factory leading to the river; and destruction of the Quay, built by the express sanction of the Governor of Canton; the demolition of the walls, the uprooting of Trees, and general devastation of the property.

The Death of the Hong Merchant above stated, and the occurrences briefly mentioned, have taken place since the commercial business of the Season was concluded in perfect tranquillity, and while the President and Select Committee were residing at Macao, resolute in their determination to leave no means in their power untried to preserve a pacific intercourse with this Country. Two Members of the Select Committee proceeded to Canton to seek redress from these acts of the Government. Their remonstrance has been unattended to, and the demolition of the Company's property is going forward, the natives employed continuing at work during the night. Further intimation has been given to the Select Committee that these were only the commencement of a course of proceedings of a similar character; and a Proclamation has been received by them, issued in the name of the Principal Officers of the Canton Government, interdicting the employment of native Servants, and the presentation of Petitions at the City Gates; precluding all communication with Canton by means of foreign boats, and ordering bodies of Chinese Soldiers to act as a Guard on the Ships at anchor at Whampoa. The Proclamation is accompanied by a threat that should foreigners decline submitting to the commands of the Government "they will be expelled from the Country, and for ever prohibited from coming to Canton for the purposes of Commerce."—

The Select Committee abstain from adverting to minor grievances; The foregoing they regret to think are more than sufficient to justify them in the course which they are compelled to pursue. They will deem it their duty immediately to communicate the state of affairs in this Country to the Supreme Government of India. They refrain from attempting to characterize the acts which they complain of. Under the influence of the most pacific disposition, their present decision is the result of calm and deliberate consideration. They feel confident in the support of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, who, guided by mature judgment, will discern that the credit and security of their Commerce cannot under such circumstances be maintained, and should an appeal be made to His Majesty's Government, they are equally confident that British national character and commercial interests in China will be too plainly seen to be inseparably associated to admit of the possibility of their being with safety disunited.

Published by order of the President and select Committee.

R. HUDLESTON
Secretary,

BRITISH FACTORY.
MACAO 20th May, 1831.

CANTON.

WE regret to announce the interruption of the good understanding, subsisting between the Canton Government and the British Factory, owing to a course of outrageous conduct on the part of the individual, who is, temporarily, at the head of it, during the absence of Governor LE, in suppressing the insurrection of the Hainan mountaineers.

So serious is the rupture considered, that the Select Committee has issued a public notice, that, unless the evils complained of, be redressed, or security given against their recurrence, ALL COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE between GREAT BRITAIN and CHINA will be suspended from the FIRST day of AUGUST next. A Circular has been published for general information, explaining the motives of imperious necessity, which have dictated this resolution: of both these documents, copies are prefixed.

The grounds of difference have probably a deeper source than may be generally apparent; and, we believe, we but echo the sentiments of many around us, in expressing the opinion that the Chinese would not have ventured on such violent proceedings, were it not from a conviction that the removal of the former committee, by the Court of Directors, would deter their successors from offering opposition to insult and encroachment. Most fortunately for British interests, the firm bearing of the new Committee kept the Chinese in check, for a time: and, it was hoped, that it had proved completely successful in averting the evil consequences from which, in the first instance, none were sanguine enough to anticipate that we could escape. But the recoil has at length come; however carefully guarded against, as it certainly has been, by those in charge of the Company's affairs.

The case of the unfortunate WOO-YAY, managing partner of GOW-QUA's Hong, is the first topic adverted to in the Committee's Circular. This innocent man has fallen a victim to the envy of his fellow merchants, and the malice of the Governor; who gained their object by falsely alleging that he held a traitorous intercourse with the English, the proof of which consisted, in his having procured, for one of them, a sedan chair. He was imprisoned, (as related in our former N°.,) in November last, was tried for his life, threatened with torture and sentenced to banishment to Ele; but died, on the first of this month, from the rigors of a winter's imprisonment, and mental anxiety, operating on a feeble frame. While the proceedings against him were still pending; while a hope existed of his engaging the Governor's venality in his favor; or that a sense of justice would arrest the iniquitous persecution; it is obvious that any interference or remonstrance on the subject would only have had the effect of encreasing the chances against his life, and would be assumed by his enemies as additional evidence of guilt. Now, that persecution has done it's worst, while his fate is held out as a warning to other merchants against dealing with the English, the same motives for silence, from an apprehension of possible injury to him, no longer exist. And it can require but little consideration to come to the conclusion, that an acquiescence in the impression, which such proceedings must produce on the minds of the Chinese, must be alike injurious to national character and individual interests.

The forcible entry of the Company's Factory, which was the immediate occasion of bringing to light the evil passions that had been brooding, took place, very unexpectedly, on the 12th inst. about 7 o'clock in the morning. It is said, that even the Hoppo had no previous knowledge of what was intended, when the Foo-yuen called at his residence, with two or three hundred attendants, to request that he would accompany him to the Factory. On entering the public Hall, the Foo-yuen directed that the portraits, with which it was decorated, should be uncovered, and when that of King George IV. was pointed out to him, he deliberately ordered the back of his chair to be turned to it, and seated himself, in a manner plainly indicating contempt. This manoeuvre, however unimportant in itself, is far from immaterial, with reference to it's obvious motive, more particularly, when it is considered, that no Chinese, without performing nine prostrations, (in lieu of which, our Ambassador was required to perform nine obeisances,) can approach even the curtain before the portrait of his own Sovereign.

To those unacquainted with the *locale*, it may be here necessary to explain, that, after the fire in 1822, the rubbish, removed from the ruins, was made use of by the Chinese to advance the bank of the river, immediately above the Company's Factory, over a mud flat, partly dry at low water. This, of course, occasioned an encreased deposit of mud in front of the Factory, which so obstructed the approach of boats to the bank, that it became necessary to push out the quay about forty yards over the flat. And the enclosing walls, from the Factory to the River, (previously existing,) were extended over the ground thus saved, with the express sanction of the authorities. Two years ago, a part of the space was neatly laid out as a shrubbery.

The destruction of this was, it seems, the object of the Foo-yuen's incursion. How-qua, the head Hong merchant, with the head Linguist A-tom, soon made their appearance at the Factory, and afterwards, some more of the Hong merchants. A scene of boisterous anger ensued, in which even the Hoppo came in for a share of the Foo-yuen's vituperation for his supineness in tolerating English encroachment.—"Do you do nothing but eat and sleep" he observed "that you "suffer these things to go on under your eyes? This was under your care, and you should have prevented it". He then gave orders that the bank of the river should be cut away, and the walls taken down, to reduce the enclosure to the same dimensions as before the fire. The Linguist replied: that he would communicate these orders to the Chief of the Factory, and see them carried into effect. The idea of a reference to the Chief encreased His Excellency's ire beyond all bounds: Fetters were sent for to an adjoining Mandarin house, in which the Linguist was bound. He was threatened with instant decapitation; and then ensued what is already related in the Committee's Circular. In the course of his railing, he is reported to have said: "What does Baynes mean by remaining in China? Why does he not "go home? I can see that he fears losing his head if he goes to England!" Two foreigners were looking on during a part of the time. Mr. C. Markwick, of the British Hotel, happened to be passing, as the Foo-yuen was leaving the Factory, and was assailed with his Excellency's reproaches on learning that he was a British subject. "How dare you be so troublesome" said he, pointing to the obnoxious enclosure, with angry gestures and a fierce expression of countenance. "Do we not protect you in your commerce, and have we not executed the murderers of the Frenchmen * (alluding to *le Navigateur*'s crew) "and how is it that you are so ungrateful? "If you do not behave better, I will "write to the Emperor to send you all away, and prevent your trading with China."

* It is not quite certain whether this was his meaning. Mr. M. first supposed him to say "Have we not protected you in your wars with the French?"

The work of destruction commenced next day, and is, we believe, now completed, by the exertions of about five hundred Chinese labourers, working day and night, when not prevented by the rise of the tide.

The excavated rubbish has been conveyed in boats to about fifty yards off, and, (strange to say) there thrown into the middle of the river, as if to show, that, far from wishing to clear the bed of the river, insult alone was the object in view.

On the 21st instant, the Secretary to the Select Committee arrived in Canton, with Remonstrances to the leading Officers of the Government, which were formally delivered to the Hong merchants in full meeting. He, at the same time, gave up possession of the Company's Premises, by handing over the keys in a sealed cover addressed to the Foo-yuen. But the Hong merchants are afraid to present either the one or the other; His Excellency having declared that he will listen to nothing that may be said to him on the subject.

It is difficult to account for this violence of conduct, which is considered, by the Chinese themselves, as outrageous and improper in the highest degree. Some think it is grounded on orders from Peking, not yet divulged. Possibly, it may have been a *scene*, got up by the Foo-yuen, to strike terror into the minds of foreigners, and reconcile them, the more readily, to the new regulations of trade, (issued a few days afterwards,) of which a translation will appear in our next. It is impossible for us to conceal that the present rupture is considered by far the most serious that has of late occurred: nor is it easy to foresee how a reconciliation can be brought about; unless the tried moderation and superior experience of Governor LE should induce him to disapprove of what has been done, in his absence, by his hot-headed deputy. It is to be hoped the orders from Peking are not so imperative as to preclude him from acting on his own judgment, and that he may have discernment to perceive the perilous situation in which recent acts have placed the continuance of the amicable relations between the two countries;—and, eventually, the very existence of the trade.

We subjoin the following notices of the character of the Foo-yuen, received from a correspondent, before he commenced his acts of violence.

"The Deputy Governor, CHOO, is greatly admired by the people in Canton, for his devotedness to the welfare of those "placed under his care. He disregards all personal comforts, and lives only for the sake of his Imperial master, and "the subjects of His Majesty. He has been trained in the school of affliction; is a widower and childless; he has a "grandson—but that grandson is insane; and Choo now lives only for the public."

His conduct in recent acts seems to have been suitable to his education. Brought up in the interior of China with very high notions of his own country, and much ignorance of the rest of the world—suddenly elevated to high authority, and playing the stern patriot and reformer of abuses;—from such a person, tyrannical and silly deeds may be expected.

In the midst of all the violence of this *civilized* magistrate, we think we can perceive some symptoms of a want of nerve: for, on no other principle, can we account for the circumstance of the Governor of a great province being so extremely anxious to forbid the Hong merchants, on pain of death, from communicating to the parties concerned, (ten or twelve gentlemen, composing the Company's Factory at Macao,) the violent attack which he was about to commit upon their property.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Lindsay has taken the opportunity of the Quang-heep visiting the Company's Garden, to place, in his hands, the documents and keys which the Hong merchants were afraid to present. He is a military officer of some rank, who usually receives petitions at the City Gate.

The Barque "Austen," Captn. Ladd, taken up by the Select Committee to convey intimation of the existing state of affairs, to the Supreme Government of India, will sail on the 1st of June, having on board, also, a packet for England, to be left at Anjier.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 MONDAY, 6th JUNE, 1831. NO. 11

FOR FREIGHT to Europe, Batavia, Manila, or Singapore, the Netherl. brig FLORA, Capt. Rickmers, to sail from Lintin in all this month.

Apply to B. Gernaert & M. J. Senn van Basel.

MACAO 6th June, 1831.

CANTON.

Our present N°. is chiefly taken up with documents relating to the discussion between the Canton Government, and the British Factory. We have nothing material to communicate, to assist in forming a judgment as to it's probable termination, unless it be that a growing conviction of the unjustifiable nature of the proceedings which are complained of, appears to prevail in the minds of those Chinese whose opinions we have an opportunity of knowing.

The FOO-YUEN, following up his violent line of conduct, would not permit the Kwang-heep to present to him the address of the SELECT COMMITTEE, which, together with the Factory keys, Mr. LINDSAY had placed in his hands, on the 29th ult. The Committee being thus debarred from all means of communication with the Government, resolved to put the Chinese public in possession of the facts of the case by a brief notification in the Chinese language; numerous copies of which, early on the morning of the 31st, were affixed to the walls, in various parts of the town; some even on the City-gate, and distributed, on the same day among the Chinese merchants and shopkeepers of every description. An English translation of it will be found underneath. The publicity thus given to the grounds of complaint has produced a great sensation, favorable (as far as can be ascertained) to the views of the Committee. That a rupture had at all occurred, was, before then, but very partially known to the Chinese. The eyes of many are now opened to the disastrous consequences which may ensue. The Foo-yuen is blamed for his ignorance of the mode in which foreigners should be treated, and for not consulting with the Treasurer and Judge, the usual Council of the Governor, before his aggression on the Company's Factory; in direct violation of a stipulation agreed to by the Government in 1814, that the Factories should be held inviolable.

It may be reasonably asked, why, if the Foo-yuen had received orders from the Emperor, they were not published, and notice given of his determination to carry them into effect? Or, why render the act more insulting and offensive to foreigners, by the rude clandestine mode of perpetrating it; and, to avoid discussion on the subject, refuse petitions on all others?

These are questions to which the Chinese make no reply: even the Hong-merchants being obliged to admit, that *reason* is on the side of the foreigners.

On the morning after the notification was issued, the senior Hong-merchant removed the Committee's address, with the Factory keys, from the Consoo-house, where they had lain; and report states the former is now in the FOO-YUEN'S possession. This, however, is denied by the Hong-merchants, who allege that His Excellency is desirous to avoid all communication on the subject till the Governor's return; to afford him an opportunity for explanation respecting the Committee's assertion of his having sanctioned the embankment of the mud flat; which, if unexplained, might excite against him the Emperor's displeasure, when reported at Peking. But when it is considered, that the two worthies are not on the most cordial terms, there seems much reason to question the sincerity of the motive attributed to the Foo-yuen. It is more probable that he wishes the affair to lie over, from feeling at a loss what course to pursue: an impression entertained by many Chinese who draw their inference from the fact of his having abstained all this time from carrying into effect several other orders, which were reported to have been contained in the Emperor's secret despatch. We may hope, therefore, the opposition he has met with, has had a wholesome effect in moderating his outrageous zeal in the service of His Imperial master.

NEW CODE.

We have not space for all the observations which suggest themselves respecting the new code of Regulations. They are more in the style of Japanese legislation than any hitherto attempted to be imposed on the *good nature* of foreigners, in this part of the world. This Government had never before ventured to consider foreigners, as virtually prisoners in their own houses,—by forbidding their going out and in, at pleasure, as is the case in the present document.

The general control over foreigners, which it vests in the Hong-merchants, is not put forth for the first time; but it is here reduced to greater strictness than in any previous edicts. It is, however, an assumption, which ought never to have been, in the least degree, tolerated, being totally incompatible with that equality, which ought to subsist between contracting parties in commercial affairs; while it is equally at variance with the established system of former years, when foreigners had personal access to the Mandarins in their offices, within the City walls; a privilege which, we believe, fell gradually into disuse, for no other reason, than it's being found irksome and disagreeable to avail of it.

It appears to us, that justice requires that Chinese official documents should be taken in *their literal meaning*, and not under the supposition that there is no *intention* on the part of the Government to enforce them. Foreigners may be assured that the Government, when it suits their purpose, mean to enforce every part of the new code; even to not going out of their Hongs without a security-merchant's permission. If a foreigner take a walk, and, being insulted by natives, a fray occurs, the security-merchant is forthwith punished or fined, for not keeping the said foreigner under control. The power over foreigners, legally given to security-merchants and even to Linguists, is similar to that of a master over children. Why was the Linguist chained in the Company's Factory, the other day? Because he did not exercise his legal power in controlling the English. The code of regulations supposes that every one of them will be enforced. Their non-enforcement is through the *neglect* of the security-merchants, who are, therefore, at all times, legally liable to fines &c., and the least of the evil is, that these fines come, in the end, to be a tax upon foreign trade, since the merchant has no means of defraying them, unless by exactions on the trade.

The Emperor's approval of the Code has been received, and will appear in our next.

A MEMORIAL TO EXPLAIN OLD REGULATIONS intended to guard against outside barbarians; and also, certain deliberations to modify them by additions and diminutions, that the same may be obeyed and kept. Looking up, we pray for the sacred glance at the business.

Canton Provincial City being near the coast, and the place where foreign ships go and come, it is extremely fitting that the guard against them, and watch over them, should be perfectly complete and close.

During the reign of *Kien-lung* the English foreign merchants, having violated the prohibitions of the Celestial Empire, the then Governor * *Le-she-yaou* proposed to the Emperor, and had enacted, five regulations to guard against outside barbarians, which were available to keep them under control: but, through length of days, they have gradually been neglected, and the execution of them relaxed.

In the 9th year of *Taou-kwang*, the English foreign merchants, having long deferred entering the port, because they solicited a diminution of the port charges; and again, last year, having secretly taken females to live in the Factories; and, by stealth, conveyed guns to Canton, which things were reported to the Emperor at the time; although the said foreigners repented, and did not end, as they had begun, with perverse opposition; still, the disposition of barbarians being deceitful and crafty, it is absolutely necessary to carry into effect, with severity, the inhibitory orders, and to strengthen the guards against them.

But, as to the old regulations that were enacted—present and former circumstances are different; and there are some points, which require consideration and modification to suit the times, and then the whole may be obeyed and kept.

We, calling to our aid the Treasurer and Judge, took the old regulations, and deliberated on the modifications which the times require; and have charged the civil and military officers, the soldiers and police, to exert themselves in keeping up a constant patrole and guard. And have required the Hong merchants and Linguists to be faithful in examining and searching into what is going on. Thus, when strictness inside has become a habit—or established customs inside are enforced with strictness; disturbances from outside barbarians will be eradicated: and, seemingly, the principles of a good charioteer, in restraining and soothing his horse, will be more thoroughly carried into effect.

Having reverently associated with the Hoppo, *Chung*, we unitedly present, with profound respect, this Memorial; and send a fair copy of the eight regulations, which have been deliberated on, for the Emperor's inspection, prostrate praying for His Majesty's sacred perusal and instructions.

A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL REGULATIONS TO GUARD against foreigners, together with the alterations which have now been made and arranged under *eight* topics, is hereby reverently presented for His Majesty's perusal.

FIRST. Foreign merchants must not remain over the winter at Canton: This is an old regulation, that should be modified to keeping up, at all times, a guard against them.

When this regulation was originally framed, the foreign ships came to Canton and anchored, during the 5th and 6th moons: during the 9th or 10th they returned to their respective countries; they were not allowed to remain in Canton city to find out the price of goods; to make purchases and acquire profit: and to go backwards and forwards having intercourse with native Chinese, which originated traitorous connexions. If the goods in their Hongs were not all sold, and they wished, for the time being, to live at Macao, they were permitted to suit their convenience. On searching, it is found that in the time of Kien-lung, the foreign vessels which came to Canton did not exceed 30 or 40, but now they amount to 70 or 80 or even 100.

Of late years, the English Company's ships have arrived in succession during the 7th or 8th moons, and having exchanged their cargoes, have left the port in the 12th moon, or in the 1st or 2nd of the ensuing year.

The said nation's Company's Chief, and foreign merchants, after the Company's ships were gone, and affairs completed, requested permits to go to Macao and reside there, till the 7th or 8th moons, when the said nation's merchantmen came to Canton province, and then they requested permits to go up to Canton city to superintend the commerce.

Exclusive of these, there are the several nations of India and America whose foreign ships come to Canton. Their trade is coming and going at uncertain intervals, by no means like the English Company's. Of these, under one man's name, there may be one or two ships in a year that come to Canton; or three or four ships; or an individual may have no ship at all, but only goods consigned to him to sell in some other ship. These foreign merchants all remain at Canton to manage their affairs. As the foreign ships are now double what they were formerly, and the time of their anchoring is uncertain—besides, as they have remained at Canton transacting commercial affairs for many years with mutual tranquillity, it is doubtless unnecessary to restrict them positively to the 9th or 10th moon to return to their country.

Hereafter, if foreign merchants do indeed arrive early at Canton city, and all their goods be sold, then according to the old regulations, let them reverse their oar at the appointed time: but if they arrive late in the 8th or 9th moons, and require time to sell their goods, let the Hong-merchants be charged to keep a strict oversight and control over the foreign merchants residing in Canton. At the same time dealing justly to make haste to pay the price of things; not being allowed to contract debts and persist in delaying.

Let the foreign merchants of all nations, when their goods are sold and business finished—whatever the time may be, go home with their ships, or go down to Macao and reside there: they must not intentionally delay their departure. By this modification, foreigners will be all prevented from lingering long in Canton; and traitorous natives will rarely have a pretext for forming illegal connexions.

SECOND. Borrowing foreign merchant's money:—It is right to eradicate the evil of contracting debts.

When the regulations were originally established, native merchants violated prohibitions by borrowing money of foreign merchants, and strung on, being led by hooked connexions. At that time their offences were punished according to the law for "Forming connexions with foreign nations and borrowing money to defraud." The money borrowed was prosecuted for, and confiscated.

This old law, against Hong-merchants borrowing money of foreign merchants, was long strictly acted on. But the Hong merchants, when foreign merchants left the port, eventually made a vague statement (whether they were indebted for balances or not), that affairs were concluded. These are unworthy of credit, and the gloss should be done away with. Hereafter, besides prosecuting and punishing, according to law, the Hong merchants who borrow money of foreigners and string on, and are led by hooked connexions with them; the foreign merchants who trade with Hong-merchants, must be made every year, when their affairs are concluded, to give in to the Hoppo, a voluntary written declaration, for his examination, whether there be any outstanding claims or not. Then, should the Hong-merchant fail, the foreign claims, which have been previously reported, will be paid by instalments; those that have not been reported, even if prosecuted for, will not receive any attention from Government.

And it must be ordered that all balances due by Hong merchants' receipt must be paid written three months. Procrastination will not be permitted. And when they are paid, the foreign merchants' receipt must be presented to Government, and preserved on record. If payment be not made within the limited period, it is allowed to the foreign

* Tradition says that this Governor had a share in Pwan-khe-qua's house.

merchants to prosecute. If he does not choose to prosecute, he may do as he pleases; but if he prosecute after the period has expired, Government will pay no attention to his claims.

This is to eradicate the trick of old and new claims being made to radiate upon each other,

THIRD. The original interdict was to prevent foreign merchants hiring natives to serve them: This requires a little modification. The original regulations run thus: That foreign merchants living in the factories were strictly interdicted from employing any other natives than linguists and compradores.

It is found by research that, of the natives who have been given to foreigners to serve, there has heretofore been a class denominated *Sha-wan* *. These have long been interdicted, and it is right still to act according to the old prohibitions, and severely interdict them. But recently the foreign merchants of various nations who have come hither have much increased. They continually require people to look after their goods, and the black demon slaves, which the foreign merchants bring, are by nature very stupid and fierce; if they (the foreign merchants) be compelled to use entirely black demon slaves, it is really apprehended that there will be such a large collection of them, that, in going out and in, they will wrangle with the natives, and the arrangement turn out to be the creation of disturbance. It is right to request that, hereafter, the people, necessary in the foreign factories, for taking care of cargo, keeping the gate, carrying water and carrying goods, be hired by the Comprador from among natives; and he shall report their names and surnames to the Hong-merchants, who, with the said Factory's Comprador, shall be made responsible for searching into what they do and controlling them.

Should any of these people instruct and seduce the foreign merchants to act traitorously, let the Hong-merchants and Compradores report them to Government, and request that they may be prosecuted.

FOURTH. After the Foreign merchants enter the port and anchor, let there be, at that place as heretofore, military officers and soldiers appointed to search and examine. In the factories, where foreigners live—let them be under the restraint and control of the Hong-merchants, to prevent disturbances.

The regulations originally enacted were, that when the foreign ship had entered the port and anchored at Whampoa, a military officer and twelve soldiers should be sent from the Kwang-heep; these were to construct a mat shed and keep guard. A military officer was also to be selected and sent from the Tub-peaou to search and examine. And, from the adjacent military station, a row boat was to be sent from the left wing of the middle division to co-operate in searching and examining. After the ship left the port, they were to be recalled: in these arrangements, there is no occasion to make any change. But, from length of days, these orders are considered mere form. It is right to make continually a secret search, and, if the military become remiss, and steal repose, to punish them severely forthwith.

As to foreign merchants lodging in Hong-merchants' factories, it has heretofore been made the duty of Hong-merchants to govern and control them. The purchases of goods made by them must pass through the hands of a Hong-merchant. This was originally designed to guard against traitorous natives misleading them, teaching them, and egging them on. Hereafter, the foreign merchants dwelling in the Hong-merchants' factories must not be allowed of their own accord to go out and in, lest they should trade and carry on clandestine transactions with traitorous natives.

The boats on Canton river, in which they go, must not be allowed to set sail and go fast, lest they rush against native boats on the river, and wrangle and quarrel. They must not be allowed to wander about the villages and market places near Canton; in order that bloody affrays may be prevented.

FIFTH. Foreigners clandestinely taking foreign females to dwell in the factories; and at Canton, their ascending to sit in shoulder chariots, (sedan chairs) must both be interdicted.

It is found on enquiry, that the foreigners of every nation bringing wives and women servants to Canton city to dwell has long been strictly interdicted: but, last year, the English Chief violated the law and brought them. They have already been expelled and driven back to Macao. It is found that the woman he brought to Canton was brought by the said foreign merchant from his own country. The women servants who followed them, were Portuguese of Macao hired to serve.

Hereafter, it is right to issue strict orders to the chief foreign merchants of every nation disallowing their bringing foreign women to Canton to reside. If they dare wilfully to disobey, their trade will be forthwith stopped; and they immediately sent under escort, to Macao. At the same time, let it be made the duty of custom-house cruizers, officers, and soldiers, in the event of meeting foreigners carrying females to Canton, to intercept them and send them back.

Further, let orders be given to the Tung-che of Macao to transmit orders to the Portuguese foreign head man *Wei-le-to*, and the *Fan-chae* (or foreign envoy) that, hereafter, other foreigners hiring women to serve are allowed to reside at Macao; only it is not allowed to the Macao authorities to permit them being taken to Canton. If there be disobedience to this order, *Wei-le-to* alone will be responsible.

As to foreigners using chairs in Canton, it all arose from traitorous vagabonds giving them, and chair-bearers coveting gain. Besides ordering foreigners of every nation to yield obedience, and that, hereafter, they must not, at Canton City, ascend the shore in sedan chairs; let it be strictly interdicted for traitorous merchants to give chairs to, or hire chair-bearers for, foreigners. And, if chairmen, scheming to obtain gain, dare to disobey this order, as soon as it is discovered let them be seized, and severely prosecuted.

SIXTH. It is right to make it the duty of custom-house cruizers, officers, and soldiers, with more strictness and care to interdict and prevent foreigners from conveying muskets and guns to Canton.

The interdict against foreigners bringing muskets or guns with them to Canton was originally very strict: but last year, there was a foreigner, who, suddenly and by stealth, conveyed muskets and guns to a foreign factory in Canton, violating, in an extreme degree, old regulations. Hereafter, let it be the duty of custom-house cruizers, officers, and soldiers, to be faithful in endeavouring to find out such attempts, and if foreigners should, by stealth, convey guns or other arms to Canton City to the foreign factories, immediately to intercept them, and not allow their proceeding. If the officers and soldiers fail in discovering such attempts: or if, still worse, should they know of them and connive at them; let the said officers and men be immediately brought up, tried, and sentenced.

SEVENTH. In case of English Company's Captains ‡ going backwards and forward in boats; and foreign merchants' cargo vessels receiving clearances to quit the port, it is right to obey the standing regularity.

Of the foreign ships that trade, the Company's Captains, when it occurs that they have public business to attend to, go backward and forward in sampan boats: to interdict and stop which, is difficult. It is right to allow them, as heretofore, to go in boats. If they carry any contraband goods, let the custom-house officers and soldiers examine strictly, and report for the management of the affair. But heretofore, there must be a foreign headman or Captain in her, before a sampan boat is allowed to go with a flag set. If there be no headman or ship Captain in her, it must not be allowed, irregularly, to sail a boat with a flag. Still, let the old regulations be adhered to, to prevent confusion.

In going from Macao to Whampoa and Canton; and from Canton to Whampoa and Macao, let a permit † be requested.

They must not go and come when and as they please. Doing so will be an offence that will be enquired into. As to foreign merchants' cargo vessels receiving a red Chop or clearance to quit the port; heretofore, application has been made to the Custom-house to inform the forts on every such occasion, that they may examine and let go, and so stoppages and disturbances be prevented.

EIGHTH. It is necessary to make arrangements concerning foreigners presenting petitions: whether a distinction should not be made in affairs of importance, and it be settled when they must be presented for them, and when they themselves may present them.

* Sha-wan is the Chinese mode of pronouncing the English word *Servant*.

† Skippers.

‡ A red Chop.

There must be explicit and fixed regulations determining whether the Hong-merchants are to present petitions for foreign merchants, or they are to present them, themselves; then, a confused way of acting, and an exceeding what is proper, may be prevented. Let an order be issued to the English, and other foreign merchants, requiring their obedience thereto; that, hereafter, if any very important affair occur, which it is absolutely necessary to convey to the Governor's office, let the petition be delivered to the senior Hong merchants, or security-merchants, to present it for them. It is not allowed that foreigners should presume to go to the City-gate, and present it, themselves. If the Senior merchant or security-merchant persist in intercepting it, and will not present it for them, so that foreign affairs cannot be stated to Government; it is then permitted for foreigners to carry the petition to the City-gate, and deliver it to the military officer on guard. When they present a petition, one or two foreigners only are allowed to proceed with it. They are not allowed to take a number of men with them to blazon abroad the affair.

If the business be of a common place nature, and the Hong-merchants have not refused to present it for them: or the topic be one which it was improper to present, then the foreigner, who shall perversely offend and take a number of people to the city-gate to present a petition—that foreign merchants' trade shall forthwith be stopped one month, and he be disallowed to buy or sell any goods; thereby, to chastise his disrespect.

Petitions concerning ordinary topics of trade, must be presented at the Hoppo's office. And ordinary petitions concerning local occurrences, must be presented to the Macao Tung-che; or the Heang-shan Hëen; or Macao Tso-tung—in all which cases it is allowed to appeal as usual.

Translation of a notice, in the Chinese language, issued by the Select Committee, announcing their intention of stopping the British trade with China.

THE ENGLISH PRESIDENT AND SELECT COMMITTEE have been compelled, by late occurrences in Canton, to address their Excellencies the Viceroy, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo; but their letters have been refused to be presented by the Hong-merchants, and the Kwang-heep, into whose hands they were likewise delivered, has declined to receive them.

The English come to China for the purposes of commerce. They wish to be the friends of the Chinese people. But their Canton Factory has been attacked, and their property destroyed, while they were living in peace and quietness at Macao. Chinese natives have been chained and punished, in their Factories, for their connection with them and new regulations have been attempted to be imposed upon their commercial transactions, to which they never can submit. Public Notice has, therefore, been given that British Intercourse with China will, unless the evils which they complain of be remedied, be suspended at an early date. The English have no other than a feeling of perfect good will to the Chinese people, but they never can submit to oppression.

29th May, 1831.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNDERSIGNED BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CANTON.

Canton 30th. May 1831.

THE undersigned, British subjects resident in Canton, having seen the recent acts of aggression, committed by the Chinese, on the property of the Honorable East India Company, and witnessed, with deep regret, the treatment and death of an innocent Hong-merchant, on the false charge of traitorous connection with the English; and the Viceroy and Hoppo having now communicated to them a new and objectionable code for the future regulation of the Commerce of Canton; they have unanimously resolved:

1st. That the statement, published by the President and Select Committee, of the grounds upon which they have come to the determination of stopping the trade (should satisfaction for past, and security against future aggression, not be granted by the Chinese Authorities,) enumerates only a part of the vexatious exactions unceasingly made upon European Commerce in this country.

2nd. That the new code of regulations for foreign commerce, recently submitted to the Emperor for his approval, in place of alleviating, tends materially to aggravate the evils of the arbitrary and obnoxious system under which commercial intercourse with China has been hitherto, with difficulty, carried on. That the mere fact of such Regulations having been promulgated would not produce much impression on the minds of the undersigned, it being well known that the Chinese Authorities issue laws, which they never mean to enforce; but when this code, now delivered to all the merchants in Canton, is joined to the fact of the violent entry of the Company's Factory, the demolition of their property, the gratuitous insult offered to the picture of the King of England, and particularly, the refusal of the local Government to receive any remonstrance or address from the Honorable Company's Servants; a deliberate plan to oppress and degrade British subjects is clearly manifested; to endure which, in silence, would prove them deserving of even the insults they are exposed to.

3rd. They therefore feel it their duty to remonstrate with the members of the Chinese Government, and to appeal to their own country, against yielding to the caprice of the local authorities, convinced as they are, that, for the ultimate benefit and security of commerce, it were even better to resort to extreme measure of resistance, than to render the trade, each year, more precarious and unproductive, by submitting to increased exactions, national injury, and constantly recurring petty disputes with the provincial Government of Canton.

4th. That the refusal of the local authorities to receive any communication from the President and Select Committee, thus preventing all amicable adjustment of existing differences, renders it advisable to adopt the most decisive steps, if Great Britain wish to retain any beneficial commercial intercourse with China; it being apparent from the whole history of foreign intercourse with this Empire, since Captain Weddell, with a few merchant vessels*, in the middle of the seventeenth century, took possession of the BOCCA TIGRIS FORT, till Sir Murray Maxwell, in recent times, silenced the same Fort, by one broad-side from the "Alceste;" that firmness, resistance, and, even, acts of violence, have always succeeded in producing a spirit of conciliation; while tame submission has only had the effect of inducing still further oppression.

5th. They, therefore, desire to express their unequivocal approval of the measures lately adopted by the Select Committee, considering them conducive to the general interests of British Commerce with this country.

William Jardine,	*James Innes,*
James Matheson,	*P. F Robertson,*
A. P. Boyd,	*W. H. Harton,*
James H. Rodgers,	*C. Fearon,*
George Horback,	*John C. Whiteman,*
James Ilbery,	*F. Hollingworth,*
Arthur S. Keating,	*John Tempeton,*
Alexander Matheson,	*H. Wright,*
T. C. Beale,	*Henry S. Robinson,*
A. Grant,	*J. Henry,*
R. Turner.	

HAINAN. It is reported that a very angry message has arrived from his Imperial Majesty, on account of the Insurrection in Hainan not being more speedily suppressed. The Tartar general, with a thousand of his Mant-chow troops, is ordered off to the seat of war.

The mountaineers are said to shoot with poisoned arrows: and the climate has killed a considerable number of the troops which, went thither. A report, indeed, was, some time since, raised of the death of Governor LE, His Excellency had announced that he would return to the provincial city in the early part of this month, but, it is since understood that he has crossed over to the Island of Hainan; some say in consequence of the insurrection having broken out anew; while others allege that it is the circumstance of its having been entirely quelled, that has encouraged His Excellency to this undertaking.

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* In the printed copy first circulated, it was erroneously stated, with a single vessel. There were three, the Catharine, Dragon, and Sun, together with the pinnace Ann.

COMMERCIAL PERSECUTION.

We noticed, in a former N°., while mentioning the fate of the unfortunate WOO-YAY, the forms observed in the removal of the body of a prisoner from the place of confinement: we have since learned the following particulars. In the hole, made as described, in the wall, through which the corpse, uncoffined, is conveyed, spikes are placed, so as to lacerate the flesh, in order, it is said, that any attempt to counterfeit death may be frustrated. To save his father's remains from this ignominy, the son of the late persecuted Hong-merchant paid, we are told, a thousand dollars. By this bribe, he obtained that his father's corpse should be encased in a few boards, previously to its being thrust through the hole in the wall. A suitable coffin was in readiness outside, but the interment cannot take place till the Governor shall have returned from his Hainan expedition, and reported, to the Emperor, the death of the convict.

Letters from Singapore, received by the "Hannah," state, that, by accounts from Antwerp of 27th December, it appeared that the new Ministry in England had already differed among themselves. The particulars, however, were not known. It is also asserted that Poland was in a state of revolution: and that the King of the French had published a Manifesto, announcing, that any attempt against the liberties of that country, would be considered a declaration of war against France.

By private letters, we have recent accounts from Batavia, which describe that place as in a very unsettled state. It did not seem to have been as yet known what effect the changes in Holland would have upon the *Maatschappy* (the Netherlands' trading Company,) but it was apprehended that it's dissolution must ensue, in which case, it is to be hoped that the commerce of the island may revert to its natural channels.

The intelligence from the West coast of Sumatra was very unsatisfactory. At Padang, the greatest alarm existed, in consequence of the approach of the Padres, (who had been joined by the Malays,) in great force, to within two hours' march of the town. All the vessels that could be procured were engaged and in the river, and the inhabitants prepared for immediate flight, which seemed unavoidable, unless assistance should forthwith arrive from Batavia.

The Heen magistrate of Sin-gan district, in which Lintin is situated, being distressed in mind, on account of a defalcation in the land-tax, and the late homicide at Lintin, has in a fit of despondency, hanged himself.

Stock of Cotton on the 1st inst.

Bengal,	12,905	Bales
Bombay,	24,461	,,
Madras,	15,500	,,
Total	52,866	Bales

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon	BAR.	WIND
1	74	80	30.	Cloudy, with heavy rain at times; thunder and lightning; mostly, light breeze S. E.
2	74	80	29.90	,, with rain at times light breeze ,,
3	76	86	29.80	Fine weather; lightning in latter part; moderate breeze S. E. a S. W.
4	70	68	29.90	Cloudy with rain—fresh breeze N. a N. W.
5	64	66	30.10	,, with rain at times ,,
6	66	80	29.95	Fine weather; first part, light breeze N. latter, moderate and vble S. W. a S. E.
7	76	82	29.95	Cloudy, with heavy rain; moderate breeze S. E
8	76	84	29.85	Fine weather—vble S. W. a S. E.
9	76	82	29.85	First and latter parts, rain; middle, cloudy; moderate breeze N. a N. W.
10	73	82	29.85	Cloudy, with showers of rain at times; with lightning in first and middle parts, with light breeze N. W. latterly, mod. breeze S. E.
11	75	76	29.80	Cloudy with heavy rain, thunder and lightning; fresh breeze S. E.
12	68	76	30.	Cloudy, with rain in first and middle part; with fresh breeze N. a N. W. latter, light S. a S. E.
13	69	75	29.95	,, in middle & latter parts, moderate breeze S. E.
14	70	75	29.95	,, constant rain ,,
15	70	78	29.90	Cloudy, with light variable breeze N. E. a N. W.
16	70	74	29.90	,, with rain at times, fresh breeze E. a S. E.
17	69	74	29.85	,, with frequent rain ,,
18	72	78	29.90	Most, cloudy; moderate breeze S. E.
19	74	82	29.90	First part fine; latterly rain; mod. breeze S. a S. E.
20	76	78	29.90	Constant rain, thunder & lightning; moderate breeze S. a S. E.
21	76	82	29.90	Unsettled, with heavy rain at times; thunder and lightning; moderate breeze S. E.
22	78	85	29.90	Fine weather; mostly light breeze S. a S. E.
23	79	88	29.90	Fine weather; with occasional squalls in 1st and middle parts; latterly, heavy rain with thunder and lightning; light breeze S. E.
24	76	80	30.	Cloudy, with light rain at times; moderate breeze N. a N. E.
25	73	78	30.05	Fine weather; light airs N. E.
26	72	76	30.	Cloudy, with frequent rain; light breeze E. a S. E.
27	72	74	29.90	Rain throughout; light airs ,,
28	69	80	29.90	Fine weather S. E.
29	70	80	29.95	,, light vble airs N. a N. W.
30	72	80	29.95	,, light airs N. E.
31	72	82	29.95	,, ,, ,, E. a S. E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MAY	ARRIVED			FROM
12th	Brit. bque.	Fanny,	Currie,	Calcutta
16th	Sp. schr.	Centinela,	Eguaras,	Ylocos
19th	Port. schr.	Saó Joaquim,	Esteves,	Manila
,,	Dan. br	Dansborg,	Hoskier,	,,
,,	Brit. bque.	Elizabeth,	Phillips,	Singapore
20th	Sp. br.	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila
,,	,, sh.	Concepcion,	Cagigas,	,,
,,	Brit. bque.	Isab. Robertson,	Hudson,	Calcutta
21st.	,, ,,	Austen,	Ladd,	Singapore
22nd	Am. sh.	Clay,	Miller,	Manila
25th	Sp. br.	Alerta,	Silverio,	,,
,,	,, sh.	Rita,	Escovar,	,,
JUNE				
2nd	Brit. bque.	Swallow,	Adam,	Manila
5th	,, schr.	Hannah,	Jackson,	Bombay
6th	,, ,,	Carron,	Wilson,	,,

MAY	SAILED			FOR
11th	Sp. sh.	Perla,	Penha,	Manila
25th	Sp. sh.	Triunfo,	Cucullo,	,,
26th	Sp. schr.	Centinela,	Eguaras,	,,
31st.	Port. schr.	Saó Joaquim,	Esteves,	,,
31st.	Brit. bque.	Fanny,	Currie,	,,
,,	,, ,,	Lady Hayes,	Allport,	,,
JUNE				
2nd	Brit. bque.	Austen,	Ladd,	Calcutta
3rd	Dan. br.	Dansborg,	Hoskier,	Manila
,,	Am. sh.	Israel,	Crocker,	,,
4th	Sp. br.	Brillante,	Pozueta,	,,
,,	,, ,,	Alerta,	Silverio,	,,
,,	,, sh.	Conception,	Cagigas,	,,

PASSENGERS

per Fanny, James Ilbery Esq. and Mr. Cliff.
per Isab. Robertson, Mrs. Malden, Miss Williams, Miss A. Williams, Miss Philp, Francis Mendes Esq. E. W. Brightman Esq. Srs. José Huet, Juan Carburruz, Bernardo do Lemos. Messrs J. Mendes, J. Merchie, and six children.
per Swallow, Saml. Archer Esq.
per Hannah, Framjee Pestonjee.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 30th. 1831.

IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8	a 14		Catty
Assafetida	....		5			
Biche de mar	....		9	a 15		
„ very superior			36			Pecul
Bees' wax	....		24	a 25		
Betel nut	....		3			
Birds' nests	.. ....		26	a 40	—	Catty
Camphor Baros	....		10	a 30	—	Catty
Cloves Molucca	....		25	a 30		
„ Mauritius	....		15	a 18		
Cochineal, Europe garbled			340	a 350		
„ ungarbled			250	a 260		
Copper, South American			23½	a 24		
„ at Lintin for exportation			25			
„ Japan	....		24	a 25		Pecul
Coral fragments	....		30	a 50		
Cotton Bombay	....	Taels	7.5	a 9.3		
„ Bengal	....		8	a 9		
„ Madras	....		9	a 9.5		
Cotton goods British						
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs.	4½	a 6		
Longcloths 40 yds.			4	a 5½		Piece
Muslins 20 yds.	....		2	a 2½		
Cambrics 12 yds.	....		1½	a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet			2½			
„ „ „ blue &c.			1½	a 2		
Cotton yarn	..		30	a 60	—	Pecul
Cow Bezoar	.. ....		30		—	Catty
Cudbear	....		25	a 26		
Cutch Pegue	....		3½	a 4		
Ebony Mauritius	....		3½			
„ Ceylon	....		2½	a 2¾		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul			85			
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „			75			
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „			60	a 65		
„ „ cuttings			60	a 65		
Fishmaws	.. ....		40	a 70		
Flints	....	Cts.	50	a 60		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs.	1	a 1¼		Pecul
Ginseng crude,	....		55	a 58		
„ clarified	....		80	a 85		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....		2¾			
„ rod, ½ inch & under			3½	a 4		
„ scrap	....		2	a 3		
Lead pig	... .		4¾	a 5		
Mace	....		none			
Myrrh	....		15	a 30		
Nutmegs	.. ....		none			
Olibanum	....		2½	a 4		
Opium Patna 935 new	old		1020			
„ Benares 930 new	old		1015			Chest
„ Damaun Malwa	....		710			
„ Company's do.	....					
„ Turkey	....		540		—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets			unsaleable			
Pepper Malay	....		6¾	a 7		
Putchuck	.. ....		11	a 12		
Quicksilver	....		73	a 74		
Rattans	....		2	a 2½		
Rice	....		3.15			
Rose Maloes	....		38			
Saltpetre at Whampoa			5			Pecul
„ Lintin	....		6	a 8		
Sandalwood Indian	....		11	a 15		
„ Sandwich island			1½	a 6		
Sapanwood	....		2¼			
Sharks' fins	.. ....		12	a 18		
„ „ very fine			28	a 30		
Skins, Beaver			4½	a 6		
„ Fox	....	cents	70	a 90		each
„ Rabbit	....	Drs.	40	a 50	—	100
„ Seal	....		1.80	a 2.		
„ Sea Otter	....		60	a 65		each
„ Land „	....		6	a 7½		
Smalts	....		12	a 28		Pecul
Steel English			5			
„ Swedish in kits			5	a 6	—	Cwt.
Stock fish	.. ....	Sp. Drs.	3½	a 4		Pecul
Spelter			4			
Thread, Gold & Silver	....		28	a 30	—	Catty
Tin plates	.. ....		11	a 12	—	Box
Tin, Banca	....		17½			Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality			17			
Woollens, Broadcloth			1.80	a 1.90	—	Yard
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in			22	a 23		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „			26	a 28		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33			36	a 38		
Long-ells.	....		7¾	a 8		
Scarlet cuttings	....		80	a 90	—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Canton		Sp. Drs.	2½			
„ at Macao	....		1½			Pecul
Anniseed star	....		none			
„ oil of	....		2½		—	Catty
Bamboo canes			12		—	1000
Brass leaf	.. ....		46	a 48	—	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here			28	a 30		
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „			10	a 11		
„ buds	....		14	a 15		
China root	.. ....		none			
Cubebs	....		none			
Dragons' blood	....		none			Pecul
Galangal	.. ....		5½			
Gamboge	.. ....		none			
Glass beads	....		16	a 22		
Hartall	....		12	a 13		
Lead white	...		10			
„ red	....		11			
Mother of Pearl shells			none			
Musk	....		none			Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st			71	a 73		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort			55	a 57		
„ „ „ 2nd sort			48	a 51		
„ „ 3d.			37	a 38		100
„ small	....		none			
„ blue Nankin			70			
„ „ Canton			68			
Oil of Cassia			1½		—	Catty
Rhubarb	.. ....		none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam			290	a 300		
„ „ Tsatlee			350	a 360		
„ Canton	....	Taels	135	a 215		
Sugar raw	..		4	a 4.2		
„ Pingfa	.. ....		5.6	a 5.7		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		Drs.	10½	a 11		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort			8½	a 9		
„ „ „ 2d. sort			8			
Tea Bohea	.. ....		none			
„ Congo (very little)		Taels	18	a 22		
„ Campoy	.. ....		none			Pecul
„ Souchong	....		16	a 18		
„ Peko			none			
„ Ankoi	.. ....		„			
„ Hyson (very little)			44	a 50		
„ „ skin	....		12	a 18		
„ „ young	....		28	a 36		
„ Gunpowder	....		none			
„ Twankay (very little)			10	a 12		
Tortoise shell	.. ....		none			
Turmerick	.. ....		6			
Tutenague	.. ....		13			
Vermilion	.. ....		45		—	Box
Whanghees	.. ....		none		—	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch	..		25	—	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin			5½ a 5¾		p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire	(scarce)		1		
Republican „ for exportation			at par		

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We anticipate the publication of our Price Current in consequence of the despatch of the "Austen".

The public announcement of a probable stoppage of the British Trade on the 1st of August next, has already produced a degree of activity among some of the Chinese in their enquiries after various articles, which may lead to a general improvement of our market, but we have not yet heard of any material alteration in prices, excepting in a few instances, that will appear in our following remarks.

Some sales of Bombay Cotton have been made within these few days past, by one of the principal Hong merchants, at an advance of 3 mace per pecul upon former prices—but nothing has been done in the staples of Madras or Bengal.

The manufacturers are returning gradually to the use of Cotton Yarn, and some small parcels have lately been disposed of, but at very low rates

Broad Cloths have experienced an advance in price, and the quantity, remaining in the market, is inconsiderable. Camlets and Long Ells are stationary, at our former quotations, and there is a large stock of each in the place.

Rice has again advanced, and a cargo has recently been sold at Macao at $ 5. per 150 Catties, and another, of inferior quality, at $ 4. 60.

The price we quote for Rice is that for a Cargo brought to Whampoa; the vessel being exempt from measurement duty and Present, provided she does not take an export cargo —but in the contrary case, of an outward lading being required, a sum of about $ 900 would be demanded, for the necessary expences that the security merchant would be subject to, and which would be a deduction from the price of the Rice.

Higher prices have been asked for British Piece Goods, but we are not aware that any transactions have taken place.

Nankeens remain very low.

The first Crop of Canton Silk is very small, and the quality has been much injured by the rains.

Opium. The accounts brought by the "Isabella Robertson," stating the high prices of the Bengal drug, have naturally had an effect on this market.

The holders have become unwilling to sell, and prices have reached our present quotations—but, under a very slight demand, on the part of the Chinese.

This intelligence, connected with certain rumors of a diminished supply of Malwa, has tended to improve the price of that description of the drug—but, very few sales have been made.

Turkey has also been influenced by these reports.

The Lintin deliveries to the 22nd inst. consist of

Patna,	new 72	old 72	144
Benares,	,, 52	,, 5	57
Malwa,		,,	857
		Total	358

Our quotation for Copper at Lintin must be considered as nominal, for, on any arrival, we do not think that the price could be obtained, as the Price Currents from India are rather discouraging; the last Bengal rate was current Rs. 34 per Md.

The Export of Treasure in the past season,

By Portuguese vessels, bound to India, amounted to $	243,308
And by American vessels to the United States	33,020
Which, added to our former statement of Export of	6,595,306
Makes the total sum of Treasure exported from China in the last year	$ 6,871,634

The Company's Treasury for Bills on the Supreme Government is just closed.

We have advices from Manila of the 2nd inst. when some activity prevailed in the piece good market, owing to the presence of the people from the provinces—but no material advance in price was expected.

Sugar was at 4 a 4½ and some small quantities had been sold as low as 3¾ per pecul. Coffee 7 a 7½. Cotton 13 a 14. Hemp 6 a 6½. Tortoiseshell 1000; and 1300 for the very first qualities. Mother o' Pearl Shells 16½ and very few in the place.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 SATURDAY, 18th JUNE, 1831. NO. 12

FOR FREIGHT to Europe, Batavia, Manila, or Singapore, the Netherl. brig FLORA, Capt. Rickmers, to sail from Lintin in all this month.

Apply to B. Gernaert & M. J. Senn van Basel.

MACAO 8th June, 1831.

CANTON.

STOPPAGE OF TRADE RESCINDED.

It will be seen, from the following notice, that the SELECT COMMITTEE, for the reasons therein stated, have *revoked* their resolution, lately announced, to suspend British trade at this port.

NOTICE.

THE President &c. Select Committee on the 20th. ultimo gave public notice that "Several recent acts of the Chinese Government have compelled them to intimate to the Authorities in Canton that, while exposed to them, it is impossible that Commercial Intercourse could continue, and to acquaint the British Community that, unless the evils complained of were removed, or security against their recurrence obtained, such Intercourse would of necessity be suspended on the 1st. of August next.

Since the publication of this intimation, the evils of which they complained have assumed an altered and more decided character, being confirmed by an Imperial Proclamation from Peking, directing the most harassing and restrictive regulations to be imposed upon foreigners, and indirectly countenancing the acts of aggression which have been committed.

The local officers of the Canton Government would therefore, if appealed to for redress, find immediate justification under the sanction of Imperial authority.

The President and Select Committee do not intend to suspend Commercial Intercourse on the 1st. of August next. Their most anxious wish is the establishment of that intercourse upon a firm and respectable basis, which object, they feel under existing circumstances they will best accomplish, by awaiting the result of the measures which they have adopted and the references they have made. They are bound to consult the deep and valuable interests entrusted to them, and in doing so they have made every sacrifice of personal feeling to what they consider to be their public duty.

Their property in Canton remains in the same state of devastation; they have received no explanation for the acts of aggression committed, and indignities offered, nor any security against their recurrence.—The new regulations applied to Foreign trade, have been confirmed by Imperial authority, and, under such circumstances, the President and Select Committee regret to state that, until redress of grievances be granted, they see no prospect of the uninterrupted continuance of British Intercourse with China, or of Commerce being conducted with credit or security. They further offer their recommendation to all British Residents in Canton to exert every means in their power to recover such property belonging to them, as is at present in possession of natives of this country.

By order of the Select Committee.

H. H. LINDSAY.
Secretary.

BRITISH FACTORY.
MACAO, JUNE 10th 1831.

We subjoin another notice which was received in Canton at the same time with the former.

NOTICE.

THE President &c: Select Committee will receive tenders for a ship of two hundred Tons, and upwards, to proceed direct to England, and to be ready to receive cargo at Whampoa on, or before, the 1st of July next. The amount of freight to be paid, in England, on the delivery of the cargo.—

By Order of the Select Committee.

H. H. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

BRITISH FACTORY.
MACAO, 10th June, 1831.

We have just been informed that the "Hannah", Capt. Jackson, lately arrived from Bombay, has been taken up for the above purpose. She will commence loading without delay, and may be expected to leave about the middle of next month.

The Emperor's approval of the new regulations of trade will be found below. Like most documents of the kind, it is vaguely worded, leaving much to the discretion, or in other terms, to the arbitrary pleasure, of those on whom it devolves to administer the law.

By some of the Hong-merchants, with whom we have conversed, it's general tenor is considered as conciliatory, an impression which they conceive to be conveyed in the concluding recommendation: "not to lose sight of the Celestial Empire's respectability in governing."

In another translation of the same paper, which we have seen, the word "respectability" is rendered "dignity" the following definition of which, in Crabb's "Synonyms" corresponds exactly with the idea of our Chinese friends: "while "loftiness and dignity are equally remote from any subtle "pliancy, they are, in no less degree, exempt from the "unamiable characteristic in haughtiness, which makes "a man bear, with oppressive sway, upon others."

We shall feel obliged to any of the *Sinalogues* around us, who will favor us with their opinions on this subject.

EMPEROR'S ANSWER.

"LE and others have sent a Memorial explaining the old regulations, designed to guard against foreign barbarians, and certain modifications, agreed on in Council, desiring that obedience to the same may be required &c.

The English foreign merchants recently solicited a diminution of fees and on this account delayed entering the port. Again, last year, they clandestinely brought foreign women to the factories, and, by stealth, conveyed muskets and guns to the city of Canton. Immediately after, they themselves came to repentance, and did not persevere to the end in their refractory opposition, but, the barbarians' disposition being deceitful and crafty, it is absolutely necessary to carry into effect prohibitions and orders with severity; and to give importance to guards set up by old regulations. Present and former circumstances are not the same; and these are thus suitable or not according to the times. The said Governor and others have agreed on certain additions and diminutions to be generally obeyed and maintained, and have ordered civil and military officers, soldiers, and police, to be faithful and active in keeping a constant search and guard: also the Hong-merchants and Linguists are required to be faithful and trusty in watching and searching to supply checks and control.

It is hereby ordered, that the regulations contained in the eight paragraphs agreed on in Council, be carried into effect.

The said Foreign merchants have, on former occasions,

repeatedly opposed interdicts and orders, but since they came of themselves to repentance, let, through clemency, their punishment be waived. But it is absolutely necessary to order them to obey and hold fast the old regulations. How can it be that they will again oppose and transgress. Still if they be allowed daily to increase in arrogance and insolence; in a trifling with, and contempt of, the laws; in indulging their irregular disposition to perverse refractoriness, and gradually going to an increased exhibition of their pride and want of self restraint, what, eventually, will the appearance of things be! Let the said Governor, and others be strict in enforcing our internal customs, and so eradicate the disturbance of foreign barbarians. It is altogether incumbent not to lose the Celestial Empire's respectability in governing. Then the management will be supremely good. Take this Edict and order it to be known. Respect this."

In obedience to the Imperial will we send forward this letter.

The above coming to me, Minister and Governor, I forthwith issue orders requiring obedience thereto. On my orders reaching the Hong-merchants, let them immediately communicate the orders to the English nation's foreign merchants and to the foreign merchants of all the nations for their reverential obedience thereto.

There has been repeatedly disobedience to interdicts and orders, but since the parties themselves came to repentance, let through clemency, their punishment be waived. Hereafter it will be absolutely necessary to yield implicit obedience to the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire, and adhere strictly to old arrangement. If again any dare to oppose or transgress and again create disturbance; then assuredly in immediate adherence to the Imperial will, a severe scrutiny shall be made, and punishment inflicted. Decidedly there will not be least clemency or forbearance shewn Tremble at this. Intensely—intensely are these commands given.

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 4th moon, 11th day. (May 22nd 1831.)

IMPORTATION OF RICE.

Order from the Foo-yuen and Hoppo, against illegal fees being demanded at Whampoa and Macao, from ships importing rice—copied by the Nan hae-hëen.

PWAN, the Nan-hae-hëen, hereby issues a copy of an order which has been received by him; as follows:

"CHOO, the Foo-yuen of Canton province, &c. &c., and CHUNG, commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, &c. &c.—hereby again issue a clear prohibitory order. It appears that very few foreign rice ships have of late come to Canton, and it is said, that it is on account of fees demanded and extorted by the officers, clerks and waiters at the Custom-houses of Whampoa and Macao, that the foreign rice ships have diminished in number. We, the Foo-yuen and Hoppo, united formerly with the Governor in issuing an order on the subject: this is on record. Now we have heard that for each stone (64 catties) of foreign rice imported, the foreign merchants are required to pay a fee of three mace. It is calculated that the cargo of such ships as import much, exceeds 8000 stones; and of such as import little, it is not less than 2 or 3000 stones. If, for each stone, three mace be paid, the charges on those ships even which import least, will amount to 1000 Dollars.

"On examination it appears, that in the 4th year of Taoukwang, the former Governor Yuen, in reply to a memorial, presented by him, received an Imperial Edict to remit the measurement duties on ships importing rice. Of the fees which were before levied at Whampoa on all ships entering and leaving the port, Governor Yuen, in compassion to outside foreigners, from that time entirely remitted the enter-port fees, monthly fees, Chopboat charges, and measurement duties, on rice ships. As to the exit fees, they were still to be levied, together with the duties on Export goods. The monthly and daily fees were to commence being levied, from the first day of shipping cargo. Accordingly, these orders were transmitted to the Hong-merchants, for obedience thereto. Thus, the whole amount of measurement duties, and the sum of monthly customs and fees, was remitted. This brilliant and extensive display of HEAVENLY GRACE was indeed to benefit the people of the whole province; but the officers, clerks, and waiters of the outside custom-houses have dared to extort illegally from foreign merchants the sum of nearly 1000 Dollars for each ship, so that, of late years, the foreigners have been prevented from importing much rice. If this be really true, it is indeed a great offence against the laws. Although it is only a roadside report, and there is no evidence in support of it, yet, as it concerns the food of the people, precaution must be taken to prevent it.

"Besides the Custom-houses of Macao and Whampoa and the Hong merchant securing the ship being strictly ordered by me, the Hoppo, to make investigation into the subject;—and besides a secret scrutiny being kept up, and seizure made by me, the Foo-yuen, of all persons demanding such fees;—We, also, uniting the above circumstances, again issue a strict prohibition. For this purpose, we hereby issue this order, to be obeyed by all officers, clerks, and waiters in the Custom-houses, and by the Hong merchants, foreign merchants, Compradores, and Linguists.

"Hereafter, foreign rice ships entering the port, shall,—(excepting the monthly and daily fees, to be paid from the first day of shipping cargo,—and the exit fees, forming part of the Imperial duties, to be paid at the time of leaving port,—which must be paid as formerly,) be, according to the regulations, entirely remitted from paying the measurement and enter port duties, the monthly and daily fees previous to shipping cargo, and the Chop boat charges.

"It is also requisite that the said foreign merchants should know, that, except what is to be paid for shipping goods &c, there are in no way liable to any other charge, such as three mace per stone;—and if the officers, clerks, waiters, compradores, or linguists demand the smallest sum more, the said Hong merchants and foreign merchants are permitted immediately to point them out by name,—to afford evidence for us, the Foo-yuen and Hoppo, to punish them to the utmost extent of the laws. The said officers, clerks, and waiters should also consider that the people's food is interested in the bringing of foreign rice, and they must not forcibly extort, and put hindrances in the way of it, thereby exposing themselves to the laws. If once convicted thereof, they shall certainly be examined, and tried according to law. Let each of them tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation."

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 3rd moon, 14th day. (April 25th 1831.)

PRIZE ESSAY.

We are authorized to announce to Chinese Students generally, that a Prize of Fifty Pounds sterling will be given for the best Essay, of about two hundred octavo pages, in the Chinese language, on POLITICAL ECONOMY. The Essay to explain the more easily intelligible and practically useful doctrines of the science, in a manner calculated to carry conviction to the minds of Chinese readers; with references to such of the writings of the Chinese sages, as tend to elucidate the subject, and avoiding the more abstruse doctrines, or doubtful questions, on which the philosophers of the West are not agreed. The principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca to be the umpire, to whom candidates may send their performances on, or before, the 31st of December, 1832.

The prize is given by a gentleman who wishes to patronise the diffusion of useful knowledge in the Chinese language.

We are glad to see this first offer of the kind, and hope it will be so accepted as to encourage similar ones in every department of knowledge.

In our paper of the 18th of December last, we noticed Pére Premare's "Linguae Sinicae Notitia," printing at the College Press, as nearly completed. We have since heard that the work is finished, and that some copies have been sent on to China. They, however, have not yet arrived.

The munificent nobleman, there alluded to, is, we understand, Lord Kingsborough, whose name often appears in the "Journal Asiatique" of Paris, as the liberal patron of Asiatic and other literature. To this young nobleman, Premare's work is wholly indebted for its publication.

CANTON MISCELLANY.

A press of other matter has unwillingly compelled us to defer the announcement of an interesting little periodical, entitled "the Canton Miscellany," of which two N°. have now made their appearance in monthly succession. As elder brethren in the field of periodical writing, it is with peculiar pleasure that we introduce this promising scion of the family to the notice of our readers, although, in doing so, we are called on to confess that, in public estimation, it must already take precedence of it's humble precursor, in which this notice is recorded.

The contents of the Miscellany are as miscellaneous as it's title would indicate, embracing every description of subjects "from grave to gay, from lively to severe"—by no means too local, nor (with one or two exceptions) savoring too exclusively of the atmosphere in which it is produced.

N°. 1. commences with an introduction, explaining, with great detail, the views of it's conductors. And it would be unlike all other productions of the kind if it did not abound with the most disinterested professions. "They do not write for fame, nor for profit." And, although it will rest with the public to determine how much of the former will fall to their share, we must give them credit for the most perfect sincerity in disclaiming the latter—for "the profits, if any" (they *modestly* observe) "are to be devoted to a useful and benevolent purpose". We believe the Anglo-chinese College at Malacca is here alluded to, a most useful and interesting institution, which, though munificently patronized by some, has not received that notice and support from the learned and opulent in Europe and in India, which could have been wished, and expected.

The first paper consists of extracts from an unpublished Journal of the the late Embassy to Peking, and we doubt not the continuation of it will throw some light on the singular fate which this mission experienced.

We have then a short paper on civilization, and we like the definition of the term with which it sets out. "Those "who consider man a social fellow-being of similar capacities, "destinies, and rights, to themselves, are civilized. Those "who consider all other men, outside their own caste, tribe, "or nation, as inferior beings, having no equal qualifications, "just pretensions, or rights, but who must receive from "existing power whatever boon it may be pleased to confer, "are uncivilized."

But the paper from which we expect most useful information is "A brief notice of early foreign intercourse with China." It breaks off at an early period, and it's chief interest, we hope, is to come. We long for it's continuation, and trust it will throw light on subjects connected with the politics of the present day.

Senex is a diffuse, good humored, and we will add, sensible writer, who wishes to convince his readers that China is an agreeable country to reside in. But, if we except it's climate, we have never been able to discover in what it's *agremens* consist. It must be confessed that most old residents become attached to the country, and leave it with regret. This is a feeling which we have never been well able to account for, nor do we think that Senex satisfactorily does so, in supposing it to arise from an estimate of the comforts and quiet, to be found here, in comparison with other countries.

We have not time to notice the articles in the second N°. The "Sketches of the Court of Solo," and "Recollections of India" promise some interest in the perusal, and are a good specimen of the variety of it's contents.

We wish the story of Farmer Bull did not contain so disparaging a notice of the late Mr. Huskisson. Published at this moment, so close on the intelligence of the awful accident which has deprived the country of one of it's ablest statesmen, it can scarcely fail to jar on the feelings of most readers.

The Miscellany is published, monthly, at 2 dollars per N°, beautifully bound in Damask Silk. We trust it's conductors will take measures for inviting the attention of readers in India, and elsewhere.

Of the great number of Dragon-boats which, usually, at this time of year, collect, from all the neighbouring villages, on the river, scarcely one has appeared; the high price of food having even prevented the Chinese from indulging in this, one of their favorite amusements. We have been informed by a native, that, during forty years experience, he has never known the price so high as this last year. We have however, learned that the crop now in the ground promises to be very abundant: the first will come to market in about a fortnight.

We have heard a curious story, which we believe to be correct, of the surprisal of How-qua's fort by river pirates, who removed the guns, and cut off the captain's ears and the noses of the soldiers who were on duty. This fort is half way between Canton and Whampoa, or about six miles from the former.

Intelligence has reached Canton that His Excellency Governor LE has left Hainan, and is now on his way to this city, where he will probably arrive in a few days.

We have, as yet, heard nothing distinctly as to the termination of the late Insurrection, but, it is said, that the leaders have been taken prisoners.

THE ANTSEYEN INVASION. In a former N°. we gave some account of the Antseyen traders who occasioned the recent military operations in Western Tartary. His majesty laid strict injunction on Chang-ling, the Hero of Cashgar, to ascertain what the real causes of the disturbances were. On the 19th of March, the Emperor received Chang-ling's report, which was to this effect, as given in the Peking Gazette: Na yen ching, the Governor of Peking, being left in Tartary after the capture of Chang-ki-hur, to settle affairs, and secure the subsequent tranquillity of the territory, chose to expel these traders, searched their houses, and drove the men away without their families. He also interdicted to them the export of tea and rhubarb. Filled with indignation and resentment, they formed connexions with surrounding tribes, and commenced those hostilities which have already cost much blood and treasure.

As soon as His Majesty received this report, he immediately degraded Na-yen-ching from the high titulary honor of "Guardian of the heir-apparent," ordered the double-eyed peacock's feather to be plucked from his cap, and the purple colored bridle, conferred by Imperial favor, snatched from his horse. Thus degraded, Governor NA was subjected to a court-martial, which decreed his dismissal from the Imperial service, and His Majesty has confirmed the sentence.

NA's son, who held high offices near the Emperor's person, has, for his father's faults, been expelled from the inner departments of the imperial palace, and degraded to the rank of a third-rate guardsman, to stand sentry at the outside gate.

This degraded old officer NA was Governor of Canton at the time Admiral Drury came to China, and remained in disgrace, on that account, during the reign of Kea king. His present Majesty restored him, at the time of his accession.

Ke-shen, from the Governorship of Se-chuen province, is promoted to Peking. The dismissal of NA has occasioned a number of changes among the Governors and deputy-Governors in the North and West of the Empire.

We insert a letter, from a correspondent, concerning the opinions held by Confucianists in China. Our remarks, on a former occasion, referred to the living followers of that sage, and not to what he absolutely taught. Our statement of their opinions was not the result of any reasoning on the subject from the contents of the "Four Books," but from avowed declarations, made by many well-educated natives. We only published their opinions. Whether these modern sentiments of the Confucianists be fairly deducible, or not, from the recorded sayings of that ancient moralist, is another question, in which we shall not now enter, but we assure our readers that we have met with many natives who avowed, as the doctrine of the Confucian sect, that death is annihilation, and who felt confident that they were supported in this belief by their own scriptures. Some of them, indeed, have attributed the lax principles and low practices of the learned mandarin caste, to the prevalence of this belief in annihilation. The Budh sect, and the Taou-keaou (or Logos) sect, both of which acknowledge and teach a future state of rewards and punishments, are, by some natives, considered far more favorable to virtue, than the Too-keaou (or Confucian) sect; as both the former teach the accountability of man to some superhuman power, and the certain tendency of

virtue to happiness, and of vice to misery, even after death: whereas the thorough Confucianist insultingly says: Whatever the hopes and fears of religionists may be, I choose to enjoy a present paradise, being persuaded that, after death, nothing will remain either to be rewarded or punished. Still, they expect to live in the recollection of others. Their *manes*, or shade, or shadow of a shade (on former occasions we used European terms) will remain, and a good or a bad name, hereafter, is all the heaven or hell they can either hope for or fear. As to Moses and Bishop Warburton, we must leave them to answer for themselves on some future occasion.

CHINESE RELIGION.

Mr. Editor,

An assertion appears in your paper of 2nd April that "the Confucian sect believes that death "is annihilation;" and immediately afterwards, you go on to tell us that they "most inconsistently pray, and address pieces of earthly information to the shades of their forefathers." But Mr. Editor, is it not *you* who are *inconsistent* in attributing to Confucianists, a belief which is at variance with their practice? Johnson defines "manes"—"that which remains of man after death"—and "shade" "the soul separated from the body, a spirit." And have you not of ten told us, do we not all know the peculiar regard manifested in China towards the manes or shades of Ancestors? "The Emperor" we were lately informed "ordered sacrifices " to be offered to the manes of the Mahomedan Pachas who fell at Cashgar."

"The Chinese, when a relative dies, fit out a complete household of paper servants, utensils &c., and consume them by fire with a view, they say, to convey them to their departed relatives in the unseen world." *

I shall be answered, perhaps, that these practices are not enjoined in the Books of Confucius, and are therefore a departure from his tenets; but if they are the practices of the Emperor and people of China who call themselves Confucianists, it is enough to relieve them from the opprobrium of disbelieving in a future state; a belief in which, according to Dugald Stewart, seems to be inseparable from our constitution. It is strikingly observed by Robertson the historian, that although several tribes have been discovered in America which have no idea, whatever, of a supreme Being and no rites of religious worship, the belief of a future existence may be traced from one extremity of America to another.

Much has been said as to the FOUR BOOKS which contain the doctrines of Confucius being altogether silent respecting a future state; and the same has been alleged of the Jewish Scriptures, by Bishop Warburton, who maintains, if I mistake not, that such knowledge was not vouchsafed by the Almighty even to his chosen people, till the light of the Gospel shone upon the world five hundred years after the era of Confucius. It must be confessed that neither in these ancient Pagan, nor in the Hebrew-writings are distinct notions to be found on the subject. But the distinctness, or otherwise, of their notions, is not the point at issue. The question I would ask is, do the four Books contain any notion, at all, of a future state, or do they, as you allege, inculcate "that death is annihilation."

Mr. Collie, translator of the only complete version of them, was evidently not of that opinion, for the utmost he alleges against them is, that "they contain *almost* nothing of a future state"—Duhalde, who is no mean authority, expressly informs us that "although they have not treated explicitly " concerning the state of the soul, and seem to have only " confused notions of it, no way agreeable to the truth, it " cannot be doubted, but that they believed the soul exists " after it's separation from the body".

The Philosopher Mencius, author of the last of the FOUR BOOKS, who, three hundred years before the Christian Era, promulgated to his countrymen, the divine precept, "to act towards others as we wish them to do to us" appears to me clearly to contemplate a spiritual state of existence in the eleventh chapter of the Hea-mung pp. 150, 151, where he contrasts the mere material part of man, the ear, the eye, &c., which cannot think, with "the mind that can think," and enjoins many beautiful exhortations to cultivate the superior faculties which heaven has bestowed upon us, in contradistinction to the gratification of the senses or the mere material part of our nature. Duhalde's translation of the same Chapter is more to my purpose, but I prefer Mr. Collie's as probably the more authentick.

INVESTIGATOR.

* Note to Collie's Translation of Mencius; page 6.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW. To bring, under modern review, the works of the olden time, was a good idea; though we know not how the work, so established, has succeeded. But, as error is propagated by published works, which are copied from, verbatim; or with imitations of the bad, in even a worse degree; a Retrospective Review, for the correction of errors, which, in the infancy of knowledge, were unavoidable, seems a mode of diffusing truth rather more available, than writing absolutely new books.

We have been led to these reflections from looking into the "Choix des Lettres édifiantes" which work is "précédé d' un tableau géographique de la Chine, de sa politique, des sectes réligieuses, de la littérature &c." par M. *** Who this Mr. three stars was, we do not know. The second topic M. *** commences by remarks *des mandarins*, and he, for any thing that appears, was of the same opinion as Dr. Johnson, who considered "mandarin" a Chinese word. He says "les dignités, dependent de la faveur ou de la volonté absolue de l' Empereur, et elles sont de leur nature amovibles: aucune n' est héréditaire." The last portion of this sentence is incorrect, as the Chinese have both hereditary titles and hereditary offices. But, it is true that none are "amovibles"; for the "volonté absolue" can remove even a hereditary noble, and give the title to the next of kin, or any body else; for what may not "volonté absolue" do, as long as the people choose to submit to it? And, when they will not submit:—then, and not till then, does absolutism find, too late, its own weakness.

M. *** says rightly, that "les mandarins sont choisis dans toutes les classes des sujets de l'empire" (with the exception of gentlemen's servants, play actors, and lictors) but he says, incorrectly, that "la plupart sont tirés des classes inférieures." This is altogether a mistake. The theory of Chinese government is to take both the civil and military officers from all classes of the community, with the exceptions above named, provided they are qualified. But the qualification requires a liberal education, which very few of the "classes inférieures" can obtain. And even when they do obtain it, they still have, against them, the influence of previous mandarinship which parents or other kindred possessed, and the influence of wealth, which is felt in China quite as much as in any other part of the world. Notwithstanding a great many legal checks against bribery and corruption, the imperial Chancellors are rarely, if ever, inaccessible to the magnetic influence—not of steel or iron—but of gold and silver. They see no direct harm in it. It is rather doing a kindness to the stupid or lazy son of a rich man, to give him a degree, and to take some of his money. There are very few rich men's sons in China but have literary degrees, and these degrees qualify for office. M. *** says "il n' est d' autre moyen de parvenir au mandarinat que le mérite et les services rendues à l' état." This is nonsense: the interest of official friends, and the influence of money, are the *ways and means* most efficient in order to "parvenir au mandarinat".

DIED at Macao, on the morning of the 5th inst. the Rev. M. L' AMIOT, Missionary, formerly of Peking, the last survivor of the French missionary establishment at that capital, where he had resided twenty-seven years. He was expelled in 1820 on the occasion of a religious persecution, in which another French missionary, his friend, suffered martyrdom by order of the Emperor.

Since then, he remained in Macao, engaged in fruitless endeavours to obtain permission to return, or, failing this, to procure compensation for the valuable property of the mission, which was under his charge. During his residence in Macao he always wore the Chinese garb, and he was generally esteemed as an agreeable member of society.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JUNE 18th. 1831.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9 a	15	Pecul
„ very superior		36		
Bees' wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut		2⅜		
Birds' nests		26 a	40—	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	30—	Catty
Cloves Molucca		25 a	30	Pecul
„ Mauritius		15 a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		340 a	350	
„ ungarbled		250 a	260	
Copper, South American		23½ a	24	
„ at Lintin for exportation		25		
„ Japan		24 a	25	
Coral fragments		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	7.5 a	9.	
„ Bengal		8 a	9.	
„ Madras		9 a	9.5	
Cotton goods British				Piece
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a	5⅛	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2½	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1⅛ a	1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a	2	
Cotton yarn		30 a	60—	Pecul
Cow Bezoar		30	—	Catty
Cudbear		25 a	26	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		3½ a	4	
Ebony Mauritius		3¼		
„ Ceylon		2½ a	2¾	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul	85		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		75		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		60 a	65	
„ „ cuttings		60 a	65	
Fishmaws		40 a	70	
Flints	Cts.	50 a	60	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1⅛	
Ginseng crude,		55 a	58	
„ clarified		80 a	85	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2¾		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		3¾ a	4	
„ scrap		2 a	3	
Lead pig		4¾ a	5	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		15 a	30	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum		2½ a	4	
Opium Patna 950 new / old		1025		Chest
„ Benares 945 new / old		1015		
„ Damaun Malwa old		760		
„ Company's do. old		770		
„ Turkey		550	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets		unsaleable		
Pepper Malay		6½ a	6⅝	Pecul
Putchuck		11 a	12	
Quicksilver		73 a	74	
Rattans		2 a	2¾	
Rice		2.80 a	3.	
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5		
„ Lintin		6 a	8	
Sandalwood Indian		11 a	15	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a	6	
Sapanwood		2⅜		
Sharks' fins		12 a	18	
„ „ very fine		28 a	30	
Skins, Beaver		4½ a	6	each
„ Fox	cents	70 a	90	
„ Rabbit	Drs.	40 a	50—	100
„ Seal		1.80 a	2.	each
„ Sea Otter		60 a	65	
„ Land „		6 a	7½	
Smalts		12 a	28	Pecul
Steel English		5		
„ Swedish in kits		5 a	6—	Cwt.
Stock fish	Sp. Drs.	3½ a	4	Pecul
Spelter		4		
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a	30—	Catty
Tin plates		11 a	12—	Box
Tin, Banca		17½		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		17		
Woollens, Broadcloth.		1.80 a	1.90—	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		22 a	23	Piece
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		26 a	28	
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „		36 a	38	
Long-ells,		7¾ a	8	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a	90—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1¼ here	Sp. Drs.	2½		Pecul
Anniseed star		none		
„ oil of		2⅓	—	Catty
Bamboo canes		12	—	1000
Brass leaf		46 a	48—	Box
Camphor at Macao, 23 a 24; here		28 a	30	Pecul
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „		10		
„ buds		11 a	12	
China root		none		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		none		
Galangal		5¼		
Gamboge		none		
Glass beads		16 a	22	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		none		
Musk		none		Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st		71 a	73	100
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		55 a	57	
„ „ „ 2nd sort		48 a	51	
„ „ 3d.		37 a	38	
„ small		none		
„ blue Nankin		70		
„ „ Canton		63		
Oil of Cassia		1¼	—	Catty
Rhubarb		none		Pecul
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam		290 a	300	
„ „ Tsatlee		350 a	360	
„ Canton Taels		135 a	220	
Sugar raw		4 a	4.2	
„ Pingfa		5.6 a	5.7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew Drs.		10 a	10¼	
„ „ Canton, 1st sort		8		
„ „ „ 2d. sort		7.50		
Tea Bohea		none		
„ Congo (very little) Taels		18 a	22	
„ Campoy		none		
„ Souchong		16 a	18	
„ Peko		none		
„ Ankoi		„		
„ Hyson (very little)		44 a	50	
„ „ skin		12 a	18	
„ „ young		28 a	36	
„ Gunpowder		none		
„ Twankay (very little)		10 a	12	
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmerick		6		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		45	—	Box
Whanghees		none	—	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch			25—	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5½ a	5¾	p. Ct
Spanish dollars entire (scarce)		1		
Republican „ for exportation		at	par	

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The recent and unexpected notification of the Select Committee has reduced our market to the same state of inactivity as existed previously to the declaration of a probable suspension of trade.

The few sales that have been made in Cotton have been at rather reduced rates; arising more from the general dullness of demand, than from the appearance of new arrivals, which have come in during the past week.

Our Opium market has remained under an almost perfect stagnation since our last. No demand on the part of the Chinese —and little disposition to sell evinced by the holders.

The quality of the new Malwa, just received, is considered good—but the weight not more than 101½ a 103 Catties, falling rather short of the Company's drug of last season, and, being very soft, it may be expected to become considerably lighter as the cold weather approaches.

Not a chest has yet been sold—the nominal prices demanded being 800 a 850 $ per chest, which the Chinese seem very reluctant to give, but the brokers have not yet made any offers.

Several old purchases of Malwa are still in arrears: and many parcels that have been paid for, remain uncleared. The deliveries to the 15th inst. amount to only 309 chests viz:

50	chests of	old Patna,
85	,,	new ,,
11	,,	old Benares,
32	,,	new ,,
131	,,	Malwa,

There is a report, for the accuracy of which we cannot vouch, that about twenty five chests of Malwa Opium have been returned from the interior, for the purpose of being sold at the late advanced prices in Canton.

A cargo of Rice consisting of about 4000 Peculs was sold a few days ago at Whampoa at $ 2. 80 per pecul, landed from a ship that takes an export cargo. Prices appear on the decline, since the Paddy in the ground assumes a more favorable appearance, and the Foo-yuen has opened the Government granaries for the supply of the lower classes of the community.

The scarcity of Rice and the high prices that have, for so long a period, prevailed, have produced very serious distress, and have had a very material effect on the commerce of the country generally.

Our advices from Bombay state the late fall in the price of Copper to be about 30 p. ct. owing to extensive importations both from Europe and China; which confirms the opinion given in our last remarks, that a decline in price must attend the first arrivals here from South America.

At the last Government sales in Batavia the Banca Tin went very low: it could be exported from thence at $ 13¼ per pecul.

The wet weather has been very detrimental to the second crop of Canton Raw Silk. The product has been much diminished of its usual supply, and the quality is not very good.

The last parcel of Doubloons brought by the Mexican ships sold at $ 16 each, and the Plata Pina at 6¼ per cent prem.

At the last departures from Manila, the exportation of Cigars was prohibited by the Government.

On the 7th inst. the Select Committee opened their Treasury for the receipt of $ 250,000 for Bills to be granted on the Supreme Government at the Ex. of 204 Sa. Rs. per 100 D.s.

The stock of Cotton, this day, amounts to 50,800 bales of all descriptions, excluding the late arrivals, which are not yet landed: on comparing this with our last returns, it will be perceived how very trifling the consumption has been, during the last three weeks.

There is now on hand a Stock of about

17,000	Pls. of	Betel nut	1,000	Bottles of	Quicksilver
22,000	,,	Pepper	1,600	Boxes ,,	Tin plates
40,000	,,	Rattans	70,000	Pls. ,,	Iron
54,000	,,	Lead	1,500	,, English	Steel
1,000	,,	Tin	500	Tubs Swedish	Steel
3,000	,,	Putchuck	6,000	Pls. Sandwich Id.	Sandal-wood
200	,,	Cochineal	10,000	,, Bombay	Sandal-wood

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June		Arrived			From
6th	Neth.	bque.	Nederlander,	Lloyd,	Batavia
7th	,,	br.	Flora,	Rickmers,	Sourabaya
12th	Brit.	bque.	Jane,	Crockett,	Manila
13th	,,	,,	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Calcutta
,,	,,	sh.	Golconda,	Stewart,	Bombay
14th	,,	sh.	Italy,	Putnam,	Manila
,,	,,	sh.	Union,	Echevarria,	,,
,,	,,	br.	Espina,	Ramirez,	,,
15th	Brit.	bque.	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta
17th	,,	sh.	H. Bomanjee,	Gordon,	Bombay
,,	,,	,,	Cornwallis,	Key,	,,
,,	Sp.	,,	Dolores,	Martins,	Manila
18th	,,	,,	Bombay Castle,	Wemyss,	,,
,,	,,	,,	Futty Salam,	André,	,,
,,	Sp.	schr.	Aurora,	Matheo,	Manila
,,	Am.	sh.	Mary,	Welsh,	Gibraltar

June		Sailed			For
10th	Brit.	bque.	Swallow,	Adam,	Manila
13th	Am.	sh.	Pearl,	Frazier,	Philadelphia
15th	Sp.	sh.	Rita,	Escovar,	Manila

PASSENGERS

per Hormasjee Bomanjee, Capt. Lester, Bombay Arty. and 2 children.

per Italy Mr. Nesbit, and Mr. Greene.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL TO THE 1st OF JUNE 1831.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
APRIL	old	119	1030	534290	15	1040	62600	389	645	250905	1011	847795
	new	438	940		50	940						
MAY	old	103	1020	254910	6	1015	107290	454	670	304180	835	666380
	new	162	925		110	920						
Consumption to 1st June 1831.		822		789200	181		169890	843		555085	1846	1514175
Stock at Lintin do.	old	404			98			1277½			4258½	
	new	1926			548							

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 MONDAY, 4th JULY, 1831. NO. 13

CANTON.

GOVERNOR LE. His Excellency the Governor of this province returned here on the 20th ult. from his expedition to Hainan in which he is now said to have been completely successful; having taken, and put to death, the principal actors in the late insurrection.

He left this again on the 29th for Peking on his long projected visit to the Emperor. It seems the general opinion among the Chinese that he will not return here, but will be detained at court as one of the immediate council of the Emperor, for which his high rank qualifies him.

CHOO, the Foo-yuen, will continue to act as Governor during the absence of his superior, or till the receipt of orders from the Emperor.

PIRACY ON THE RIVER.

We beg to express our thanks to the writer of the following letter for the clear and detailed account it contains of the robbery and assault, of which, he, unfortunately, was one of the victims.

The Government of Macao, has taken up the affair on account of the boat belonging to Portuguese of that place: the man drowned was, we also find, a Portuguese subject.

On the 26th ult. the Heung-shan-hëen and other officers accompanied by a Portuguese as interpreter visited Capt. L. and examined his wounds, when hopes were held out by them that the offenders would be discovered.

Dear Mr. Editor,

With a sincere hope that the following facts may lead to the introduction of measures which may tend to save others from similar atrocities, which would here seem generally to be committed with impunity, I seize the earliest opportunity from my sick room to request that they may appear in your valuable Register.

I quitted Bombay in the Ship Hormajee Bomanjee, with my family, in search of health, on the 1st May, and reached Lintin on the 17th June, with two young children, the elder under six, and the younger under two years of age, whose mother had, during the passage, fallen a victim to the climate. I engaged my passage from Lintin in a boat, fitted up for the accommodation of travellers, to convey our party to Macao on the evening of the 18th inst., and at 9 P. M. we quitted the ship with this object. At about 11 o'clock we were attacked by a boat containing from 30 to 40 Chinese; who came on, hurling from their hands combustible matter and stones, and calling out in a threatening tone; I stood up to witness the progress of these people, and to make some arrangement for our defence, when, in an instant, I was knocked down, by a violent blow on the forehead from a stone, and rendered incapable, from loss of blood and consequent debility, of further exertions. The crew and passengers had laid themselves down, being but few in number and unarmed, in token of submission to the numbers that were then crowding upon our vessel, and no defence was attempted. The plunderers secured their safe entrance into the cabin, where my defenceless children and servants were, by violently endeavouring with long poles to disable any persons who might therein have secreted themselves; but happily the children escaped almost without injury. I was above in the after part of the boat, and, being outnumbered, was seized by four men, who tied my hands behind, threw me upon my stomach across a plank of about a foot in breadth, kneeled violently on my back, and continued to press my face into the blood which had fallen, and was still flowing from my wounds; in addition to this torture, violent blows with sticks were applied to my head and every part of my body, and I was thus in agony until the work of plunder was completed.

Owing principally to this detention, we did not reach our destination until sunset of the 19th inst. where myself and children were most kindly and hospitably received by Mr. G. B. Robinson, of the British Factory, since which, to the unceasing anxious attention of this kind family, and that of Doctor Colledge, I am indebted for a partial restoration.

Our crew consisted of three Chinese who were unhurt, there were five Portuguese and one Dane as passengers, of the former, one man had his arm broken, another was knocked overboard and drowned, and the others were but slightly hurt. I am severely cut and bruized on the head, face, and every part of the body, and shall not, for some days, be able to move out.

The boat was plundered of all valuable property, and I estimate my own losses at about 200 pounds.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the warm interest which has been taken by His Excellency Snr. Dr. Josè Felippe Pires da Costa, the Chief Judge of Macao, in representing this outrage to the Chinese authorities, but fear, while the state of foreign intercourse generally with these demi-barbarians, remains in its present limited and deplorable condition, that His Excellency's efforts must be in vain! He is, however, justly entitled to my most grateful thanks for the anxiety he has so generously evinced.

I am, dear Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant.

W. K. LESTER.
Capt.—Regiment of Bombay Artillery.

MACAO, June 29th, 1831.

From the latest Peking Gazettes it appears, that the Imperial troops, on their march towards Cashgar, have been recalled, and are returning within the pass of the great wall called Kea-yu-kwan. We have seen a map of the region to the westward of that pass, said to have been sent by General Yang-yu-chun to the Governor of Canton. It is very rude and unscientific, but it serves to shew the relative position of the several towns. The distance between each, is stated in words. From Hami to Yarkand is 6060 Chinese miles. A large river, running from North to South, and emptying itself into the Koko-Nor or Lake, is inserted. This is crossed in boats made of skins. In the several cities there are altogether thirty four residents, with the title Ta-jin, (great statesman). These are all Mant-chow Tartars and Mung-kos. The descendants of Chinese, who joined the conquerors at an early period, are also among the number, but none who are strictly Chinese are eligible to these offices.

HOMICIDES ABROAD TRIABLE IN ENGLAND.

A recent trial at the Old Bailey has brought to our notice an act of Parliament, passed in the 9th year of his late Majesty, of the existence of which we were not before aware. It provides "that if any of His Majesty's subjects "should be charged in Great Britain with the murder or "man-slaughter of any fellow subject, on land abroad, and "beyond His Majesty's Prerogative, it shall be lawful, "although such murder or manslaughter be in a foreign "land, to try the party, accused of either of these offences, "in England."

In arguing against the propriety of surrendering British subjects, accused of homicide in this country, to the indiscriminating retaliation of the Chinese Government, regret has been felt that no other competent jurisdiction existed for the trial of such offenees. The ACT, just quoted, is a partial remedy for this evil; and we trust we shall soon see it's provisions extended, so as not to be restricted to those cases only, in which British subjects are victims.

We understand the three Parsees, implicated in the unfortunate death of Capt. Mackenzie, last year, were liberated, on their arrival at Bombay, we presume after a due investigation of the case; but we have been disappointed to find no mention of the subject, beyond the mere announcement of their arrival, in the Bombay papers.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

To The Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor,

The circulation of your valuable publication has become so extensive, and has already tended so much to enlighten the world on the subject, (hitherto so little known) of China, that I am induced to request your insertion of the detail of a very few of the grievances to which Englishmen are subjected in this country. It has been observed that however invention may flourish in the arts, there is but little of it in Literature, and that the ingenuity of those who write is chiefly displayed in varying the forms of our forefather's thoughts: if this be correct, it emboldens me to lay claim to some originality, for, I much doubt if our forefathers ever thought of the indignities Foreigners are subjected to in China, and much less that Englishmen would have so long patiently submitted to them. It must be borne in mind that in describing some of these indignities, my object is to enlighten those at a distance; we, who are resident here, unfortunately know and feel them but too well, and it is devoutly to be hoped that, when more generally known, our country will feel for, and relieve us. Sir, my case, which is equally the case of every British merchant in China, is pitiable, indeed. When at Canton, the Viceroy's late Edict informs me that I am to be watched in and out of my dwelling, and, besides, must only remain in the provincial city a few months in the year, and, when there, I am not allowed to ascend, as it is termed, a shoulder carriage, (so the Chinese denominate a Sedan-chair) no matter whether the miserable spot to which Foreigners are confined be under water (which is frequently the case in the summer months from the high tides) my only resource is, being carried on a Cooley's back. (1) An Edict issued, some months since, by the Viceroy: says, "the Barbarians must not presume to sit in shoulder carriages, as, in the provincial city, it is necessary to make a marked distinction between them and the natives of the Celestial Empire"—and, what demonstrates the humanity of this people, the same edict goes on to say that, should the Barbarian be sick, and not able to walk, he is permitted to lean on a hurdle and proceed!!!

This will scarcely be credited, but you, Sir, know it to be no exaggerated statement.

It affords a poor consolation to me that I am not worse off than my neighbours, for what I have stated applies equally to all, high and low, President and members of the Select Committee, all must walk or have recourse to the same expedient.

So much for our respectability in this country under the heretofore protecting influence of the East India Company, which, in evidence taken before the Committees of both Houses, is described as absolutely necessary, to support the dignity of British character in China. But to return to my story: if I quit Canton, on arriving at Macao I am summoned before the Portuguese Governor, and told that the orders from Lisbon forbid my residing there. Surely the Government of England will not suffer such a state of things to continue much longer.

The indignities offered to the British flag in this country are little known and would not readily be believed. When an English vessel of war arrives in China, an Edict, immediately issued, orders her away, and interdicts all provisions, and, it may be, a shot is occasionally fired at her by the mandarine Junks deputed to watch her proceedings. To obviate such things occurring, and to secure our commerce with this country free from interruption, all British men of war (as an Englishman I blush with shame at being obliged to write it) are ordered not to approach the coast of China: French and American men of war do occasionally brave these dangers and visit this port, but a British pendant is not suffered to shew itself in the waters of the Celestial Empire. And what has been gained by this concession, so derogatory to British feelings; has our trade been free from interruptions, has the conduct of the Government been less haughty and overbearing?—To suppose advantages gained of any kind would be ridiculous.

The answer to these questions is best found in the humiliated condition of Englishmen in China at this moment. The only argument in favor of such a system that merits a reply is, "that it were better His Majesty's ships should not be insulted." But, what reason exists that they should be insulted *with impunity*? Of all foreigners in China, the best treated are those belonging to the Opium ships at Lintin: it is perfectly well known to the Chinese war boats and others, that the boats belonging to these ships are always armed, and always resent an insult or injury on the spot, consequently, it is rarely, if ever offered. An Imperial war Junk that would not scruple to fire a shot at one of His Majesty's Frigates or Sloops of war, would pause ere it offered a like insult to one of the armed smuggling traders at Lintin.

Every one's attention is now turned to the signs of the times. Before affairs can be placed on a footing that will hold out any reasonable hope of tranquillity for the future, the Chinese must be undeceived, and must be taught that England, in the character of a prudent merchant, will calculate accurately the cost of what she buys, and will not consent to purchase Tea at the high price of national disgrace. This will never be taught by negotiation or Embassy: experience has demonstrated both to be useless. Arguments more forcible must be found, and, when the time arrives for making use of them, the world will be surprised how quickly and with what facility they will convince. All that has been written in favor of the necessity for the present system will be converted into waste papers and the arguments of Commissioners for making the *Ko-tow* will be a joke. (2)

A crisis, it is to be hoped, approaches, for as no quiet of any continuance can be expected until that crisis be passed, the sooner it arrives the better, for Commerce cannot long be carried on to any advantage in the present state of uncertainty. Attempts at conciliation, either by tame remonstrance, or dignified forbearance, (attempts which, having been in use here for the last thirty years, are worn threadbare) instead of tending to tranquillity, will, judging by the past, produce only a contrary effect.

Should you think this letter worthy a place in your valuable paper you may possibly hear further from

A British Merchant.

CANTON, May 26th 1831.

The wife of a Comprador in one of the foreign factories, being visited, a short time since, by her mother, fell into a dispute, which ended in the mother and daughter coming to blows. The latter, in her passion, stabbed her mother in the side, causing her immediate death. This crime is punished by the daughter being cut to pieces, and her husband transported.

It is said that in Tung-kwan district, (which lies to the eastward of second Bar and the Bocca fort,) in the battles fought between the different clans, about four hundred persons were killed. Only twenty-seven of the kindred of the deceased have appealed to government for redress.

REVIEW OF CRIMINALS. On the 25th of the 3rd moon, criminals capitally convicted, from the various prisons in the several districts of Canton province, to the number of 291 persons, passed in review before the deputy Governor, or Foo-yuen, CHOO Ta-jin. According to the usage in such cases, the gates of the great Hall were thrown open. Then the Judge, accompanied by other officers, went in and requested him a first, a second, and a third time to come out, and review the prisoners condemned to die. He then came forth, sat down in the chair of state, and interrogated successively the wretched men, whether their names corresponded to his list or not. This ceremony being completed, a common fan, thirty or sixty cash, and three loaves, were bestowed, in the name of the Emperor, on every criminal.

These men's cases will be reported to the Emperor and referred to the supreme criminal board; which will give its decision in Autumn; until which time they were remanded to the various local prisons throughout the province.

The Deputy Governor of Shan-se province has been

(1) See Canton Register November 15th 1830.

(2) See Pamphlet by H. Ellis Esq. 3rd commissioner in Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, which advocates the expediency of the English Ambassador making the Ko-tow, which is a prostration nine times before the Emperor.

dismissed for unofficer-like conduct, and one charge against him was, that, when reviewing the condemned prisoners in the manner above described, he allowed his family to look on, from behind a curtain in the rear. To try this man, who had been accused by one of the Censors, the venerable Sung-Ta-jin was sent: he acquitted him of all the serious charges and found him guilty only of the minor modes of misbehaviour. *Seu* was accused of drunkenness, but old Sung, who is a great toper, defended his brother officer by positively telling the Emperor that *Seu never drank a drop:* which is probably true, for he drank it by the Catty or pound. Sung told the Emperor that the populace in Shan-se were severe on *Seu*, the deputy Governor, and Yê, the judge, in a distich which they got up, and which the boys sung about the streets, thus:

SEU keu yih tëen,
Tëen yew yen;
YE lew tsze te,
Te woo pe.

The day that Seu goes,
Will prove that Heaven has eyes;
But if Yê stay here,
He will peel the very sod from the earth.

Or, literally, "the earth will have no skin," because of the Judge's extortions.

FOREIGN LADIES.

Letter from the Hong-merchants, accompanying an order from the Governor, communicated by the Nan-hae-hëen, against foreign females going to Canton.

A respectful notification. On the 1st day of the 4th moon (May 12th) we received, from the Nan-hae-hëen, an order, received by him, from the An-chà-sze, who had received it from the Governor, declaring that, for foreigners of any nation to take with them foreign females to Canton, is in opposition to the regulations and prohibitions. The order, we have now received, reprimands us, and condemns the linguists to be punished by the cudgel; and declares "that the prohibitions must be implicitly obeyed, and if (the foreigners) again oppose and presume to bring females to Canton, a Memorial shall, assuredly, immediately be sent to the Emperor, and they shall be driven out with severity, and, for ever, disallowed to come to Canton to exchange their goods, and take away our products."

We now send a copy of the Governor's order, praying you, Sir, to examine and act according to the tenor thereof, and to enjoin on all the Gentlemen of your honorable nation that they act in obedience thereto. This is what we pray, and for this special purpose we send this notification, and remain, &c.

(The names of How-qua Junior, and the other nine merchants, are subscribed.)

4th moon, 8th day. (May 19th 1831.)

To MR. JARDINE.

Order from the An-cha-sze or Judge, communicated by the Nan-hae-hëen, against foreign females going to Canton. (Dated 12th, received 21st May, 1831.)

PWAN, the Nan-hae-hëen, &c., hereby issues an order to the Hong-merchants, with which they are required to make themselves fully acquainted. An order has now been received from the An-cha-sze, to the following effect.

"An answer has been received from LE, member of the Cabinet, and Governor of Canton and Kwang-se provinces. I, the judge, and others, having assembled to deliberate on the subject of foreign merchants of various nations bringing foreign females to dwell at Canton; and having, by order, examined and investigated, and also deliberated and decided respecting the Hong-merchants and Linguists, have received the following answer from the Governor.

'Let the Hong-merchants, Woo-show-chang (How-qua, jun.) and his fellow-merchants, be condemned, as was decided, to be chastised by the Bamboo; but, according to law, let them pay a ransom, and let them be prosecuted for the ransom money, and let it be put into the public treasury. Let also the Linguists Tsae-mow and his fellows, be, as was decided, punished by the cudgel; but not dismissed from their situations. And let the Compradores Tseâng-ke and his fellows be immediately dismissed from their situations, delivered into the custody of local sureties, and not allowed to remain any longer in the foreign Factories.

'Take all these circumstances, and order to the Hong-merchants to enjoin them on the Foreigners of every nation, that they may obey accordingly. Hereafter, they must pay implicit obedience to the prohibitions of the Celestial Empire, and trade peaceably in their proper situations.

'If they dare again to oppose, and presume to bring foreign females to Canton, a memorial shall assuredly be immediately sent to the Emperor, and they shall be driven out with severity, and for ever disallowed to come to Canton, to exchange their goods, and take away our products. No lenity or forgiveness can ever again be solicited. Wait, till you have also received a reply from the Foo-yuen.

"I, (the Judge) have also received the following reply from CHOO, the Foo-yuen of Canton province.

'There has now been received a gracious Edict (from the Emperor), commanding all offenders, condemned to the punishment of the cudgel or the Bamboo, to be fully pardoned. Now, in the cases of Woo-show-chang and the others brought before Government, they had been condemned to the lighter and heavier punishments *before* the gracious Edict was received. It is therefore, incumbent that they should be pardoned. I send this that you may immediately examine fully, order obedience hereto, and state back to me.'

"On receiving this I (the judge) have examined and find, that, on the 12th day of the 1st moon, was received the racious will of the Emperor, and the decision of the Board, hat all offenders condemned to wear the cangue, and to be eaten by the cudgel, should be fully pardoned. Now, the ases of Woo-show-chang and the others brought before overnment, being previous to the gracious Edict, the unishments of beating with the Bamboo, and the cudgel, to hich the Hong-merchants, Woo-show-chang and others, he Linguists Tsae-mow and others: and the compradores Tsâng-ke and others, were condemned, must be remitted as well as the ransom for their offences. Tsae-mow and the others are also not to be dismissed from their situations;—but Tsâng-ke and the others to be immediately dismissed, delivered into the custody of sureties, and not permitted to remain any longer in the foreign Factories;—according to the tenor of the above replies.

"Besides presenting a prepared report hereof, and communicating this to the Poo-ching-sze, I also unite the above circumstances, and, forthwith, send this prepared order to the Heen; that he may manage the affair accordingly. Let him immediately take the Hong-merchants, Linguists and Compradores, and remit the punishments of beating to which they were condemned; and also remit the ransom required of Woo-show-chang and his colleagues;—and let the dismission of Tsae-mow and his companions be remitted; but let Tsâng-ke and his companions be dismissed, delivered into the custody of sureties, and not allowed to remain any longer in the foreign factories.

"Take all these circumstances, and order the Hong-merchants to enjoin them on the Foreigners, &c.

"Tremble hereat! Intensely! Intensely! "Annexed is a copy of the deliberations * for your perusal."

Receiving this I, (the Nan-hae-hëen) unite the above circumstances, and forthwith issue this order to the said Hong-merchants, for them to manage the affair accordingly, and immediately "enjoin these orders on the Foreigners," &c.

Let each tremblingly obey. Oppose not. Hasten! Hasten! A special order.

Governor Le concerning Mrs Kierulf's visit to Canton. (Received June 8th: dated May 16th 1831.)

LE, Cabinet Minister, Governor &c., to the Hong-merchants.

On the 2nd day of the 4th moon of the 11th year of Taou-kwang, at Luy-chow, I received a statement from the Nan-hae-hëen, mentioning that the Hong-merchant, How-qua Junior, had given information that Skipper Kalen of the Danish nation, a barbarian merchant, having to settle some accounts with another barbarian, had, on the 18th day of the 3rd moon, brought a barbarian wife, "one month," to Canton, and was dwelling in "Ewo" Factory. The said merchant and others had already given him strict orders on

* Mentioned at the commencement of this paper.

the subject, and he affirmed, that his taking her to Canton was a sudden and rash act, arising from ignorance and mistake. But, on the 22nd day, he took the said barbarian woman, and commenced their passage away back &c.

On this coming before me, the Governor, I examine and find that it has long been strictly interdicted to bring females to Canton to reside. Last year the English Chief violated the laws, and brought females, but they were expelled, and driven back to Macao. And I, Minister and Governor, during the 2nd moon of the current year, sent a memorial to the Emperor stating the old regulations designed to guard against foreign barbarians.

(Here he quotes his own recommendations to the Emperor, which have been already translated, about foreign wives, Weileto &c.)

Since the Imperial Will has not been received, the Memorial has not been made known.

Now the Danish Skipper Kalen, a barbarian merchant, has presumed clandestinely to take his wife to Canton to reside in "Ewo" Factory, a proceeding extremely audacious and imprudent. It would be right, agreeably to the suggestions in the memorial, to stop his trade, but, indulgently considering that the said merchant, when he received orders, immediately commenced his passage and went away; therefore, thro' clemency, a deep scrutiny will be waived.

Uniting the above circumstance, an order is hereby issued to the Hong-merchants, to communicate forthwith my order to the merchants of all the nations to yield obedience thereto. Hereafter, those who come to Canton to trade must yield a trembling obedience to the interdicts of the Celestial Empire. If they bring foreign females into the port, they must, according to former laws, land them at Macao to dwell in *Nan-wei's* house: they must not presume to take them to Canton. If they dare intentionally to disobey, the moment it is discovered, they will, according to the regulation reported to the Emperor, be sent away in custody to Macao, and the trade of the offender will immediately be stopped. Decidedly, not the least indulgence will be shewn.

If the Hong be unable to give the necessary previous cautions, and to keep up a strict watch, so that the said barbarians do again bring females to Canton, then the senior merchants, the linguists and the compradors, shall, in a body, be severely punished. Positively there will be no bending to lenity. Tremble at this. Intensely, intensely, are these commands given!

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 4th moon, 5th day. (May 16th 1831.)

PEKING. No snow fell here this year till the 28th of January, although His Majesty ordered an altar to be erected, and prayers offered, on the 1st of the month. On the 27th, he directed the priests of the *Taou* sect, belonging to the palace "of light and splendor", to offer up prayers, which they did; and, the next day, copious showers of snow fell. The Emperor returned thanks in person to the "glorious Heavens"; rewarded the priests; and removed the altar.

The Mahomedans of Cashgar and Yungkishaur are totally unable to pay to Government the levies of grain for the current year, in consequence of the incursions of the Antseyen. The Emperor has, therefore, entirely remitted the levy, and accompanied this act with many expressions of compassion for the sufferings of the inhabitants.

IMPERIAL REWARDS. We see, by one of the Peking Gazettes, that the Emperor has sent a message to the Governor of this province, telling him of an instance of gross carelessness in one of his late despatches; in which, he wrote the word "right," instead of "left". But, another paragraph of the gazette makes up for this. It is one in which his Majesty publishes his triennial decisions, concerning the merits and demerits of the great officers of the empire; and Governor LE-HUNG-PIN, as his name is given, in full, is among the happy few, commended by the Emperor. LE is praised for performing the duties of his situation with *fidelity*: General Yang-yu-chun is lauded for having come off victorious in a hundred battles, and toiling in the remotest parts of the empire, with zeal and ability, which fitted him for the highest stations. Duke Chang-ling is declared illustrious, both in the court and in the camp, &c. &c.

The Cabinet Ministers are praised for being attentive to the imperial will. A few great officers are reprehended for inactivity and carelessness, and some are dismissed on account of age and imbecility; many of them without any provision for the future, while others get half-pay, or the whole of their allowances. The language used is often harsh. Governors are told to compel the old imbeciles to retire. (By the bye, this does not look like the famed respect of the Chinese for old age.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

	THERM. night.	noon	BAR.		WIND
1	74	85	29.90	Fine weather; light airs vble	N. W. a S. E.
2	76	86	29.85	,, mostly a light breeze	N. a N. W.
3	78	86	29.90	Cloudy, sultry weather; light breeze	N. W.
4	78	86	29.95	Fine weather; mostly a fresh breeze	S. E.
5	76	84	30.	,, moderate breeze	,,
6	77	82	29.90	Unsettled; with heavy showers at times; fresh breeze	,,
7	79	82	29.90	,, with heavy rain and a fresh breeze at times: thunder and lightning	,,
8	79	80	29.80	Most part rain; light vble. breeze	S. E. a S. W.
9	75	82	29.90	Unsettled, light rain at times; vble light airs	S. E. a E.
10	76	85	29.90	Fine weather; light breeze	S. E.
11	80	86	29.90	Fine weather in first & middle parts; latter cloudy with lightning; light breeze	,,
12	80	86	29.90	Fine throughout; moderate breeze	,,
13	82	87	29.85	,, cloudy at times; lightning in latter part	,,
14	82	82	29.90	Cloudy; middle part rain: thunder and lightning; moderate breeze	,,
15	79	87	29.80	Unsettled heavy rain at times; sultry light breeze	,,
16	80	88	29.80	Mostly fine weather	,,
17	80	88	29.75	Fine weather; moderate breeze	,,
18	80	88	29.80	Chiefly fine weather; rain in latter part; moderate breeze	,,
19	82	88	29.85	Fine weather moderate breeze	,,
20	82	88	29.85	,, at times a fresh breeze	S.
21	82	88	29.90	,, light breeze	,,
22	82	88	29.95	Heavy showers, middle part; otherwise fine; light breeze	,,
23	82	89	29.95	Fine weather; chiefly light breeze	S. E. a E.
24	80	89	29.90	Fine weather; light breeze	S. W. a S.
25	81	90	29.90	,, moderate breeze	S. E. a S.
26	80	82	29.90	Unsettled, frequent heavy squalls, rain, thunder and lightning	S. E. a E.
27	76	82	29.95	,, fresh breeze	S. E.
28	78	83	29. 0	,, thunder and lightning	S. E. a E.
29	79	84	29.90	Fine weather; moderate breeze	S. E.
30	79	86	29.85	,, ,,	,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE	ARRIVED		FROM.
20th Sp. schr.	Centinela,	Eguaras,	Manila
24th Port. br.	S. Fr. Xavier,	Pegado,	Pegu
27th Sp. sh.	N. Sa. del Carmo,	Vieyra,	Manila
28th Sp. br.	Perla,	Penha,	,,
,, Am. sh	Herald,	Benjamin,	New York
,, Hamb. br.	Baltic,	Dunken,	Manila
29th Brit. sh.	Glenelg,	Lungley,	Bombay
,, ,, bque.	Jamesina,	Hector,	,,
30th Brit. bque.	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta
,, ,, sh.	Sulimany,	Mc. Farlane,	Bombay
JULY			
1st Sp. br.	Triunfo,	Tayag,	Manila
,, Brit. sh.	Bencoolen,	Robarts,	Singapore

JUNE	SAILED		
19th Brit. bque,	Red Rover.	Clifton.	Manila
28th Port. sh.	D. de Cadaval,	Lança,	,,
29th Am. sh.	Clay,	Millett,	Boston
30th Brit. bque.	Elizabeth,	Phillips,	N S. Wales
,, ,, ,,	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Manila

PASSENGERS

per Baltic, Mrs. Dunken, W. S. Boyd, F. Ilbery,—Wise, Esqs.
Jamesina, J. Watson Esq.
Falcon, Mrs. Wemyss & C. Gover Esq.
Bencoolen, Mr. & Mrs. Ripley.
Sulimany, Dr. Davidson, Bengal Estbt.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JULY 4th, 1831.

IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....	....	5		
Biche de mar	..	....	9 a	15	Pecul
,, very superior			36		
Bees' wax	....	....	24 a	25	
Betel nut		....	2⅔		
Birds' nests	..	....	26 a	40—	Catty
Camphor Barus		....	10 a	30—	,,
Cloves Molucca		....	25 a	30	Pecul
,, Mauritius		....	15 a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled			340 a	350	
,, ungarbled			250 a	260	
Copper, South American			23½ a	24	
,, at Lintin for exportation			none		
,, Japan		....	24 a	25	
Coral fragments		....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay		.... Taels	6.2 a	9.2	
,, Bengal		....	8 a	9.	
,, Madras		....	9 a	9.5	
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.		....Sp. Drs.	4½ a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.			4 a	5½	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.			2 a	2½	
Cambrics 12 yds.		....	1½ a	1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet			2½		
,, ,, blue &c.			1½ a	2	
Cotton yarn 20 a 30			28 a	32—	Pecul
,, ,, 30 a 40			38 a	40—	
,, ,, 40 a 50			48 a	50—	
,, ,, 50 a 60			58 a	60—	
,, ,, 60 a 70			68 a	70—	
Cow Bezoar	..	....	30	—	Catty
Cudbear		....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue		....	3½ a	4	
Ebony Mauritius		....	3½		
,, Ceylon		....	2½ a	2¾	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul			85		
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15 ,,			75		
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25 ,,			60 a	65	
,, ,, cuttings			60 a	65	
Fishmaws	..	....	40 a	70	
Flints	....	.... Cts.	50 a	60	
Gambier	....	.... Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		....	55 a	58	
,, clarified		....	85 a	100	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		....	2¾		
,, rod, ¼ inch & under			3¾ a	4	
,, scrap		....	2 a	3	
Lead pig	...	....	4¾ a	5	
Mace	....	....	none		
Myrrh	....	....	15 a	30	
Nutmegs	..	....	none		
Olibanum		....	2½ a	4	
Opium Patna 945 new		old	1020		Chest
,, Benares 940		old	1010		
,, Damaun Malwa	....	old	750		
,, Company's do.	....	old	750		
,, Turkey		....	550	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets			unsaleable		
Pepper Malay		....	6½ a	6¾	
Putchuck	..	....	11 a	12	
Quicksilver	....	....	71 a	72	
Rattans	....	....	2 a	2¾	
Rice	....	....	2.80 a	3.	
Rose Maloes		....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa			5		
,, Lintin		....	6 a	8	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		....	11 a	15	
,, Sandwich island			1½ a	6	
Sharks' fins	..	....	12 a	18	
,, ,, very fine			28 a	30	
Skins, Beaver			4½ a	6	each
,, Fox		.... cents	70 a	90	
,, Rabbit		.... Drs.	40 a	50—	100
,, Seal		....	1.80 a	2.	
,, Sea Otter		....	60 a	65	each
,, Land ,,		....	6 a	7½	

IMPORTS.

Sapanwood	....	Sp. Drs.	2½	—	Pecul
Smalts	....	....	12 a	28	,,
Steel English			5		
,, Swedish in kits			5 a	6—	Cwt.
Stock fish	..	....	3½ a	4	Pecul
Spelter			4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....		28 a	30—	Catty
Tin plates	..	....	11 a	12—	Box
Tin, Banca		....	17½		Pecul
,, Straits', 1st quality			17		
Woollens, Broadcloth.			1.80 a	1.90—	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in			22 a	23	Piece
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,			26 a	28	
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,			36 a	38	
Long-ells,		....	7¾ a	8	
Scarlet cuttings		....	80 a	90—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1¼ here		Sp. Drs.	2½		Pecul
Anniseed star		....	none		
,, oil of		....	2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes			12	—	1000
Brass leaf	..	....	46 a	48—	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here			28 a	30	Pecul
Cassia ,, 7 a 8. ,,			10		
,, buds		....	11 a	12	
China root	..	....	none		
Cubebs	....	....	none		
Dragons' blood		....	none		
Galangal	..	....	5½		
Gamboge	..	....	none		
Glass beads		....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	....	12 a	13	
Lead white		...	10		
,, red		....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells			none		
Musk	....	....	none		Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st			71 a	73	100
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort			55 a	57	
,, ,, ,, 2nd sort			48 a	51	
,, ,, 3d.			37 a	38	
,, small		....	none		
,, blue Nankin			70		
,, ,, Canton			63		
Oil of Cassia			1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb	..	....	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam			290 a	300	
,, ,, Tsatlee			350 a	360	
,, Canton N°. 1		Taels	220		
,, ,, 2			205		
,, ,, 3			185		
,, ,, 4			135		
,, ,, 5	1 Drs.		70		
,, ,,	2		60		
Sugar raw	..	Taels	4 a	4.2	
,, Pingfa	..	....	5.6 a	5.7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		Drs.	8¾ a	9	
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort			7¾ a	8	
,, ,, ,, 2d. sort			7½		
Tea Bohea	..	....	none		
,, Congo (very little)		Taels	18 a	22	
,, Campoy	..	....	none		Pecul
,, Souchong		....	16 a	18	
,, Peko			none		
,, Ankoi	..	....	,,		
,, Hyson (very little)			44 a	50	
,, ,, skin		....	12 a	18	
,, ,, young		....	28 a	36	
,, Gunpowder		....	none		
,, Twankay (very little)			10 a	12	
Tortoise shell	..	....	none		
Turmerick	..	....	6		
Tutenague	..	....	13		
Vermilion	..	....	44	—	Box
Whanghees	..	....	none	—	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	25½	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5¼ a 5¾	p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire	} few or none procurable		
Republican „			

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

During the latter part of the past month the clearances of Opium were more brisk, which encreased the monthly delivery to 823 chests, a quantity which it was not expected in the early part of it, would be accomplished.

No actual Sales of the new Malwa have yet been made—but orders have been granted on the payment of $ 800 per chest, conditionally as to what the market may hereafter open at. Several objections have been made to the quality.

In Patna and Benares very little has been done, and prices have, in a slight degree, receded.

The universal rumour is, that the markets in the interior are very dull, and, having a considerable stock on hand, the prices are very low there, which checks the spirit of adventure amongst the dealers in Canton.

Turkey Opium has been more in demand lately, but the quantity remaining is still very large.

The Stock of old Cotton on the 1st inst. was			46,130 bales
composed of	20,800	Bales of	Bombay
	10,330	„	Bengal
	15,000	„	Madras

Several parcels out of the new arrivals have been sold. Good Baroach and Surats a Ts. 9 a 9. 1; Khandeish 8 a 8. 5; Dollerah 7. 5; and Mangalore 6 a 6. 5 per pecul; but prices have since declined; there being many sellers and few purchasers.

Quicksilver is influenced by every arrival, and a late importation has tended to reduce the price in a small degree.

Rice has been fluctuating almost daily, according to the state of the weather, and reports received of the coming crop.

All British piece goods are at very depressed prices, and, although the demand does not diminish, yet the supplies have lately been so extensive as to prevent any immediate improvement.

Some reports on the new crop of Nankin Silk have been received, but not generally. They are favorable as to the quality, and the supply, it is conjectured, will equal that of last year.

No alteration in Straits' produce—excepting that there has lately been more enquiry for Tin, and, for really pure qualities, our quotations might probably be extended—the stock, at present, is not considerable.

Every department of Commerce here is very dull, and money very scarce amongst the Chinese.

The unfavorable reports from India on every article of Chinese Export will very much check speculation from this quarter.

Woollens remain without alteration.

Sugars have declined in price.

Our recent advices from Manila state that the Exportation of Rice had been suspended, till the resources of the country should be ascertained.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL TO THE 1st OF JULY 1831.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
JUNE	old	65	1020		22	1010		406	750			
	new	178	950	235400	101	945	117665	51	800	345300	823	698365
APRIL & MAY	old	222			21			843		555085	1846	1514175
	new	600		789200	160		169890					
Consumption to 1st July 1831.		1065		1024600	304		287555	1300		900385	2669	2212540
Stock at Lintin do.	old	337			76			864			6779	
	new	2377			614			2511				

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 FRIDAY, 15th JULY, 1831. NO. 14

CANTON.

We have the satisfaction to insert in our present N°. the translation of a remonstrance in Chinese addressed to the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, on the subject of recent occurrences, in pursuance of the intention expressed in the Resolutions of 30th May, published in our paper of the 6th ultimo. The Governor had departed for Peking, before it could be presented; but answers have been received, from the other two, which are now in course of translation. We understand they are of a violent tendency, and, of course, afford no satisfaction on the points complained of.

We learn that the Governor, before his departure, directed the Hong-merchants to return unopened, the remonstrances of the Select Committee to the members of the Canton Government, together with the keys of the Factory, which, till His Excellency's return from Hainan, had remained in the Hong-merchants' possession.

It is unnecessary to comment on the offensive nature of such a proceeding. We live in hopes that the period is not distant when this spirit of insolence and oppression will receive an effectual check. That it should be displayed in the mean while, with more than usual arrogance, is what must have been anticipated from the erroneous impression which the Select Committee's change of measures is calculated to produce on the minds of the Chinese. But we look with confidence to the character and consistency of this body for triumphantly disappointing the vain pretensions which, have thus, for a time, been excited.

We have reason to know that no one is more thoroughly convinced of the good effects of resistance to Chinese dictation than the Gentleman now at the head of British Interests in China: no one ever came into office under circumstances of greater difficulty; and, after the lesson of submission read to the Chinese in the removal from office of the late Committee for the successful efforts they had made, we may truly congratulate ourselves that affairs are not worse. Eight and forty hours had not elapsed before the consequences of this removal began to show themselves. On the 23rd November, in the evening, the news by the Ann and Amelia reached Canton; and, on the 25th of the same month, the unfortunate Hong-merchant WOO-YAY, was thrust into prison, to atone, by his death, for his fidelity to the English. We may here observe that, in the reference made by the Committee to the fate of this innocent man, it cannot be justly said that they are interfering in any way between the Chinese Government and it's own subjects, as we have lately seen asserted. Had any such interference been contemplated, it would, of course, have been made while he was still alive. But the Committee wisely abstained from this. Their present complaint is, we conceive, two fold, first: the false accusation of British subjects as accomplices in the supposed traitorous conduct of WOO-YAY, and, secondly: the effect on the minds of the Chinese, from his fate operating as a warning to other merchants, against dealing faithfully with the English. And in this we contend the Committee are strictly right.

REMONSTRANCE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE FOO-YUEN OF CANTON (and the Hoppo).

A respectful address from the separate English Merchants, JARDINE, INNES, &c. now residing here.

1. On the 10th day of the 4th moon of the present year, a Code of regulations, concerning the trade with foreigners, prepared under the auspices of your Excellency, and submitted for the approval of the Emperor of China, was delivered to us by the Hong-merchants; and we have since received His Imperial Majesty's approval of the same.

2. Many of these regulations are directly contrary to justice and moral fitness, which your Excellency and the Chinese Empire have hitherto held to be the right rules of conduct, and are so subversive of commerce, as actually to strike at the very basis on which it is founded, viz: reciprocal wants, reciprocal advantages, and equal freedom. In your report to the Emperor, you state many of them to have gone into desuetude; and from a minute knowledge of trade, which is our profession, we beg to assure your Excellency, that the cause of their having done so is from no relaxation of duty on the part of the local officers, but from the impossibility of the co-existence of trade and the enforcement of such regulations.

3. On these grounds, we consider it a duty, as well to ourselves, as to our distant constituents, who have commercial dealings with this Empire, to represent to your Excellency, that it is impossible to submit to the proposed Code, against which we beg here respectfully, but firmly, to protest.

4. We cannot but complain that the whole tenor of the regulations is unjust, and highly offensive to the feelings of foreigners, in repeatedly accusing them of traitorous intercourse with natives;—an accusation, which is notoriously false; and for a refutation of which, we need only refer to the regulations themselves, in which it is admitted that we "have remained at Canton for many years, transacting "business with mutual tranquillity."

5. In these regulations, it is stated that "the Hong-merchants are to govern and control foreigners," who are "not to be allowed to remain at Canton, to find out the price of goods, to make purchases, and acquire profit;"—nor "of their own accord, to go in and out of the foreign Factories." We have always understood that Hong-merchants were appointed for the purpose of carrying on commercial dealings with Foreigners on fair, liberal, and honorable terms,—and it is quite incompatible with this object that either of the contracting parties should be under the orders of the other, since commerce cannot be carried on, unless when the buyer and seller are able to treat on a footing of perfect equality. Moreover, it is completely at variance with the ancient practice of the Chinese Empire, which permitted Foreigners to enter the city for the purpose of communicating personally with the Mandarins, on affairs connected with trade and the government of Foreigners.

6. The ground on which the Factories in Canton are built, within which we live, is the property of the Hong-merchants by whom they are let to us at an annual rent, and, for the time we so hold them, we are justly entitled to protection for ourselves and our property. In former times, it was the custom for armed sailors to come up from Whampoa, for the purpose of protecting these Factories;—but many years of entire protection of property, by the vigilance of the Government, have put this practice into disuse.—Moreover, in the year 1814, the Governor guaranted the inviolability of the foreign Factories. Now, a recent attack on the property and Factories of the English East India Company, which was not only a breach of the engagement so made, but an act of absolute hostility, has destroyed the confidence we felt, and proved to us that the Hong-merchants have not the power to protect us. Unless this outrage be redressed, we may, most reluctantly, be compelled to resort to the old and troublesome custom of bringing up armed sailors for our safety.

7. In article 8. of the Code of regulations, your Excellency is pleased to prohibit us from approach in numbers to the City gate for purposes of Petition; we beg to observe that the right of foreigners to present petitions at the City-gate is established by old custom. Our reason for going thither, in bodies of more than one or two, is for protection against the violence of the Police officers and soldiers at the Gate, who have the audacity to attack those coming for justice to your Excellency with abuse and even blows.

8. We, in the most respectful yet earnest manner, ap-

proach your Excellency with the strongest hopes of redress of grievances, and future protection of property. We ask of your Excellency, things strictly consistent with the reciprocal rights of friendly nations, engaged in Commercial relations; and we protest and appeal to the Emperor, against the adoption of rules which would, certainly, make life miserable, and property insecure.

William Jardine.	*James Innes.*
James Matheson.	*W. H. Harton.*
James H. Rodgers.	*C. Fearon.*
George Horback.	*John C. Whiteman.*
James Ilbery.	*F. Hollingworth.*
Arthur S. Keating.	*John Templeton.*
Alexander Matheson.	*H. Wright.*
T. C. Beale.	*Henry S. Robinson.*
R. Turner.	

FORMOSA.

In the course of a recent perusal of Burney's "Chronological History of voyages and discoveries in the South Sea", I was much struck with the account which it contains of the establishment of the Dutch on the Island of Formosa; and, thinking it may prove interesting to your readers, I here present you with an abridgment of it.

A CONSTANT READER.

On the formation of the Dutch East India Company in 1602, one of their first objects was to contest with the Portuguese for the Moluccas and the China trade. They endeavoured to enter into treaties of commerce with the Chinese, and, on the ground of the indulgence shewn to the Portuguese in granting them the settlement of Macao, (A.D. 1557.) they demanded similar facilities for their trade, including the establishment of a *Comptoir* or Factory.

It is not necessary to detail the failure of an attack on Macao, by the Dutch in 1622 further than to say that the attempt afforded the Portuguese an excuse for the present fortifications; and the part taken by the Chinese in the defence, gave the Dutch sufficient cause of war with the Empire.

They therefore resolved to take possession of the *Ponghou* or Pescadores Islands, between Formosa and the continent, and, on the 5th of July, 1622, anchored off the principal of them named Pehou in a well enclosed bay with good bottom in 8 or 9 fathoms—where, the Chinese having no force capable of resistance, they immediately set about building a fort. To forward this, they condemned the crews of many Chinese vessels which fell into their hands, to labor at it's construction, whom they treated with extrardinary cruelty; for, of 1,500 workmen employed, it is related that 1,300 died "by misery more than by other causes, not being allowed "victuals sufficient for their support, seldom more than half "a pound of rice per day." The Dutch justified this treatment as a retaliation for the ill usage experienced by those of their countrymen who had the misfortune to become prisoners to the Chinese, who were rigorously confined and kept upon small and bad diet on which it was not possible for them to subsist long: also that proposals had been made to the Chinese for a change of prisoners, and eighteen Chinamen had been offered for one Hollander, but the answer returned by the Chinese, was, that they would not consent to any exchange though a thousand should be offered for one.

The great uneasiness felt by the Chinese Government at the Dutch fixing themselves at the Ponghou Islands caused them willingly to enter into negotiation and to depart from their usual leisurely mode of proceeding. The Dutch Admiral sent three ships to Amoy with proposals for an accommodation of differences, which were transmitted to the Emperor; who, in return, sent an embassy to Pehou, with great promptitude, declaring his willingness to enter into a treaty of commerce with the Admiral; but it was required as a preliminary that he should withdraw from the Ponghou Islands, which being a part of the dominions of the Emperor, he could not, consistently with his dignity, treat of commerce with those, who, in defiance of his authority, kept possession of them. The Dutch were at the same time told that if they would quit the Ponghou Islands, they should be allowed to fortify themselves in Formosa. The Dutch Admiral and Council did not consider themselves at liberty to consent to this without instructions from Batavia and the conference having broken off without producing any agreement, they despatched eight ships to plunder and destroy along the coast of China. Each side nevertheless continued desirous of accommodation, and hostility proved no bar to negotiation, which occasionally produced short suspensions, and, at length something like an amicable adjustment.

The Dutch Admiral still alleging the want of instructions from Batavia, the Chinese offered to despatch two junks to that port in order to obtain an answer; and they sailed laden with silks, under convoy of a Dutch ship. Further, to satisfy a most unreasonable demand of the Dutch, the Chinese Government, issued an order prohibiting the vessels of China from trading to Manila, against which, as Spain and Portugal were at that time under one Sovereign, the Dutch likewise carried on hostilities.

The Junks, sailing against the monsoon, made a long passage and their return was retarded so much beyond the expected time, that the Chinese attributed the delay to design, and concluded the Dutch meant only to amuse them without having any serious intention to comply with their demand. In this belief, the Chinese trade with Manila was again opened; the Dutch seized the vessels employed in it, and hostilities recommenced.

In April, 1624 the Chinese made a desperate effort to expel the Dutch, built a fort within two leagues of them and collected an army of about fifteen thousand men, with numerous vessels, some of which were filled with stones for the purpose of being sunk to choke up the harbour occupied by the Dutch. Still, however, they held out proposals for peace, and the Dutch seeing them so much in earnest to regain possession of the disputed islands, thought it prudent to consent to the terms offered. Towards the close of the year a peace was concluded, agreeably to which, the Dutch evacuated Pehou, and took possession of the harbour of Taywan, in the Western part of Formosa. By this treaty the Dutch obtained the liberty of commerce demanded with China; but it does not appear that the Chinese consented or that, at this time, any demand was made on them to lay restrictions on their trade with the Philippine Islands.

For the defence of their new establishment, the Dutch built a Fort and batteries named Fort Zealand, of which the remains are visible to this day: and, although less eligible as a naval station, than that which they had left, it was observed, on the other hand, that in lieu of barren rocks, like the Ponghou Isles, they had obtained a settlement in a fruitful country, inhabited by a quiet well disposed people.

Formosa, though considered an appendage of the Empire, appears to have been at this time looked on by the Chinese with comparative indifference; for, I observe that, two years latter, in 1626, the Spaniards took possesion of, and fortified, the port of Kelang, at the north end of Formosa, for the protection of their trade, between Manila and China. It was afterwards taken from them, and possessed by the Dutch. Of this harbour a Chart has been lately published by Horsburgh from a survey by Capt. Parkyns of the *Merope*, who passed some time there, and considered it far superior to any part of the West coast, which it is dangerous to approach, owing to extensive banks of quicksand stretching out for a considerable distance into the sea.

The Dutch were not long destined to retain the splendid possession thus acquired. On the conquest of the Northern provinces of China by the present Tartar dynasty, in 1644, numerous Chinese emigrated to Formosa, who, in the first instance, were encouraged by the Dutch; but, towards the year 1650, appearances of danger, from these settlers, began to manifest themselves. In 1652 the Chinese peasantry took up arms against the Dutch. And finally, owing to gross mismanagement, internal dissension, and want of support from the supreme Government at Batavia, possession was wrested from them in 1662, by Koxinga the well known Chinese leader, who so long defended the provinces of Fo-kien, Quang-tong and Quang-se, against the conquering Tartars, and who established himself in Formosa when no longer able to maintain a successful opposition on the continent.

Formosa resisted the attacks of the Dutch as well as

of the Imperial Government of China, and continued independent till the year 1682, when the grandson of Koxinga yielded up possession to the Emperor Kang-hi, and went to reside at Peking.

It is almost superfluous to add that the Western part of Formosa, which alone is subject to China, is here spoken of; the Eastern part separated by a lofty range of mountains, is still in the occupation of the aboriginal inhabitants, of whom some particulars are related by the famous Polish voyager Benyowski, who passed some time among them.

The Chinese portion of the Island is very fertile in corn, and may be styled the granary of the comparatively barren province of Fokien.

To the Editor.

Sir,

No one can rise from the perusal of the two communications in your last N°. without feeling deeply the necessity for some measures being adopted to place our intercourse with this Empire, on an improved footing.

Captain Lester's letter, coming from an entirely foreign quarter, confirms, in a remarkable manner, the correctness of the sentiments advanced, on this head, by a British merchant. The more nearly the subject is approached, however, the more difficult it appears, to determine what measures it may be best to adopt for accomplishing the object in view; the feasibility of which is a point all seem to be agreed on.

In the hope of drawing the attention of the English public, to this important subject, I venture to throw out a few hints for the consideration of your readers.

If by "the more forcible arguments" recommended by your correspondent "a British merchant," we are to understand that he contemplates any measures likely to engage us in a war with the Chinese Empire, I must set out by declaring that I can by no means coincide with him; first, because such measures are altogether unnecessary; and secondly, although the result of a war could not be otherwise than favorable, it involves a wide train of consequences, totally remote from the simple object which is desired,—justice, and toleration for our commerce.

The restraints and indignities, imposed on foreigners, resorting to Canton, are acts of the local authorities, and totally unknown to the Emperor, or very grossly misrepresented by the parties imposing them, while the sufferers have no means of making their complaints heard. We should, therefore, in the first instance, have these authorities only to contend with, and their resistance in a bad cause, would be feeble, when opposed to an inflexible demand from the Government of Great Britain, for an equitable commercial intercourse.

The system, hitherto pursued, has encreased the difficulty of convincing them of our determination; and, therefore, something more than words may become necessary; but, still, there will be no necessity for blows, unless our wary adversaries should lose sight of their favorite maxim of the preservation of peace being the most important object of viceregal administration—a supposition, which is not probable. Let us, however, suppose our demand rejected, and that the acts of spoliation and outrage, unceasingly committed on British subjects, in violation of justice, of Chinese law, and of the express engagements of the Government, shall be considered a sufficient justification for Great Britain, as an act of self defence, to seize on and fortify one of the numerous barren islets on the coast, as a safe depot for her commerce; protected by a small Naval force, which would insure a supply of provisions; and negotiations to obtain it's restoration would soon be solicited by the Chinese, when we should be able to insist on such terms as justice and international law entitle us to.

With this depot for our merchandize we should be able to encounter the inconvenience of a temporary suspension of trade, without the heavy expence incurred by the detention of our shipping. All must depend on the feeling of the people of England who, if they wish to keep this valuable trade, must now adopt some steady and energetic line of conduct.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE RED ROVER.

We are requested to announce in our journal, that a sum of 655 dollars has been subscribed here, and is to be forwarded by the "Hannah" to Messrs Rundle and Bridge, in London, for the purpose of procuring a piece of plate: the following inscription, which is to be engraved upon it, will explain its object.

"To Captain William Clifton, Commander of the Barque "Red Rover," whose several successive voyages between the ports of Calcutta and Canton, unprecedented in the shortness of period within which they were performed, have afforded a rapid medium of communication, hitherto unknown, between the Indian and Chinese Empires,—this Cup is presented, by several members of the Foreign community in China, admirers of his ardent spirit of enterprize."

CHINA 1st June 1831.

The subscriber's names, subjoined, include the majority of the E. I. Company's Factory, headed by the President, whose contribution is most liberal.

CANTON MISCELLANY.

We are happy to announce the publication of the third N°. of the Canton Miscellany—decidedly the best that has yet appeared: and we regret that the plan of our paper does not admit of our giving some extracts from it's pages.

The account of early foreign intercourse with China is particularly interesting; it contains translations from early Chinese official documents, setting forth their ideas of the advantage of foreign trade, which may be considered to express their genuine sentiments; in opposition to the altered tone, which the Government has, of late years, affected to assume.

NOTES OF HISTORY. A statesman of the Tang dynasty recommended the Emperor Kaou-tsoo to put away all sycophants from the court. His Majesty asked, "who are the sycophants?" To find them out, his adviser suggested this notable expedient. "At your next levee, when your courtiers are all about you, consulting on national affairs, affect to be angry in order to try them. Those that pertinaciously reason the point and won't submit to you, are upright statesmen; those who are awed by your Majesty, and submit to your will, are sycophants. The Emperor replied, "the Sovereign is the fountain; statesmen are the streams: from a turbid fountain, clear streams cannot be obtained. If the Sovereign act a deceitful part, how can he expect upright ministers. I must rule with perfect sincerity. Your device, Sir, may be a good one, but I cannot adopt it."

Historians give, on the same page, a variety of this Emperor's good sayings. His ministers were one day consulting how to put a stop to robberies and banditti. One recommended severe punishments. His Majesty immediately objected, and said: his method was to practice economy; diminish taxation; employ upright magistrates; and cause the people to have abundance of food and clothing; then they will cease to be robbers, and severe punishments will not be required.

He was in the habit of saying: "the Monarch depends on the nation at large; the nation depends on the laboring classes. To extort from the people, in order to present to the monarch, is like cutting flesh from one's body to fill the stomach: the stomach may be filled, but the body will die; the Monarch may be enriched, but the country will perish. I always consider the matter thus, and dare not indulge myself."

He one day said to his ministers who were standing about him: "I have heard of a man named Koo-hoo, in the western regions, who, having obtained a valuable pearl, ripped open his body to hide it. Was it so?" "Yes", was the answer. The Emperor continued: "every body has sense enough to laugh at Koo-hoo, who loved the pearls instead of loving life. If you have bribes to pervert the laws; and indulge your sovereign's extravagance so as to ruin the dynasty, will not our conduct be as laughable as that of Koo-hoo? Let us exert ourselves to assist and support each other, lest we make ourselves the objects of laughter".

Pious Fraud. Many of the Chinese Ethical works are accompanied by tales evidently fabricated in order to work upon the imagination and deter from the commission of vice.

A tale has been lately got up, printed in red characters on a single sheet, and placarded about the streets, directed against the use of Opium. The first set, pasted up about two months ago, was all whitewashed out within two days, it is supposed by the Opium dealers. We subjoin the substance of the tale. It is headed in large characters:

To Strengthen the Living & Support the Falling.

My name is Lin. I belong to Pingpoo village, in the district of Shuntih. From childhood my family was poor, and both my parents died early. At the age of eight years I went to a foreign land belonging to the red bristled English, in order to trade for a livelihood. When I was sixteen, my uncle died, and was buried in "Black Crow hill," where there were tombs for three generations. After the funeral was completed, the corpse was stolen, and I could obtain no information concerning it: nor was there any Imperial law there to appeal to: when I requested our Elde to instruct me what to do, he said: "At our Chinese Tom hills here, those, who bury, watch the graves a hundred days, for, if they do not, the barbarian thieves steal the bodies an boil the bones to make Ya-peen, i. e: Crow-cakes or Opium." Afterwards I had a barbarian acquaintance with whom traded, of whom I enquired into the composition of Ya peen, and where it came from. He said if I wanted to dea in it he would let me see it made. The same day he le me to a Ya-peen temple situated in a valley among th hills. An immense gate first presented itself to view. Here there were numberless tablets dedicated to the manes of ancestors. We entered, through the Temple, to garden behind. Here there was a vast number of old Ya or crows, from which the wings had been plucked, feedin on the entrails of dead bodies. There was a complete hil of blanched human bones. There was a lime pit, a larg boiler, and an immense furnace. The foreigners took th dead bodies, scraped the flesh from the bones, put it into th pit, and steeped it seven days. The white bones were burnt t powder. Sugar was added, and poppy flowers. Then the whol was boiled seven days more; then the whole was strained through a white cloth, the inspissated part taken, and again fired till it formed a paste, which was dried in the shade. The stink of it was insufferable to the nose even a mile off, and the smoke, like a cloud, obscured the sun. The bodies employed were half men and half women; and the old Ya, or crows, were half females and half males, hence the name by which it is called Ya-peen, i. e: Crow-paste. This is the true foreign Opium. When eaten it causes instant death. The smoke of it gradually exhilarates the spirits, and hence the poison flows throughout China, involving very serious consequences. In the barbarian lands it is the custom to send the bodies of parents to the Temple spoken of, under a supposition that their souls will thence ascend to Heaven; not calculating on their bodies and bones being converted into opium. The reason why the barbarians don't eat opium is, that they may not eat the flesh and bones of their fathers and mothers.

Opium stupifies the heart. The more that is taken, a man sinks the deeper; in length of days, the drawing of appetite is irresistible. The smoke affects the eyes, and the spirit is stupified, till, eventually, the spirit is dissolved and the animal life dispersed; the man becomes rotten and shrivelled; the flesh is discolored and wastes away, so that the man does not know himself in the glass. Where is the difference between this, and the prince of devils entering into a man! At first, people associate occasionally with opium smokers, and, at last, take up their abode with them. It breaks up families, and squanders patrimony; it cuts off posterity, and kills the individual. It is truly a demon that stupifies the soul.

Time hastens on unobserved. After I had been sixty years abroad, I began to think on my native village, which might be infected with this poison. I therefore returned and indeed found that the men of the village market were all stupified by it. The number was incalculable. I could not sit still and see this state of things, and, therefore, for the imformation of all concerned, have printed this Tract.

I recommend all inveterate opium smokers to take a copy of this, and hang it up in their bed; where, burning a stick of incense before it, let them recite it. Then the devil will know that his trick is discovered. The spell will be broken, and the god of the heart will return. Hence, ability will be obtained to separate from opium, and not be again infatuated by it.

Lea wân of Tung-kwan district, being applied to by his father for money, gave the old man a rather saucy answer, on which the father struck the son. The son, who was, habitually, of a bad disposition, seized a knife and stabbed his father in 18 places, which caused his immediate death. The parricide was seized by government and has, by order of the Foo-yuen, been put to a slow and ignominious death, his body being dismembered by 36 cuts of a sword.

On the 6th of the 4th moon, a relation of a shopman under the city wall, having visited his friend, was detained drinking and carousing till night. Being late, they gave him a bed. But that night, a part of the city wall, being drenched by the excessive rains, fell and crushed the visitor to death.

Camels. During the last war in Tartary there being a her a want of Camels, for the conveyance of provisions for the army, the Emperor directed that they should be bought in the N. W. of China proper, as well as in Tartary, till upwards of 20,000 were collected, at a very large expense; and now he finds he has more than the present state of operations requires.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July		Arrived		From
2nd	Dan. br.	Dansborg,	Hoskier,	Manila
5th	Brit. sh.	Lady Hayes,	Allport,	,,
,,	Am. sh.	Israel.	Crocker,	,,
,,	Sp. br.	Brillante,	Pozueta,	,,
6th	Am. sh.	Panther.	Lockwood,	Batavia
,,	Port. bque.	Novo Dourado.	Martins,	Calcutta
6th	Port. sh.	Conde do R. Pardo.	Encarnaçaó.	Damaun
7th	Brit. sh.	Lord Castlereagh,	Hogg,	Bombay
8th	,, ,,	Lowjee Family,	Johnston,	,,
9th	Brit. sh.	Charles Forbes,	Wells.	,,
12th	,, ,,	Charlotte,	Melville,	,,
,,	,, ,,	Ann,	Allen,	,,
15th	,, ,,	John Bannerman,	Daly,	,,

June		Sailed		For
29th	Sp. schr.	Aurora,	Matheo,	Manila
July				
2nd	Sp. br.	Dolores,	Martins,	,,
3rd	Neth. bque.	Nederlander,	Lloyd,	Batavia
,,	,, br.	Flora,	Rickmers,	,,
6th	,, schr.	Centinela,	Eguaras,	Manila
8th	Am. br.	Ivanhoe,	Snow,	,,
9th	Am. br.	Lancaster,	Jennings,	San Blas
12th	Sp. sh.	Union,	Echevarria,	Manila
14th	,, br.	Espina,	Ramirez,	,,
,,	,, sh	N. Sa. de la Concepcion,	Vieyra,	,,
15th	,, br.	Perla,	Peuha,	,,

Passengers

per *Lord Castlereagh*, Dr. Turnbull.

Lancaster, Don J. M. Castanos. Y. Rubio, & Dn. Y. Zuloaga.

Conde, F. J. Payva Esq. & Capt. Oliveira.

Novo Dourado, Mr. & Mrs. Bastos.

Centinela, Don Juan Carbarrus.

Brillante, Spr. Silveira.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JULY 15th. 1831.

IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	Catty	
Assafetida	....	....	6		
Biche de mar	....	....	9 a 15		
,, very superior			36	Pecul	
Bees' wax	....	....	24 a 25		
Betel nut		....	2¾		
Birds' nests	..	....	26 a 40	Catty	
Camphor Barus		....	10 a 30	,,	
Cloves Molucca		....	25 a 30		
,, Mauritius		....	15 a 18		
Cochineal, Europe garbled			340 a 350		
,, ungarbled			250 a 260		
Copper, South American			23½ a 24		
,, at Lintin for exportation			none		
,, Japan		....	24 a 25	Pecul	
Coral fragments		....	30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay		....	Taels 5.7 a 8.5		
,, Bengal		....	8 a 9.		
,, Madras		....	8.5		
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.		....	Sp. Drs. 4½ a 6		
Longcloths 40 yds.			4 a 5½		
Muslins 20 yds.			2 a 2½	Piece	
Cambrics 12 yds.		....	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet			2½		
,, ,, blue &c.			1½ a 2		
Cotton yarn N°. 20 a 30			28 a 30	Pecul	
,, ,, 30 a 40			36 a 38		
,, ,, 40 a 50			46 a 48		
,, ,, 50 a 60			56 a 58		
,, ,, 60 a 70			66 a 68		
Cow Bezoar	..	....	30	Catty	
Cudbear		....	25 a 26		
Cutch Pegue		....	3½ a 4		
Ebony Mauritius		....	3½		
,, Ceylon		....	2½ a 2¾		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul			85		
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15 ,,			75		
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25 ,,			60 a 65		
,, ,, cuttings			60 a 65		
Fishmaws	..	....	40 a 70		
Flints	....	....	Cts. 50 a 60		
Gambier	....	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		
Ginseng crude,		....	55 a 58	Pecul	
,, clarified		....	85 a 100		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		....	2¾		
,, rod, ¼ inch & under			3¾ a 4		
,, scrap		....	2 a 3		
Lead pig	....	....	4¾ a 5		
Mace	....	....	none		
Myrrh	....	....	15 a 30		
Nutmegs	..	....	none		
Olibanum		....	2½ a 4		
Opium Patna 940 new old			1050		
,, Benares 940 new old			1035		
,, Damaun Malwa .... old			750	Chest	
,, Company's do. .... old			755		
,, Turkey		....	560	— Pecul	
Orsidue per 100 sheets			unsaleable		
Pepper Malay		....	6½ a 6¾		
Putchuck	..	....	11 a 12		
Quicksilver	....	....	70		
Rattans	....	....	2 a 2¾		
Rice	....	....	2.60 a 2.80		
Rose Maloes	....		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa			5		
,, Lintin		....	6 a 8	Pecul	
Sandalwood Indian		....	9 a 12		
,, Sandwich island			1½ a 6		
Sharks' fins	..	....	12 a 18		
,, ,, very fine			28 a 30		
Skins, Beaver			4½ a 6		
,, Fox		....	cents 70 a 90	each	
,, Rabbit		....	Drs. 40 a 50	— 100	
,, Seal.		....	1.80 a 2.		
,, Sea Otter		....	60 a 65	each	
,, Land ,,		....	6 a 7½		

IMPORTS.

Sapanwood	....	Sp. Drs.	2½	— Pecul
Smalts	....	....	12 a 28	
Steel English			5	,,
,, Swedish in kits			5 a 6	Cwt.
Stock fish	..	....	3½ a 4	
Spelter			4	Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver	....		28 a 30	— Catty
Tin plates	..	....	11 a 12	— Box
Tin, Banca		....	17½	
,, Straits', 1st quality			17	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth.			1.80 a 1.90	— Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in			22 a 23	
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,			26 a 28	
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,			26 a 28	Piece
Long-ells.		....	7½ a 8	
Scarlet cuttings		....	80 a 90	— Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1½ here		Sp. Drs.	2½	
Anniseed star		....	none	Pecul
,, oil of		....	2½	— Catty
Bamboo canes			14	— 1000
Brass leaf	..	....	45 a 46	— Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here			26 a 28	
Cassia ,, 7 a 8. ,,			10	
,, buds		....	11 a 12	
China root	..	.... scarce	3 a 3½	
Cubebs	....	....	none	
Dragons' blood		....	none	Pecul
Galangal	..	....	5½	
Gamboge	..	....	none	
Glass beads		....	16 a 22	
Hartall	....	....	12 a 13	
Lead white		...	10	
,, red		....	11	
Mother of Pearl shells			none	
Musk	....	....	none	Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st			71 a 73	
,, ,, 2d.		1st sort	55 a 57	
,, ,, ,,		2nd sort	48 a 51	
,, ,, 3d.			37 a 38	100
,, small		....	none	
,, blue Nankin			70	
,, ,, Canton			63	
Oil of Cassia			1½	— Catty
Rhubarb	..	....	none	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam			290 a 300	
,, ,, Tsatlee			350 a 360	
,, Canton N°. 1		Taels	220	
,, ,, 2			205	
,, ,, 3			195	
,, ,, 4			130	
,, ,, 5	1	Drs.	70	
	2		60	
Sugar raw	..	Taels	3.8 a 4.	
,, Pingfa	..	....	5.3 a 5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		Drs.	8½ a 9	
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort			7½	
,, ,, ,, 2d. sort			7	
Tea Bohea	..	....	none	
,, Congo (very little)		Taels	18 a 22	
,, Campoy	..	....	none	Pecul
,, Souchong		....	16 a 18	
,, Peko			none	
,, Ankoi	..	....	,,	
,, Hyson (very little)			44 a 50	
,, ,, skin		....	12 a 18	
,, ,, young		....	28 a 36	
,, Gunpowder		....	none	
,, Twankay (very little)			10 a 12	
Tortoise shell	..	....	none	
Turmerick	..	....	6	
Tutenague	..	....	13	
Vermilion	..	....	44	— Box
Whanghees	..	....	none	— 1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	25½ —	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5¼ a 5½	p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire	few or none procurable		
Republican „			

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

With the recent arrivals from Bombay, Cotton has declined in price, and out of the several parcels of the new staple that have been disposed of, in the past fortnight, few or none have realised the prices that were at first obtained.

The holder of the Madras Cotton has made a sale of about 160 bales at the Chinese price of 10 Taels, equal to the Import rate of Ts. 8 5 per pecul. No transactions have lately taken place in the Bengal Cotton, so that our quotations for that staple must be considered as nominal.

About 1200 Peculs of Cotton Yarn of the numbers 20 a 24 have recently been sold—partly, we understand, in exchange for Chinese manufactures which has tended very much to reduce the price, and has left the market with little or no demand for the article. The higher numbers of 60 a 80 have not been in much request lately.

In Opium very little has been done since the date of our last publication. The Chinese have displayed an unusual degree of firmness in resisting the prices demanded for the new Malwa; arising, we believe, chiefly from the uncertainty they express to entertain, of the extent of the supply that is to be brought here this season. Yesterday, however, some small bona-fide sales were made, at $ 800 per pecul, at which price it is considered that the market has, at last, opened.

The deliveries to the inst. were 440 chests consisting of

Patna,	new	87	old	26.
Benares,	new	56	old	17
Malwa,	new	225	old	49

Rice has fallen in price within these few days past, although several vessels have returned from Manila without cargoes.

Good Sandalwood—that of the Company's description, has been sold as low as $ 12 per pecul.

The third crop of Canton Raw Silk proved very deficient in quantity, and the quality is very inferior. Of the N°. 5 sort there is but little, and the price of that class of silk has advanced.

Sugar is still very low—from 3 Ts. 8 to 4 Ts. 1 per pecul and, even at these low rates, the demand is very limited. A few thousand tubs of Sugar candy have, we hear, been purchased lately at T. 5. 4 per pecul.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 TUESDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1831. NO. 15

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Ship BANNERMAN, Captain Daly, will sail for the above places in all August. For Freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The barque FALCON, Capt. Ovenstone, will sail about the 20th August,

For freight, enquire of Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Ship EARL KELLIE, Capt. R. Edwards, will leave Whampoa, on the 1st October.

For freight, apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

CANTON, 1st August, 1831.

FOR SALE.

The Barque FANNY, Capt. Currie, now at Lintin. Burthen about 280 Tons; Calcutta built; 2 years old; and completely found.

Apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

CANTON, 1st August, 1831.

CANTON.

Most of our readers in Canton will be aware that the following replies to the Remonstrance published in our last N°. have been already printed in a separate form, but, as we have hitherto aimed at recording all events connected with foreigners in this country, we give them a place in our columns. So many examples, of similar language and temper, have been already before the public, that it would be superfluous to comment on the absurd affectation of superiority which all documents, issued by this government in relation to foreigners, possess in common. It will be noticed how carefully, in both the replies, the real objects of the Remonstrance are kept out of view, and how profuse one of their Excellencies is of threats, which we believe to be, as unmeaning, as they are absurd. From the former conduct of the Foo-yuen, and other causes, we were prepared for an exhibition of pride and abuse, though we could not have anticipated such an arrogant assertion of tyrannical power as is contained in the right claimed, to invade, at the will and pleasure of His Excellency, the houses and property of all foreigners, not even excepting the Factory of the Honorable East India Company.

The Foo-yuen, in reply to the private merchants' remonstrance (dated July 12th 1831.)

CHOO, acting Governor and Foo-yuen of Canton, to the Hong-merchants.

A Petition has now been received from the English private merchants JARDINE, INNES, and others, saying.

(Here follows a copy of the Remonstrance.)

This coming before me, the Foo-yuen, I have examined the subject and decide as follows:—Barbarians of all nations who come to the open market at Canton to trade, ought to yield implicit obedience to the interdicts and orders of the Celestial Empire. But the said nation's barbarian merchants, sometime ago, in consequence of seeking a diminution of charges, procrastinated and delayed entering the port. They, also, clandestinely brought foreign females to reside in the factories; and, by stealth, conveyed muskets and guns to Canton. These doings were really criminal acts of opposition.

Soon after this, the Minister and Governor LE stated to His Majesty the old regulations, together with some modifications which were decided on in Council, and solicited and received an Imperial order, directing that Barbarians, after they had completed the sale of their goods, should not remain in Canton, to find out the prices of commodities, and form connexions with the natives. The object was to make the Hong-merchants responsible for the control of the barbarians, and to prevent their bringing foreign females, guns, and arms, to Canton. Also, to disallow taking many persons to present a petition. Of all these regulations, now enacted, most of them, from length of days, had become the usage, and all the barbarians of the several nations knowingly obeyed, and adhered to them.

Now, these barbarian merchants, alone, presume to say that these regulations and commerce cannot go on together; and that the control of Hong-merchants does not agree with old usage, and, in a whining manner, dun with their petition. Going thus far is already false and wild. But they proceed to talk about an abrupt entrance into the Company's factory a few days ago.

I, the Foo-yuen, during the first decade of the 4th moon, went, in person, to the Company's Factory, to examine and manage an affair. That Factory is on the ground of the provincial City, and is under my jurisdiction. Not only will I go in person, but, if the said barbarians audaciously presume to act irregularly without due fear, I will, as I ought, also take troops with me, and open a thundering fire upon them. I will do so without feeling the least possible anxiety, or regard to consequences.

As to what is said about the barbarians going to the City gate with petitions, and the soldiers, for no cause, chastising and abusing them—it is still more unreasonable. That which they affirm in their petition is manifestly to gloss over a falsehood.

To sum up the whole:—of late, many of the barbarians of that nation have understood what was proper; and not a few, also, of such as Jardine and Innes. There is no doubt that their conduct arises from the flattery and sycophancy of the Hong-merchants; together with the mischievous suggestions of linguists and compradors, with whom they are connected. If they (Jardine &c.) don't reform themselves, they will most certainly become the injured (or ruined) victims of these people.

Uniting the above circumstances, I hereby issue an order to the Hong-merchants, to proceed immediately and rigorously enjoin the barbarian merchants Jardine and others, that, hereafter, they must, as they ought to, implicitly obey the regulations now established. Let them quietly keep in their own sphere, and carry on trade and barter. If they again dare intentionally to disobey the orders of Government, and indulge themselves in making confused (or false) statements, then decidedly there shall be an immediate and severe infliction of reprehension. And I will take the Hong-merchants who did not keep them under strict control, and the linguists and compradores who taught and instituted them—one and all, and punish their crimes with a heavy hand. Positively there shall not be the least clemency or forgiveness shewn.

A special Edict.

11th year 6th moon 4th day.

The Hoppo, in reply to the private merchant's Remonstrance.

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment commissioner of customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c., to the hong-merchants. The said merchants have presented a foreign petition, in Chinese characters, from the English private merchants, JARDINE and others,—in which it is stated:

(Here follows a copy of the Remonstrance.)

This coming before me the Hoppo, and being authenticated, I have examined and find, that from the time the English first came to Canton till now, a period of more than 100 years, they have, while looking up and beholding the (Imperial) virtue and majesty, been hitherto called respectful and obedient. But in the 24th year of Këen-lung (1759), a foreign merchant of that nation, Hung-jin-hwuy, (the Chinese name given to Mr. Flint), having listened to and followed the incitements of a Chinese traitor Lew-a-peën, presumed to oppose and violate the prohibitions and orders. The Imperial will was received to keep Hung-jin-hwuy in close confinement at Macao, and to execute Lew-a-peën. In consequence of this, the then Governor LE, presented, for the Imperial sanction five regulations, for restraining and guarding against outside foreigners, which were established to be obeyed and kept.

This year, the Minister and Governor LE, considering that present and former circumstances are different, made modifications of the same, and having formed them into eight regulations, he drew up, in Council, a memorial, laying them before the Emperor. And the Imperial will has already been received, sanctioning them. The said Foreign merchants ought to keep implicitly the established usages, and peaceably continue their trade.

Lately, the English private merchants JARDINE, INNES, and others, have presented a Petition, stating that the whole scope of the regulations is at variance with the principles of justice,—thus whining, disputing, and contradicting;—and also requesting to appeal to the Emperor not to permit their being put in practice. This is extreme insolence and opposition.

The Celestial Empire, in cherishing tenderness to distant foreigners, has contantly stooped to show compassion. But, between the flowery Chinese and Barbarians there, doubtless, is a settled distinction; between those within and those without, there must be established a grand barrier. The dignity of the Great Emperor requires obedience and severity. How can the foreign merchants of every nation be suffered to indulge their own wishes in opposition to, and contempt of, the laws!

Now, as to the subjects on which the Minister and Governor LE presented the memorial, a severe Imperial Edict has been received, ordering them to be put in practice. If the said foreign merchants wish to disobey, they will not be disobeying LE, the Minister and Governor, but they will be disobeying the will and commands of the Great Emperor.

Thus foreigners are not allowed to bring with them, to the foreign factories at the provincial city, sailors and arms. This is a regulation long since established, and not a prohibition first made by the Minister and Governor LE. How can the said foreign merchants in their intercourse with the country, have been ignorant hereof. But last year, they clandestinely brought up cannon, and afterwards, having immedately repented, took them back. The great Emperor, whilst extending indulgence to the past, utterly prohibited it for the future. This was liberality equal to Heaven's. But now, they make a pretext of defending their property, and wish to bring up (arms) again, as formerly. Is it not the fact that their minds are bent on perverse opposition, and thus, by their own act, they put themselves beyond the means of subsistence? Since the said foreigners know how to defend their property, how is it that they do not consider the stoppage of trade, and the entirely cutting off of the means of gaining a subsistence; and, on the contrary, take a course which will destroy their property!

Moreover; the shares of the English Company have all hitherto reverted to the Chief's control. At present the said Chief, MARJORIBANKS, is profoundly intelligent, and acts with great propriety. The said JARDINE, INNES, and the others, are merely private English merchants, and are not at all comparable to the Company. How can they act thus irregularly, and dun with their requests! The petition is, in its phraseology, proud and wilful;—in its language it is confused and entangled; and, in its words and ideas, there is much that is not clear and perspicuous. But I, indulgently, consider that they do not understand proper forms and decorum; and at the same time I do not regard it worth while to enter into a minute examination and refutation of their Petition.

But those who knock head at the gate of the market, and solicit commercial intercourse, must obediently keep the royal regulations. How can those who cross the Seas to trade, and export, be suffered to act disorderly and create disturbance. If the said private merchants really regard their property, they ought indeed to trade on as usual,—but if they dislike the restraint imposed by the orders of Government, and consider their own private affairs to be disadvantageously situated, the said private merchants may entirely withdraw their trade, and not trouble themselves to come from a great distance though many countries of different languages. Why cause suspicion and impediment?

Uniting these things, I forthwith issue this order:—When it reaches the Hong-merchants, let them immediately take the contents of the reply made by me, the Hoppo, and enjoin them on the said nation's Chief, that he may know, and act accordingly;—and continue to keep JARDINE, INNES, and the others, under strict restraint,—not allowing them to create disturbance, and again dun with petitions. Intensely—intensely! are these special orders issued.

11th year, 6th moon, 5th day. (July 13th, 1831.)

RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE.

To the Editor.

Sir,

I have lately to my surprise heard an opinion expressed in some quarters in allusion to the unjust prosecution and death of the late Hong-merchant, commonly called WOO-YAY, and doubts as to whether in this case the English are entitled to interfere between the Chinese Government and its own subjects: although it is admitted that the interest which has been taken in his fate arises from the most benevolent motives. Now, I apprehend, Sir, that both the fact and the motive are completely mistaken. The fact is not an interference between the Government and its own subject, but a denial on the part of the English of having a traitorous intercourse with any native; and the motive is to vindicate individual and national character. Were A. prosecuted as a thief, convicted and hanged; whilst in the whole proceedings of the court it was constantly affirmed that he had a thievish intercourse with B. would B., even though a foreigner, owe nothing to himself to vindicate his character? Would his appeal to the court and to the nation to complain of the injustice of the court in implicating his name, be an improper interference with the jurisdiction of that court? Certainly not. If a man suffers a most deadly injury, by having his name officially associated with thieves; do not the representatives of a nation suffer a gross indignity, insult, and injury, in having their names associated with traitors? Interference in such a case, for the vindication of honor and innocence, appears to me both just and necessary. What is thought of the man who silently submits to the imputation of being a liar? And what can be thought of national representatives who silently submit to the imputation of having a traitorous intercourse with the natives of the country in which they reside? What treatment can they expect; or what treatment do they not deserve from the Government of that country?

It is high time the Chinese should be disallowed first to call Englishmen enemies and traitors, and then to treat them as such. I hold that to vindicate one's own innocence is a just

INTERFERENCE.

OPIUM TRADE.

We feel that some apology is due from us for publishing the annexed letter of VERITAS; stigmatising, as it does, a numerous class in society, hitherto deemed respectable in the eyes of the world. Is the writer aware, that, at the head of those whom he is pleased to term "the purveyors of degradation and disease," must be placed the EAST INDIA COMPANY, who manufacture the deadly poison, "the dirt called Opium," expressly for the use of the Chinese;—who resort to the Canton Opium agents for information as to the modes of preparation, best suited to the Chinese taste; and whose establishment of Supracargoes, it was

lately (and for aught we know, is still) in agitation to employ, for disposing of the drug at this port? We are quite aware that the greatness of a name is no sanction for what is, in itself, wrong; but we think it as well it should be known at the outset of the discussion who it is that is mainly implicated in the accusation so strongly brought forward by VERITAS; without, however, by any means, intending to screen the numerous herd of minor culprits, agents, merchants, commanders of ships &c. &c., who must all come in for their due share of culpability.

As to the smuggling character of the Opium trade, let us hear the opinion of the President and Select Committee of the Company's Factory, in the following extract of a letter which is in the possession of the commanders of the Lintin ships, laying down rules for the regulation of their conduct.

"We feel bound to remember that though the trade at
" Lintin is established in defiance of the proclamations of
" the Government of China, it is, at the same time, carried
" on under it's connivance and encouragement. It's right
" of interference, therefore, to interrupt or to put down by
" force, what the strict construction of it's laws determines
" to be illegal, is in a great measure, subverted."

We give this merely as an opinion on the subject, with no view that it should be considered a conclusive argument.

We need scarcely remind our readers that no smuggling voyages are so deemed according to English law, unless such as are in evasion of the Laws of England:—for instance.

"An Insurance upon a smuggling voyage prohibited by
" the Revenue laws of our own country would be void;
" but not so, if merely against the Revenue laws of another
" state; for no country pays attention to the Revenue
" laws of another. *

In alluding to the contemptible naval force of China, VERITAS asks "ought their weakness in a good cause to be our boast in a bad one?" We answer, certainly not. We see no room for boasting in the case, whether our cause be good or bad. But is VERITAS really so young a merchant as to believe that the object of the Chinese Government cruizers is to suppress the trade in Opium?

We tell him, unhesitatingly, that it is not. Their object is to extort money for tolerating the trade; and sometimes they facilitate its operations by acting as carriers of the drug from the Lintin ships. It may happen that a Mandarin cruizer goes out of his way to *squeeze* a smuggler who has already paid his way to another; and then we hear of skirmishes between them, and sometimes of outrages which the cruizers commit upon hapless foreigners, as in the recent case of Capt. LESTER. There cannot be a doubt that the force at the disposal of the Government, if honestly applied, could put a stop to the Opium trade in one week, by destroying the native boats (well manned though they be) in which the drug is usually conveyed from the Lintin ships. But this, besides depriving the cruizers of a fruitful source of emolument, would ruin the prospects of numerous Mandarins, who, having purchased their appointments, depend on the trade for obtaining a due return for their outlays; and it is at least probable that the privation of so general a luxury would excite a rebellion in the country.

To the Editor of the Canton Gazette.

Sir,

Being myself a British merchant, I cannot avoid passing a few comments on a letter signed by one of the fraternity in your paper of the 4th inst. although it is much more of a warlike than a commercial tendency. Does the "British merchant" suppose that, at the present day, the British Government would be justified, in the opinion of any civilized community, in enforcing by arms its own commercial views and regulations in a country where we are permitted to reside for our own convenience and emolument, or that our Government could countenance a system of international commerce conducted on the principles of a smuggling trade. This in truth would be "purchasing tea at the high price of national disgrace." Speaking as a member of a civilized community, the "British merchant" is sadly wanting in the qualification for the character he assumes, and should have lived a century ago, when the "signs of the times" differed somewhat from the present, and when, in many countries, piracy and commerce were almost synonymous terms.

We have now heard so much and so often about leaning on a hurdle that the subject is rather exhausted, and by being so constantly forced upon us it would appear as tho' our causes of complaint were all of an equally trifling nature. No doubt it would be well worth the sacrifice of lives and property that the "British merchant" should ride in a Sedan-chair, although he has but a few yards to move in, in Canton. And although, in the spirit of contention and warfare, he talks of the humiliated condition of Englishmen in China "at this moment", I never recollect that foreigners were in the habit of moving about in Sedan-chairs, or that their condition in this country was ever better, if so good, as at this moment. That we have deep rooted causes for a change in our position in this country I willingly admit, and heartily do wish to see it improved, and I think, under present appearances, that the day is not far distant. The causes have been made public, and I rely upon a steady and rational course, supported by those who have the power to do so, for the emancipation of our national and commercial character, according to the usages of civilized nations on one side at least. If, as the British merchant asserts, dignified forbearance had been much used in China, our condition might certainly have been improved. As for the observations about American, French, and British ships of war, they are scarcely worthy of remark; they are all equally careful to avoid coming to China, and, when they do come, are all treated alike.

I, for one, never wish to see a vessel of war in China for other than hostile purposes, or to act as convoy, and I suspect very few merchants are of a contrary opinion. The less we British merchants obtrude the subject of the opium trade on a thinking public the better. In no country in the world is the character of a smuggler held up to admiration; still less when he is the purveyor of moral degradation and disease. It is true that our vessels are armed and successfully so in opposition to the marine force of China, which is known to be contemptible, but ought their weakness in a good cause, to be our boast in a bad one, or is the British character elevated by being engaged in such a traffic? Does the "British merchant" suppose that in the same paper in which he holds up so indifferent a cause, as an example, he has any right to complain of being treated in a contemptuous manner by the Chinese, whose wise and salutary laws, in this particular, he sets at defiance? He has no claim whatever on the Chinese Government, who have by far the greater cause for recrimination. The fact may not be palatable, but it is, nevertheless, incontrovertible.

Your obedient servant.

VERITAS.

CANTON, 12th July 1831.

USE OF OPIUM.

PEKING. An officer named Chaou-ching-wuh, belonging to one of the supreme courts, has written to the Emperor against Opium, which is produced in the interior: he attributes its increase to the remissness of the officers of government, whose duty it is to suppress it. In consequence of this, a general order was issued to all Governors and deputy-Governors throughout the Empire, to exert themselves in suppressing the use of Opium, and to send in their opinions as to the best mode of doing so.

The Governor of Yun-nan province wrote back that the natives on the frontier, at the foot of the hills, in out of the way places, and, also, foreigners adjoining, grew the Poppy, and produced Opium, but he would give orders to search and prevent the continuance of the practice.

His Majesty is not at all pleased with the vagueness of Governors Yuen's reply, which he designates "empty words"; and, in conclusion, commands Yuen to yield implicit obedience to the former general order, and to suggest such plans as will put the people in fear, and prevent the production of Opium: moreover, that, at the close of every year, a document, reporting progress, be sent to Court.

* (Maxwell's Marine Law.)

We insert a communication from a correspondent at Macao, the object of which is to inform the public, that it is not to the JUDGE of Macao, that Capt. LESTER is indebted, (as stated in his letter,) for representing his case to the Chinese Government; but to the PROCURADOR, who is the sole medium of official intercourse between the Chinese and Portuguese. The letter adds, what we were not before aware of, that the Chinese authorities recognize the Procurador of Macao, as one of their Mandarins, with power to punish Chinese.

Snr. Redactor do Registo de Cantaó.

Tendo visto na sua folha de 30 de Junho huma carta dirigida a Vmce. pelo Capitaó Lester, na qual relacta os tristes acontecimentos de noite de 19 do ditto mez, concluindo finalmente, que esperava alcançar a satisfaçaõ do delicto, por ter o Snr. Dezembargador de Macaõ tomado ao seu cuidado de exigir dos Mandarins o castigo dos malvados: persuadido eu da ignorancia, em que está o do. Capitaó, e talvez muitos, me deliberei dirigir-lhe esta, naó com o fim de offender pessoa alguma, só sim de declarar aos que vivem nessa ignorancia, ou voluntaria, ou involuntaria, a quem compete tomar conhecimento em cazos de semelhante natureza: pois naó há coiza mais santa, e justa, que dar a Deos, o que hé de Deos, e a Cezar, o que hé de Cezar; e os que se arrogaó a si attribuiçoens dos outros, se fazem dignos da censura, e desprezo.

Desde o estabelecimento desta cidade hé o Procurador de Macâo a unica authoridade a quem os Mandarins Chinas naó so fazem suas communicaçoens officiaes se naó tambem o reconhecem elles por hum dos seus Mandarins, com o poder de castigar aos Chinas, e a elle só compete tomar conhecimento de todos os negocios relativos entre estes, e os Europeos; e por isso tem o titulo de * *Tu-li-gao-men-xe, Ci-iam-quom-cu, Vei-li-to: Procurador Intendente dos negocios de Macao, Thezoureiro Portuguez.*

E estou certo, que quazi todos os Snres. Inglezes, que tem estado em Macáo naó deixaraó de saber, que o Procurador hé a unica Authoridade Europea, que tem jurisdiçaó sobre os Chinas: pois alem de ter recorrido muitas vezes a elle para concluir alguma desordem &c. quotidianamente estaó requerendo Passaporte para subir a Cantaó. E julgo, que Vmce. naó terá esquecido da execuçaó feita em Cantaó no anno de 1829 aos Chincheos pela mortandade perpetrada contra os desgraçados Francezes abordo de huma Soma ou Junco Chinez; e isto foi em consequencia da requiziçaó do Procurador. Estimarei, que agora tenha o mesmo effeito a exigencia do Procurador, em satisfaçaó da morte de Pedro Veiga. e do ferimento feito ao Capitaó Lester, para exemplo e terror dos malvados Chinas.

Sou com attençaó.

De Vmce

Muito attento Servidor.

O IMPARCIAL MACAISTA.

MACAO, 19 de Julho, de 1831.

We understand, from native informants, that numerous robberies have, of late, been committed on fishing and other small boats on the river. About a fortnight since, a Chinese passage boat, on its way from Canton to Macao, was attacked and plundered at the entrance of the Broadway by two boats carrying twenty to thirty men each: the crew and passengers were stripped of even their wearing apparel, and letters from Europeans in Canton taken away. We are told that, on this coming to the knowledge of the local authorities, boats were sent out in pursuit of the marauders.

HAINAN. On the 15th of July a deputation of sixteen gentlemen, Lo-shih-yeh and others, arrived at the Foo-yuen's office to report that the *Le* mountaineers, who were in insurrection so lately, had again issued forth plundering and murdering the Chinese villagers. Several hundred peasants had lost their lives and 200 of His Majesty's troops had been killed.

His Excellency the Foo-yuen has immediately issued orders for a detachment of the military to proceed to Yae-chow, and exterminate the insurgents. Governor LE, unluckily, just before his setting off for Peking, reported to the Emperor that all was again tranquil on Hainan.

PEKING, May 25th 1831.

An official document has been received, announcing the death of His Majesty's eldest son. He became ill last Autumn; seemed to recover in the spring, but a relapse took place, and, during the last ten days of life, he was unable to rise from his bed. The Emperor expresses deep regret, and has conferred the Tartar title *Peihih* as a posthumous honor. The Board of rites is commanded to conduct the funeral according to usage for the Emperor's son, conformably to the Tartar fashion.

The present year being the anniversary of his Majesty's 50th year, the death of this Prince, who was intended to succeed to the throne, is considered peculiarly unfortunate.

CAPTAIN SIR MURRAY MAXWELL. In the Resolutions which lately appeared in the Register, an allusion was made to Captain Maxwell who, in 1816, passed the Bogue under fire of the Forts and Junks. Whether he was strictly justified in so doing has been questioned. Under ordinary circumstances there can be no doubt on the subject; but his circumstances were very peculiar. The Government of China is ingenious in oppression and insult: it contrives to inflict the most humiliating and galling injuries in a manner that stops short a little within the line, where resistance to government would manifestly be justifiable.

Under its management property is often insecure; it is either absolutely taken from its rightful owner, or its fair and free use is prevented. But, the Chinese civilians do not enter a man's house, and take away his property by force: they contrive laws to entrap, and tell official lies to bring the possessor of property within their toils. However, this is wandering from Captain Maxwell. Admitting the right of what he did, the manner in which he felt and acted on the occasion, as related by his surgeon Mc Leod, exhibited a fine sense of national honor, and personal moral courage.

The risk was immense: supposing for a moment the danger to his own ship was small, not from want of guns in the Junks and Forts, but from want of skill in using them; still the Embassador and suite were in the heart of China, and might have been made responsible for the lives lost. Capt. Maxwell could not be sure how his own government might view the case, in the event of failure, and dismissal from the service might be the consequence. Yet, under these circumstances, he nobly took the course which he deemed most becoming the honor of his country, although in doing so the Embassador and himself might both perish.

It was a happy and noble thought, to fire the first gun with his own hand, to remove the fears of the seamen, if any notion should have got among them, that, after the battle, they might be given up. The fact is: Europeans in China will not be treated with respect till they display a higher sense of honor, to preserve which they will both incur risk, and submit to loss.

The present Hoppo of Canton, CHUNG-Ta-jin, came hither from Hwae-kwan Custom-house, Keang-nan province, where the receipts were, for several years, considerably short of the required amount.

In the Gazette before us, he announces a second payment of 20,000 Taels, which the Emperor commands him to pay into the Government Treasury at Canton. There still remain arrears to the amount of 137,578 Taels which he is required to make good with all convenient speed. Chung-Ta-jin's successor at Hwae-kwan, during the last year, also, fell short 34,000 Taels, half of which Chung is required to pay, as soon as he has paid off his own arrears.

CHINESE WIT. One of the Emperors of the Sung dynasty being much given to the pleasures of the chace, rather compromised his dignity in being frequently caught in, and drenched by, heavy showers of rain. Referring to this one day in the course of conversation with a favorite minister, he said: "Can't you contrive for me some sort of oil skin or water-tight dress?" "Please your Majesty", answered the minister, "I recommend a *tile-coat*. Stay at home and keep under the roof". The Emperor took the joke kindly, adopted the suggestion, and left off hunting.

* 督理澳門事西洋番庫委喽哆

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

AUGUST 2nd, 1830.

IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs.	8	a	16	Catty
Assafetida	....	....	5			
Biche de mar	..	....	9	a	15	Pecul
,, very superior			36			
Bees' wax	....	....	24	a	25	
Betel nut		....	2½			
Birds' nests	..	....	26	a	40	Catty
Camphor Baros		....	10	a	30	,,
Cloves Moluccas		....	25	a	30	
,, Mauritius		....	15	a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled			340	a	350	
,, ungarbled			250	a	260	
Copper, South American			23½	a	24	
,, at Lintin for exportation			none			
,, Japan		....	24	a	25	Pecul
Coral fragments		....	30	a	50	
Cotton Bombay		.... Taels	5.7	a	8.5	
,, Bengal		....	8	a	9.	
,, Madras		....	8.5	a	9.	
Cotton goods British						
Chintzes 28 yds.		....Sp. Drs.	4½	a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.			4	a	5	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.			2	a	2½	
Cambrics 12 yds.		....	1½	a	1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet			2½			
,, ,, blue &c.			1¼	a	2	
Cotton yarn N°. 20 a 30			28	a	32	Pecul
,, ,, 30 a 40			36	a	38	
,, ,, 40 a 50			46	a	48	
,, ,, 50 a 60	not wanted					
,, ,, 60 a 70						
Cow Bezoar	..	....	30			Catty
Cudbear		....	25	a	26	
Cutch Pegue		....	4	a	5	
Ebony Mauritius		....	3½			
,, Ceylon		....	2¼	a	2¾	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul			85			
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15 ,,			75			
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25 ,,			60	a	65	
,, ,, cuttings			60	a	65	
Fishmaws	..	....	40	a	60	
Flints	....	.... Cts.	75			
Gambier	....	.... Sp. Drs.	1	a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		....	45	a	58	
,, clarified		....	100	a	110	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		....	2¾			
,, rod, ¼ inch & under			3¾	a	4	
,, scrap		....	2	a	3	
Lead pig	...	....	4½	a	5	
Mace	....	....	none			
Myrrh	....	....	15	a	30	
Nutmegs	..	....	none			
Olibanum		....	2¾	a	4	
Opium Patna		....	955			Chest
,, Benares		....				
,, Damaun Malwa	....	old	750	a	755	
,, Company's do.	....					
,, Turkey		....	500			Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets			unsaleable			
Pepper Malay		....	6¾	a	7	
Putchuck	..	....	11	a	12	
Quicksilver	....	....	72			
Rattans	....	....	2	a	2¾	
Rice	....	....	2.40	a	2.50	
Rose Maloes		....	38			
Saltpetre at Whampoa			5			Pecul
,, Lintin	....		6	a	8	
Sandalwood Indian	....		9	a	12	
,, Sandwich island			1½	a	6	
Sharks' fins	..	....	25	a	26	
,, ,, very fine			35	a	50	
Skins, Beaver			4½	a	6	each
,, Fox	....	cents	70	a	90	
,, Rabbit	....	Drs.	40	a	50	100
,, Seal	....		1.80	a	2.	each
,, Sea Otter	....		60	a	65	
,, Land ,,	....		6	a	7½	
Sapanwood	....	Sp. Drs.	2	a	2½	Pecul
Smalts			22	a	28	
Steel English			5			Cwt.
,, Swedish in kits			5	a	6	
Stock fish	..	....	3½	a	4	Pecul
Sticklac			4			
Thread, Gold & Silver		....	28	a	30	Catty
Tin plates	..	....	11	a	12	Box
Tin, Banca		....	18			Pecul
,, Straits, 1st quality			17½			
Woollens, Broadcloth,			1.70	a	1.80	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in.			32	a	36	
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,			26	a	28	Piece
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,			36	a	38	
Long-ells,		....	7½	a	8	
Scarlet cuttings		....	80	a	90	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1½ here		Sp. Drs.	2½			Pecul
Anniseed star		....	none			
,, oil of		....	2½			Catty
Bamboo canes			14			1000
Brass leaf	..	....	45	a	46	Box
Camphor at Macao. 28 a 24; here			26	a	28	
Cassia ,, 7 a 8. ,,			10			
,, buds		....	11	a	12	
China root	..	.... scarce	3	a	3½	
Cubebs	....	....	none			
Dragons' blood		....	none			Pecul
Galangal	..	....	5½			
Gamboge	..	....	none			
Glass beads		....	16	a	22	
Hartall	....	....	12	a	13	
Lead white		...	10			
,, red		....	11			
Mother of Pearl shells			none			
Musk	....	....	none			Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st			71	a	73	
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort			55	a	57	
,, ,, ,, 2nd sort			48	a	51	
,, ,, 3d.			37	a	38	100
,, small		....	none			
,, blue Nankin			70			
,, ,, Canton			63			
Oil of Cassia			1¼			Catty
Rhubarb	..	....	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam			290	a	300	
,, ,, Tsatlee			350	a	360	
,, Canton N°. 1		Taels	235	a	240	
,, ,, 2			220	a	225	
,, ,, 3			195	a	205	
,, ,, 4			145			
,, ,, 5		Drs.	70			
		2	60			
Sugar raw	..	Taels	3.8	a	4.	
,, Pingfa	..	....	5.3	a	5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		Drs.	none			
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort			7½			
,, ,, ,, 2d. sort			7			
Tea Bohea	..	....	none			
,, Congo (very little)		Taels	18	a	22	
,, Campoy	..	....	none			Pecul
,, Souchong		....	16	a	18	
,, Poke			none			
,, Ankoi	..	....			,,	
,, Hyson		(very little)	44	a	50	
,, ,, skin		....	12	a	18	
,, ,, young		....	28	a	36	
,, Gunpowder		....	none			
,, Twankay		(very little)	10	a	12	
Tortoise shell	..	....scarce	1000	a	1100	
Turmerick	..	....	6			
Tutenague	..	....	13			
Vermilion	..	....	43			
Whanghees	..	.... scarce	25	a	30	Box 1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	..	25¼ — Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5¼ a 5⅝	p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire	} few or none procurable		
Republican „			

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. at
Bengal 204 Sa. Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Opium. A considerable degree of activity has existed in the Patna market during the last fortnight, which has produced some improvement in the prices. The sales have been extensive; chiefly at periods of two to three months, at from $ 970 to $ 990 per chest; and what Benares has gone off, has been at the same price as the Patna. The small quantity of old Patna and Benares is now solely in the hands of Chinese dealers, excepting the Patna which was packed in canvas, for which only $ 850 a 880 is offered, Cash, and on time.

The demand for the old Malwa we understand has nearly relieved the market of its late stock, and a very moderate quantity now remains. Some of the largest holders are maintaining the price of the new drug at $ 800, but no purchasers are to be met with, whilst sales are making in various quarters, both of the Damaun and Pass Opium, at $ 770 $ 775 per chest; though on a limited scale.

Cotton. Several consignments of Cotton have been sold as the quantities have been landed, but, being small, prices had begun to improve, and were approaching those obtained in the early part of July; when a sudden check was given to the market by a sale of about 3000 bales, of fair good quality, at an average of Ts. 8. 2 per pecul, since which, little has been done,

The Stock now remaining of old Cotton in the hands of the Hong, and outside, merchants, consists of about

15,000	Madras
7,100	Bengal
16,000	Bombay
38,100	Bales

Out of the 15 Bombay ships, whose cargoes have been landed amounting to 56,100 bales, there now remains about 43,500; the extent of sales being 13,500 bales.

Owing to the recent discovery of a deception that has been, for some time past, carried on in the manufacture of coarse Satins for the Indian markets, by introducing therein the finer sorts of Cotton yarn, the higher numbers of this last article have fallen in value and are in little or no demand; and the descriptions now most in request are those from N°. 20 a 24 and an assortment for an Investment should not exceed N°. 40.

All British piece goods remain at very low prices, and the expected importations by the Company's ships, and through the American agencies, will naturally keep down the market.

A parcel of about 1000 Piculs of S. American Copper has just been received, but we believe has not yet found any purchaser.

We have not yet had any arrivals of Straits' produce to influence prices materially.

The report from the Tea country is favorable as to the quality and product of this year's supply, excepting that the good Pekoe kind will be scarce.

Nankeens continue very low, under nearly a total cessation of demand.

By the last advices from Manila the exportation of Rice was still prohibited; several vessels having returned here without cargoes. The Locusts had appeared in great numbers, which circumstance occasioned considerable alarm as to the crop on the ground.

We give the estimated Stock now on hand of the following articles, being the returns from the principal Chinese brokers.

Iron,	Pls.	54,000	Pepper,	Pls.	21,000
Lead,	„	50,000	Rattans,	„	14,000
Tin, Banca,	„	1,500	Betel nut,	„	17,000
„ Straits & of inf. qualities	„	1,400	Olibanum,	„	2,000
			Putchuck,	„	2,500
Tin plates,	Bs.	1,800	Sandalwood good	„	8,000
Steel English,	Pls.	1,500	„ inferior,	„	6,000
„ Swedish,	tubs	800	Sandwich Id.	„	15,000
Quicksilver,	bottles	600	Flint stones,	„	22,000

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July	Arrived		From
18th Brit. bque.	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Manila
„ Port. sh.	Don Manoel,	Boucaut,	Damaun
19th Brit. sh.	Helen.	Lungley,	Bombay
„ Brit. bque.	Fanny,	Currie,	Manila
23rd Brit. schr.	Flying Fish,	Gardner,	Bombay
„ Port. br.	S Francisco de Paula,	Pacheco,	Damaun
24th Port. br.	Aurelia,	Soares,	Bombay
„ Am. sh.	Clematis,	Holmes,	Boston
25th Brit. sh.	Earl Kellie,	Edwards,	Calcutta
26th Port. br.	Eliza,	Botelho,	Goa
27th Brit. sh.	Caledonia	Lyon,	Bombay
„ „ „	Pascoa,	Morgan,	„
28th „ „	Edmonstone,	Hadley,	„
„ Port. br.	Caçador.,	Da Silva,	Damaun
29th Brit. sh.	Fort William,	Neish,	Bombay.
30th Am. sh.	Mc Clellan,	Higgins.	Liverpool
„ H. C. S.	Waterloo,	Blakely.	London
31st Am. sh.	Martha,	Dumaresq,	Boston
August			
1st H. C. S.	Lady Melville,	Clifford,	Calcutta
„ Brit. bque.	Runnymede,	Wildridge,	Bombay

July	Sailed		For
17th Am. br.	Young Dorothea,	Briet,	San Blas.
26th Brit. sh.	Hannah,	Jackson,	London
„ Brit. sh.	Golconda,	Stewart,	Bombay

Passengers

per Aurelia, Wm. Haylett Esq.
Flying Fish, J. Christopher Esq.
Helen, Capt. Johnstone Niz. Army, Mr. Lloyd, & J. Slade Esq.
Hannah, J. Follett Esq.
Earl Kellie, Capt. & Mrs. Loureiro & Capt. Ricketts.
Pascoa, Andrew Jardine Esq.
Fort William, Mrs Nish & child. Dr. T H. Graham & Master Graham.
Lady Melville, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Bignell, Hon. H. B. Devereaux, & R. Wilkinson Esq.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL TO THE 1st OF AUGUST 1831.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
July	old	40	1060	42400	33	1050	34650	532	735	401660	1191	1006970
	new	268	950	254600	160	950	152000	158	770	121660		
April May & June	old	287			43			1249			2669	2212540
	new	778		1024600	261		287555	51		900385		
Consumption to 1st Aug. 1831.		1373		1321600	497		474205	1990		1423705	3860	3219510
Stock at Lintin do.	old	298			42			428			10097	
	new	1980			480			6869				

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 MONDAY, 15th AUGUST, 1831. NO. 16

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Ship BANNERMAN, Captain Daly, will sail for the above places in all August. For Freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The barque FALCON, Capt. Ovenstone, will sail about the 20th August,

For freight, enquire of Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Ship EARL KELLIE, Capt. R. Edwards, will leave Whampoa, on the 1st October.

For freight, apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

CANTON, 1st August, 1831.

FOR SALE.

The Barque FANNY, Capt. Currie, now at Lintin. Burthen about 280 Tons; Calcutta built; 2 years old; and completely found.

Apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

CANTON, 1st August, 1831.

FREIGHT.

TO SINGAPORE & LONDON.

The "RUNNYMEDE," Capt. Wildridge, will sail in September, or, positively, in the beginning of October.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 13th August 1831.

CANTON.

We trust that our readers will not consider that we devote too great a portion of our columns to the subject discussed in the letter entitled TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS. To us it appears of the greatest importance that correct notions on this subject should be arrived at; and that these notions should be impressed on the minds of our countrymen at home; as, on them, must mainly depend any amelioration in the system of foreign intercourse with this country—a system, now, so long quietly tolerated that it will require considerable exertion to make the necessity, that exists for a change, at all understood, or felt.

The importance of a just protection to the extensive interests of British commerce in this quarter, would seem to bear no comparison, in the estimation of a London Editor, with that of a revolutionary movement in some petty island of the Egean sea, or of a squabble for the advancement of personal ambition in a half depopulated Republic of South America.

And yet, if we may trust to the irresistible powers of Steam, in superseding all other manufacturing agents, how vast a field would this Empire, under a freer system of intercourse, afford for the consumption of the products of British skill and industry!

We believe that this apparent indifference arises merely from want of information on the subject; and shall therefore not despair. According to a late Number of the Edin. Rev.

"It is only by repeated movements, that deep impressions are "produced on the public mind. It is not by a single blow, how-"ever judiciously aimed or successfully struck,—but by the "constant repetition of the assault. Those who undertake a "public cause, ought to remember, that in the case of the "Catholics, it took above a hundred years to convince the most "intelligent nation upon earth, that religious persecution could "never benefit the persecutor; and that in the case of the slave-"trade, thirty years were spent in discussion, before a senate "of enlightened Christians could be induced to act on the con-"viction, that man-stealing, torture, and murder, could never be "lawful or expedient. They ought, therefore, to reflect before "they begin. They ought to summon up a spirit of deter-"mination worthy of the object; and to go on, if they move "at all, under the conviction, that to let their cause rest is only "apathy, but that to let it be lost from inertness is treason.

Such of our readers as are conversant with the politics of Canton must have heard of a document called the Treaty of 1814, which we consider ourselves fortunate in being now able to present to the public. When the relative circumstances of the negotiators on either side are considered, we think that it will be viewed as, on the whole, a successful instance of diplomacy: we fear far more so than could be effected at the present day. It would appear that, even in the brief interval, elapsed since then, foreigners have lost ground in their intercourse with the Chinese and, if we look back still further to the not remote period of 1743, when Commodore Anson was admitted in so distinguished a manner to an interview with the Governor of this province, the contrast will appear still more striking and, we must admit, that a far higher degree of estimation and respect was accorded in those days, than it is now the lot of foreigners in this country to enjoy.

Nothing is yet known as to the movements of the Company's ships: such as have arrived, remain below the second Bar: we hear the reason assigned, is the unhealthiness of the Whampoa anchorage from which the crews often suffer; but it is asserted that the local Government will not allow this departure from "old custom"; and insists that the Ships come up as usual before they can unload any part of their cargo.

Some Mandarins visited the Company's Factory a few days ago; but with what object is not known.

It is still commonly rumoured that one of the Yu-she Censors has accused our late Governor LE, to the Emperor, having brought six charges against him for acting in a way unbecoming the dignity of Government. It is also said that, since he left, when approaching the district Nan-keung he was plundered openly, by banditti, of clothes and money to the amount of seven thousand Taels. Twelve of the banditti have been since seized. The occurrence will involve the local magistrates.

CHOO, the Foo-yuen, and acting Governor, has been unwell of late, and has declined seeing the Hoppo, Tartar Commandant, and other officers who usually visit him.

The Court circular notices a great number of cards of inquiry daily sent to him. On the 9th day of the moon they sent their congratulations on his Excellency receiving a box of pills from the Emperor.

Accounts have reached us from the adjoining province of Kyang-si, of an extensive inundation by which thousands of lives have been lost. We will, if possible, give in our next N°., some authentic particulars of this calamity; which seems to be by no means uncommon in various parts of the Empire. We believe in this instance it occurred in the vicinity of the Po-yang Lake, which communicates with the great river Yang-tse-kyang.

A Comprador of the name of Woo, having by many years service in a foreign merchant's house accumulated a considerable fortune, lately bought a large estate in Heang-shan district from a person named Yang. In consequence of this, during the 5th moon, when the paddy was ripe, Yang raised a posse of laborers, and began by force to reap Woo's harvest. To prevent this, Woo hired some hundreds of countrymen, and a regular battle ensued, in which several lives were lost on both sides. The local

magistrate has reported the affair to all the Canton authorities, who purpose to prosecute. How it will terminate it is not easy to say, but the probability is, that, beside strangling a few of the actual combatants, Messrs Woo and Yang will be relieved of a good deal of their money.

From a Correspondent.

Literature. Major Head's life of Bruce, the traveller, has been brought out to China. The cause espoused by the Major we heartily join in, as it is to rescue the memory of Bruce from the ignorant attacks which have been made upon him by untravelled garret critics, as also, we are sorry to say, by Mr. Salt; and a partially travelled lord.

Bruce, for his training, his address, or his success, has had among travellers no equal, and those who could not equal him have disbelieved his statements; but, to those who have seen the world—we do not mean the high-bred people in England, who never even saw either Dublin or Edinburgh, or any other place beyond the routine of fashion—but people who have travelled in most, or all, the quarters of the world, there is nothing in Bruce that would excite astonishment, or suggest improbability, except the coloring of his personal address. In various places this seems to rise above its natural level, that is: the level which the multitude could reach, and, as his body six feet four, was so far above the natural level of most men, five feet four, six, or eight; so his mind, for the work he undertook, seems to have been above the level of the million. Even before he set out for the sources of the Nile, when at Algiers, acting as British Consul, his superiority of mind evidently appears. He wrote again and again to the Ministers of the day, Lord Halifax &c., shewing the true state of affairs in that barbarous land. He received, to some paragraphs, no answer, and to others an evasive one. Instead of following up his suggestions, as to the only way of making an impression on the Dey, he was, at his request indeed, removed, and, by the manner disgraced, while a man, less independent and firm, was sent to moan over the "good old Dey" and try to accommodate matters. Bruce pointed out, three quarters of a century ago, the right way to treat the Algerines, which has very lately been adopted, but he died without seeing the fruit of his labors. His case shews the utter unwillingness of people in power at home to take up cases or quarrels which have not emanated from themselves or their own agents. How can my Lord Grey or my Lord Brougham, now that they are in office, and have incendiaries and agitators and reformers to deal with at home; as well as France, the balance of power, and new coalitions of surrounding nations, to attend to, in Europe—how can they, in common decency, he expected to regard Chinese affairs: the old adage "know thyself"! is now "take care of thyself"!

China Sea.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

We beg that you will give room for insertion in your valuable Journal for the information of all Commanders of ships and others, navigating the China Seas, of the following:—

In the Asiatic Journal for September, 1830, we have this paragraph.

"A Shoal, hitherto unknown, said to have been explored in the China Sea."

"Captain Duncan of the ship "Baltic" on his passage to "Manila from Singapore, states, that on the 22nd June "1829, he passed near a Shoal of breakers apparently "one or two miles in circuit, situated in Lat. N°. 12°. 15. "and Longitude East 111°. 8. East by Chronometer. When "he arrived at Manila, information was given by him, of "having seen the above-mentioned Shoal; and a small "surveying vessel was despatched to survey it; which vessel "made it in 12°. 15'. North Latitude and 111°. 16' East "Longitude; and found only four feet water upon it in "some places."

"Notwithstanding this communication, given to me by "Captain Duncan, appears to merit the particular attention "of Commanders of ships employed in the navigation of the "China Sea, yet I must own my own doubts of the probability of the existence of a Shoal in the situation assigned to it above, and having only four feet water upon it; "as numerous ships proceed directly in the track, where this "Shoal is placed, and consequently it ought to have been "often seen."

(Signed) James Horsburgh.

On this coming under our notice, we immediately made application to the Spanish Authorities to inform us whether the circumstances mentioned in this Journal were facts or not:—you will perceive from the annexed copy of Certificate, that the whole, as far as regards the reporting of the discovery of a Shoal by Captain Duncan of the Baltic, and of a vessel having been despatched to survey it, is totally and wholly without foundation.

We remain. Sir,

Your most obedient Servants.

Strachan, Murray, & Co.

July, 1831. Agents to Lloyds.

Copy of Certificate.

Don Domingo Garcia Sineriz, Knight of the Royal order of Saint Hermengildo, Lieut. Colonel of Infantry, and appointed by H. M. Captain of the ports of Cavite, and Manila, and a member of the superior Board of Health of this capital.

I do hereby certify that Captain Duncan of the Hamburgh Brig "Baltic" has never given information at my office respecting the Shoal he pretends to have discovered in Latitude 12°. 15' North, and 111°. 8' Longitude East, and it is likewise false, that this Government fitted out a vessel to survey it, nor have we any information of the existence of such a Shoal.

At the request of Messrs Strachan Murray & Co. Agents to Lloyds, I have given them this official despatch dated this 5th day of July, 1831.

(Signed) Domingo Sineriz.

TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,

Unless you consider the remarks you have already made conclusive on the subject, you will oblige me by the insertion of the following, on a letter, in your last N°., signed "Veritas". It is well that the writer has declared himself a British merchant, as the letter itself shews more like a sophistical defence of Chinese restrictions, than the opinions of one who wishes for the "emancipation of our national and commercial character".

The fallacy of his attack on the Opium trade you have so well disposed of, that I will not weaken your arguments by any addition to them, but confine myself to the relative positions of the two nations, and the propriety of causing our grievances to be known, and, if possible, remedied. As to the hope expressed by Veritas of assistance from the powers that be, I, for one at least, cannot say that I join in even that hope, much as I could wish to do so; and I will ask him to point out any means that have been hitherto tried to rescue foreigners from the state of degradation to which they are here compelled to submit; or in what other country of the world, since England rose into a great and powerful nation, has she yielded to indignity and insult as she has done here?

The prohibition of Sedans may not, in itself, be much, but we know, Mr. Editor, *ex pede Herculem*, from these insults, carried into the details of ordinary life, we may judge of the spirit which actuates this Government in regard to Europeans; and, as to our hearing much of it, I say the more we hear of it the better:—let us repeat it, again and again, *usque ad nauseam* even until we make the British nation sensible of the grossness of the indignities offered to its honor in the persons of its subjects in this country: it is useless to sit down quietly and hope for better times—we must exert ourselves: although we well know that assistance must come from those who can extend it, yet the impulse must come from ourselves; and the more fully acquainted those at home become with the *real* state of things in this country—the

oftener and the stronger this is forced on their attention—the greater is our rational hope of redress.

With regard to the chance of a war, I believe there are but few who would advocate the expediency, and equally few who would believe in the necessity of one—the mere display of moral force would be enough—once convince the Chinese that you are in earnest—that you are resolved the British character shall be properly respected, and that you will no longer sacrifice the honor and dignity of a country for the mere privilege of carrying on a trade which, as a merchant, VERITAS should know must be as advantageous to them as to us, and there would be little doubt of the result: but while this people, to borrow the phrase of the Emperor, knows that the British can be "guided by TEA REINS" what can we expect? *What have we a right to expect?* If we tamely submit to encroachment and ignominy, it will be in vain to hope for amelioration from the Chinese Government, whose main principle is to degrade us in the eyes of its people. In the name of common sense, let us hear no more of these affected defences of what all must know to be indefensible. As to equal rights, when the sacrifice is wholly and notoriously on one side, it is a miserable burlesque to talk of them;—this Government does not recognise equal rights; and it is for us to make them do so:—then indeed, we may expatiate on the beauty of the theory of reciprocity, and condemn all interference with a foreign power; but, till a reciprocity exist in reality; till the Chinese, instead of "extending compassion" to the subjects of the first nation of the world, treat them at least as equals, we have a right to insist that the trade shall not be, as now, purchased "at the high price of national disgrace."

As VERITAS modestly considers his arguments incontrovertible, I shall not decide upon their merits; neither will I allow him to do so:—it is for a thinking public to decide whether the greater national disgrace be entailed upon us by those who wish, by a firm bearing to bring this self-opiniated people to treat foreigners as they should do:—or by those who would, leaving amendment to futurity, or a lucky chance, sit down contented under insult and degradation. I recommend this subject for your further remark and am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

FAIR PLAY.

CONFERENCES of 1814.

Abstract of a document issued on the 2nd December 1814, by the Hoppo, containing the result of conferences held between SIR G. T. STAUNTON on the part of the H. E. I. Company, and certain local officers deputed by the Governor TSEANG.

TSEANG, the Hoppo, to the English Chief ELPHINSTONE, &c. On the 19th day of the 9th moon, in the 18th year of Kea-king, I received a communication from the Governor TSEANG, informing me that, at the request of the English chief ELPHINSTONE that officers might be deputed with whom to hold personal conference on certain affairs, His Excellency had appointed Yang-keën the Kwang-chow-foo, and Fùh-yin-chang, the Tung-che of Fùh-kang, having under their direction Kung-kwàn, the Nan-hae-heën, for that purpose: And that these officers report, that they accordingly went to the Foreign factories, and were met by STAUNTON, a person well skilled in speaking Chinese, who commenced the proceedings by laying before them a document, signed by ELPHINSTONE and his colleagues, containing an enumeration of the topics on which he (STAUNTON) was to confer with the said officers.

Then follows their report, containing an enumeration of the several topics, accompanied by their opinions on them, for or against;—and followed by some additional explanatory articles: The report is then passed over to the Poo-ching-sze, or Treasurer, the Ancha-sze, or Judge, and the Taou-tae, Superintendant of Granaries, that they may decide on the propriety or impropriety of the deputation's opinions. The following is a rather free translation of their report, to the Governor, as inserted in this document, in which they repeat, at each article, almost every word of the deputation's report.

We the Treasurer &c., on receiving your Excellency's (the Governor's) command, have, in obedience to it, examined the several articles as presented by the English Chief Elphinstone and his colleagues,—viz:—

I. *That if, when in the management of their trade, they have to present Petitions, they are compelled to write in their foreign language, they fear that there will frequently be erroneous translations, and that consequent impediments in business will occur.*

On this point the said Foo, and his colleagues (the deputation) report,—"That the Chinese written language "being originally that of the whole world, all natives are "required to write Petitions therein:—but because the "Foreigners (or barbarians) were ignorant of it, they "were compassionately suffered to write in their own foreign "languages. As their present desire to learn Chinese "tends to the restoration of its universality, there appears "no obstacle thereto. We would request, therefore, that "they be permitted, as has, heretofore, frequently been "done by them, to write their Petitions at all times in "Chinese.

We, the Treasurer &c., having examined, are of opinion, that, as the foreigner's dispositions are very variable and changeable, it is to be feared that they will form illegal connections with natives, whom they will persuade to write for them;—and that when brought to account for improper language in their Petitions, they will throw the responsibility from off themselves by pleading their ignorance of the language. The gradual progress of this must be carefully guarded against: It is incumbent on us therefore to request, that hereafter, if the Chief is himself able to write Chinese, he be permitted to write Petitions therein; but that if ignorant thereof, he be still required to write in the foreign language, that confusion may be avoided and crimes prevented.

[In a subsequent document, dated 6th December, the Governor and Hoppo give permission for any other servant of the Company's to write, *by order of the Chief.*]

II. *That the words Man and E, applied to them by local officers in their public documents, are expressive of scorn and contempt.*

The report of the said Foo and his colleagues on this point is,—"That the words *Man* and *E* are general ap-"pellations of foreign countries, those on the South being "called *Man* and those on the West *E*; just as natives "of China are called *Han-Jin*. They are only appellations, "and express no idea of scorn or contempt. Moreover "Macao being under the jurisdiction of Heang-shan-hëen "any affair taking place among Foreigners there the local "officers must be free to enquire into it: How can their "documents be criticised, and rejected on account of the "phraseology. We would request that no regard be paid "to this point."

We the Treasurer &c., are of opinion that this is attributable to the ignorance of the Chief and his colleagues; and that the subject requires no deliberation. But the head man of the Hong-merchants should be commanded to explain to the Foreigners, in a clear and perspicuous manner, that no contempt is implied in the words.

III. *That when the local officers have to go their Factories on any business notice thereof should be previously given.*

The said Foo and colleagues report hereon, "That the "local officer's purpose in going to the Factories being to "prevent bad natives from troubling and involving foreign-"ers, there is no reason for their suspicions; but since to "give previous notice would be convenient for both parties, "and there appears no objection to so doing, we would re-"quest that their solicitation be granted, and notice here-"after given."

We the Treasurer, &c., are of opinion, that whenever any local officers have public business requiring them to go to the Foreign Factories, it being no secret, previous notice may be given; thereby to proclaim the wish to manifest sincerity and extend public feeling: it should be as decided by the Foo and his colleagues.

IV. *That Company's skippers going up and down in their boats, on business, should not be stopped at the Custom house.*

On this point the Foo and his colleagues report, "That "foreign ships being permitted to trade, boats must also be "allowed to go backward and forward in business; passing "examination at the Custom-houses. The ships and boats "being all under the surveillance of the Hoppo, we would "request that a communication be sent to him, that examination may be made, and the old regulations acted on."

We the Treasurer &c., are of opinion that skippers of Company's vessels should be permitted to go up and down on public business, being examined, according to the regulations at the Canton Custom house; but that if they should be found to convey away contraband articles, then that they must again submit to examination at every custom-house they pass:—that thus the dignity of the laws may be maintained, and the evils of remissness prevented.

V. *That the Foreign merchants, who come to Canton to trade, require not less than several hundred men as coollies, porters &c., and, if they employ foreigners as such, it is to be feared that quarrels will ensue between them and the natives.*

The Foo and his colleagues report hereon, "That the "coollies, gate-keepers, tea-makers, cooks, and compradores, "who have been hitherto employed in the Factories both "at Canton and Macao, can none of them be dispensed "with: We request that they should still be allowed to "be hired, as formerly; but the footmen *Sha-wan*: (i.e. ""servants" in Chinese pronunciation) have never been "admitted of; and should continue to be strictly pro-"hibited."

We, the Treasurer &c., are of opinion, that, if the coollies and gatekeepers be entirely prohibited, the foreigners will be unable to get information on many necessary matters; and that they should therefore be still allowed to hire them. But it is incumbent on us to request that a statement should be required to be presented to the Hoppo, informing him how many men are needed at the 13 factories at Canton, and at the Company's factory at Macao, that he may be able to settle their names and numbers accordingly. As for the name *sha-wan*, it should still be strictly prohibited.

VI. *That the Ships of war which come as convoys to the merchantmen, anchoring as they do, at Chuen-pee, Keaou-ee, Lintin, and Cabrita Point, cannot, on account of changes in the wind, remain always at one of these places: it is requested that they may have Compradores appointed to them, as formerly.*

The Foo and his colleagues report on this subject, "That "there having hitherto been a fixed anchorage for ships "of war convoying merchantmen to Canton, in consequence "of a memorial on the subject, presented to the Emperor "by the former Governor NA, in the year 1805, the old "regulations should doubtless be acted on. But when they "convoy ships out, they ought also to convoy them back, "and not loiter about in the neighbouring seas, affording "talk to the foreigners of other nations. We would request "that English cruizers be hereafter allowed to convoy "merchant ships, as formerly; and that while the mer-"chant ships remain, compradores be appointed to the "cruizers; but that when the merchant ships have left, "they be no longer suffered to linger about, in concur-"rence with old regulations."

We the Treasurer &c., find on examination that, of all the foreign merchant ships that come to Canton, the Company's alone come under convoy of Men-of-War; which, as it proceeds from their great carefulness, has never been prohibited. But the regulations admit only of the men-of-war anchoring outside, and do not suffer them to approach the inner sea; and the old regulations must doubtless be still enforced. As soon as the merchantmen, on the completion of their commercial business, return to their country the men-of-war must also accompany them; and not linger about, nor may a compradore continue with them after such period. By the establishment of this regulation, the ships of war will be unable to act as they please, and anchor where they choose.

VII. *That the merchant Ships being within the Bogue, and the Ships of war outside, communication between them by means of boats cannot be dispensed with, and it is therefore requested that the Custom houses and war junks should be prohibited from stopping them.*

On this point the said Foo and his colleagues report, "That as it is impossible for the Custom house people to "discriminate minutely between the boats passing, whether "they are men-of-war's boats, or merchantmen's boats, the "only question should be whether or not they contain "prohibited articles. We would request that after the "English merchant ships have entered the port, if it be "required to send letters to and fro, boats passing with "them from within, be examined at the Canton or the "Whampoa Custom house, and those coming from without "at Wong-tong Custom house (opposite to the Bogue); and "that, if they have no weapons or other prohibited articles "on board, a permit be given by the custom officers, for them "to show at the forts and to the war junks near which they "pass, that they may let them proceed without hindrance: "but if they have any thing contraband with them, that "they be stopped, according to law."

We the Treasurer, &c., are of opinion that as the merchantmen have to enter the port, and the cruizers are only allowed to anchor outside, it is not expedient entirely to prevent boats passing between them; but they must be strictly examined at all the Custom-houses going out and coming in, and if containing no contraband goods or weapons, a pass must be given them, allowing them to proceed; but if otherwise they must be stopped; that, whilst shewing compassion, precaution may be maintained.

(To be concluded in our next.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon	BAR.		WIND
1	81	87	29.80	Fine weather; moderate breeze	S. E.
2	79	86	29.85	Chiefly fine weather; rain at times thunder and lightning	"
3	79	87	29.75	Fine weather; moderate breeze	"
4	80	86	29.80	Unsettled, with rain, thunder and lightning; light breeze	"
5	80	85	29.90	Cloudy with frequent squalls and rain; moderate breeze	"
6	80	85	29.90	" " "	"
7	80	86	29.90	Squally throughout	S. a S. E.
8	81	86	29.80	Fine weather; moderate breeze	S. E.
9	82	86	29.85	Unsettled with frequent squalls of rain; light breeze	"
10	81	85	29.90	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
11	82	88	29.90	" " "	"
12	82	88	29.95	" at times a fresh breeze	"
13	82	88	30.	" light breeze	"
14	83	88	30.	" sultry	"
15	84	92	29.95	" "	"
16	83	92	29.95	" "	"
17	82	92	29.90	" "	"
18	82	93	29.90	" "	"
19	82	84	29.90	Unsettled; continual showers; light breeze	"
20	79	86	29.90	Fine weather; mostly light breeze	S.
21	81	90	29.85	" " "	S. E.
22	82	90	29.85	" " "	"
23	83	92	29.80	" variable	S. W. a S.
24	84	94	29.70	First and middle part light breeze latterly lightning with heavy squalls	N. W. N. E.
25	84	93	29 60	First & mid. part, light breeze a latterly thunder and lightning; cloudy with a fresh breeze at times	N. W. N. E.
26	83	89	29.70	First and middle parts; latter, cloudy with thunder lightning and light rain; variable	S. E. a N. E.
27	82	89	29.80	Fine weather; light breeze vble.	N. W. a S. E.
28	83	90	29.80	" most part mod. breeze	S. E.
29	84	91	29.70	" "	"
30	82	92	29.60	" sultry; light breeze	N. W.
31	82	90	29.60	Unsettled, cloudy; with rain; thunder & lightning at times fresh breeze	S. E.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. AUGUST 15th, 1831.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	Catty
Assafetida		5	
Biche de mar		9 a 15	
„ very superior		36	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	
Betel-nut		2¾	
Birds' nests		26 a. 40—	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30—	„
Cloves Molucca		25 a 30	
„ Mauritius		15 a 18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		330 a 340	
„ ungarbled		220 a 230	
Copper, South American		18 a 19	
„ at Lintin for exportation		none	
„ Japan		24 a 25	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	5.7 a 8.2	
„ Bengal		7.5 a 8.5	
„ Madras		8.5 a 9.	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a 5	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½	
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 2	
Cotton yarn N°. 20 a 30		28 a 32—	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 40		36 a 38—	
„ „ 40 a 50		46 a 48—	
„ „ 50 a 60 } not wanted			—
„ „ 60 a 70 }			—
Cow Bezoar		30	— Catty
Cudbear		25 a 26	
Cutch Pegue		4 a 5	
Ebony Mauritius		3½	
„ Ceylon		2½ a 2¾	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul		90	
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80	
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70	
„ „ cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		60 a 75	
Flints	Cts.	75	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		45 a 58	
„ clarified		100 a 110	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2¾	
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		3½ a 3¾	
„ scrap		2 a 3	
Lead pig		4¾ a 5	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum		3½ a 5	
Opium Patna		960 a 965	
„ Benares			Chest
„ Damaun Malwa	old	750	
„ Company's do.	old	755 a 760	
„ New Bombay		770 a 775—	
„ Damaun		765 a 770—	
„ Turkey		560	— Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets		unsaleable	
Pepper Malay		6¾ a 7	
Putchuck		10 a 11	
Quicksilver		72	
Rattans		2 a 2¾	
Rice		2.10 a 2.20	—
Rose Maloes		38	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5	
„ Lintin		6 a 8	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 6	
Sharks' fins		25 a 26	
„ „ very fine		35 a 50	
Skins Rabbit		40 a 50—	100
„ Seal		1.80 a 2.	
„ Sea Otter		60 a 65	each
„ Land „		6 a 7½	
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6	
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	each
Sapanwood	Sp. Drs.	2 a 2½—	Pecul
Smalts		12 a 28	
Steel English		5	„
„ Swedish in kits		5 a 6—	Cwt.
Stock fish		4 a 4½	
Spelter		4	Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a 30—	Catty
Tin plates		11 a 11½—	Box
Tin, Banca		18	
„ Straits', 1st quality		17½	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1. 60 a 1. 70—	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		22 a 23	
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		26 a 28	
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „		36 a 38	Piece
Long-ells,		7¾ a 8	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1½ here	Sp. Drs.	2½	
Anniseed star		none	Pecul
„ oil of		2½	— Catty
Bamboo canes		12 a 14—	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46—	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here		26 a 28	
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „		10	
„ buds		11 a 12	
China root	(scarce)	3 a 3½	
Cubebs		none	
Dragons' blood		none	Pecul
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Lead white		10	
„ red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		none	
Musk		none	Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st		71 a 73	
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		55 a 57	
„ „ „ 2nd sort		48 a 51	
„ „ 3d.		37 a 38	100
„ small		none	
„ blue Nankin		70	
„ „ Canton		63	
Oil of Cassia		1½	— Catty
Rhubarb		none	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam old		300 a 310	
„ „ Tsatlee		370 a 380	
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	235 a 240	
„ „ 2		220 a 225	
„ „ 3		195 a 205	
„ „ 4		145	
„ „ 5 {1	Drs.	70	
„ „ {2		60	
Sugar raw	Taels	3.8 a 4.	
„ Pingfa		5.3 a 5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	none	
„ „ Canton, 1st sort		7¾	
„ „ „ 2d. sort		7	
Tea Bohea		none	
„ Congo (very little)	Taels	18 a 22	
„ Campoy		none	Pecul
„ Souchong		16 a 18	
„ Peko		none	
„ Ankoi		„	
„ Hyson (very little)		44 a 50	
„ „ skin		12 a 18	
„ „ young		28 a 36	
„ Gunpowder		none	
„ Twankay (very little)		10 a 12	
Tortoise shell (scarce)		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		5½ a 6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		44	— Box
Whanghees (scarce)		25 a 30—	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	25½ — Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5¼ a 5¾ p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire	} few or none procurable	
Republican „		

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

During the last fortnight about 5,000. Bales of Cotton have been sold; composed of various small lots out of the recent importations, but no improvement in price has taken place: the market just now is very languid.

The demand for Patna and Benares Opium has continued, and some purchases have been lately made, principally on time, which have produced a further improvement in the prices. Little however has been done in the new Malwa, the dealers only buying, from time to time, a few Chests for cash.

Some specimens of the new crop of Nankin Silk have been received, which appear of good quality, but no prices can yet be quoted beyond those of $400 per pecul which we hear has been paid, on contract, for some small parcels of Tampin and of $ 320 a 330 which the brokers mention as likely to be demanded for Taysaam; but these quotations are considered rather high in the face of an abundant crop.

South American Copper has experienced a very material decline in price, and the parcel of 150 peculs lately imported sold at Lintin for $ 20½ per pecul.

There are few purchasers at present for Cotton Yarn and the finer numbers are now entirely out of demand.

The quantity of Cochineal in the market being considerable, has had the natural effect of lowering the price.

The Chinese, resorting to their usual practice, are endeavoring to depress the value of most European products on the approach of the Company's Ships and many of the outside merchants are starting an objection to purchase under an uncertainty of the period of the delivery of the goods since the Ships already arrived have not been permitted by the Select Committee to cross the second Bar.

By letters just received from Batavia we are informed that Banca Tin was sold on the 22nd ult. at the Government sales in lots of 1,000 peculs at an average of Fs. 30½ per pecul which with charges could be delivered on board at about $ 12. 82 per pecul.

ERRATA in PRICE CURRENT, of 2nd August.

Importation of Copper for 1000 read 150 peculs.
Exchange on Calcutta should be 202. Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY		ARRIVED		FROM
24th	Sp. sh.	N. S. de la Concepcion,	Cagigas,	Manila
31st	Port. br.	Feliz,	Rodrigues,	Siam
„	Am. sh.	Nile,	Evans,	Boston,
AUGUST				
1st	Port. bque.	Angelica,	Almeida,	Damaun
„	„ br.	Carolina,	Santos,	Calcutta
„	Sp. br.	Alerta,	Tayag,	Manila
5th	H. C. S.	Buckinghamshire,	Glasspoole,	Bombay
„	Am. br.	Lewis,	Rossiter,	New-York
10th	Am. sh.	Melville,	Baker,	Batavia
11th	Am. sh.	Pennsylvania,	Berry,	Philadelphia
12th	H. C. S.	Duke of York,	Locke,	London
„	„ „	Inglis,	Dudman,	„
13th	Brit. sh.	Good Success,	Durant,	Bombay

JULY		SAILED		FOR
15th	Am. sh.	Herald,	Benjamin,	Manila
„	Hamb. br.	Baltic,	Dunken,	„
20th	Sp. „	Triunfo,	Cucullo,	„
23th	„ „	Brillante,	Pozueta,	„
25th	br.	Margarita,	Morgado,	San Blas
AUGUST				
8th	Am. sh.	Italy,	Putnam,	Philadelphia
10th	Brit. sh.	Bencoolen,	Robarts,	Manila
12th	Brit. bque.	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta
13th	„ „	Lady Hayes,	Allport,	„
14th	„ sh.	Horm. Bomanjee,	Gordon,	Bombay

PASSENGERS

per Feliz, Lieut. Daniell, Madras Estbt.
Hormajee Bomanjee, Capt. Lester & Dr. G. A. Turnbull.
Margarita, Dr. & Mrs. Knuth, & Dr. Jennison.
Bencoolen, Mr. & Mrs. Ripley,
Baltic, Mrs. Dunken.
Good Success, Mrs. Durant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

(COPY)

To

Messrs. Joze de Almeida and Son, E. A. da Silva, Henry Murphy, Alexander Yates, T. O. Crane, J. Ellis, A. L. Johnstone, as Agent for Captain Lungley,

Versus

Ludovino de Encarnaçaó,

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of this day's date, referring to your claim of salvage against the Portuguese ship *Conde de Rio Pardo*, and Cargo, we give it as our opinion, having examined Captain Ludovino de Encarnaçaó, who readily acknowledges the assistance rendered by you, that you are entitled to a salvage of five (5) per Cent, on ship, Cargo, and freight, valued as follows:—

Ship,	Sp. Drs.	50,000
Treasure,	„	45,000
Sugar,	„	45,000
Sundries,	„	5,000
Freight,	„	5,000
	Sp. Drs.	150,000

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants

(Signed) S. G. BONHAM, JOHN PURVIS, A. GUTHRIE, } Justices of the Peace.

Singapore, 24th December, 1831.

The Captain and Supercargo of the *Conde de Rio Pardo*, having refused the payment of the above award, and owing to the non-existence of a Court of Judicature to enforce it,—The Salvors do hereby give this Public Notice, that they hold the said ship liable to the amount of the award, at any time, and at any British Port they may able to enforce it.

Singapore, 28th June, 1831.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 FRIDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1831. NO. 17

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Ship BANNERMAN, Captain Daly, will sail for the above places early in September. For Freight, apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Ship EARL KELLIE, Capt. R. Edwards, will leave Whampoa, on the 1st October.

For freight, apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

CANTON, 1st August, 1831.

FOR SALE.

The Barque FANNY, Capt. Currie, now at Lintin. Burthen about 280 Tons; Calcutta built; 2 years old; and completely found.

Apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

CANTON, 1st August, 1831.

FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE & LONDON.

The "RUNNYMEDE," Capt. Wildridge, will sail in September, or, positively, in the beginning of October.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 13th August 1831.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship "PASCOA", Capt. Morgan, will sail in all September.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.
NEW-YORK, January 1st, 1831.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having claims, debts, inheritances, public securities, &c. payable or recoverable in any part of the United States, or British America, requiring the intervention of legal proceedings, or otherwise, that this Agency has efficient correspondents in the principal cities and towns thereof respectively, through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be promptly and effectively recovered, when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of each particular case, accompanied with the requisite Power of Attorney; the whole to be duly executed before a Notary Public, or other competent civil authority of the place in which the same may be perfected, and certified by an American Consul.

Orders transmitted to this Agency for the investment of funds in the public securities of the United States, or of any of the States of the Union, or on mortgage of freehold property; and also for the transaction of any business within the purview of a General Agency, will be punctually nd. faithfully executed.

Being authorised to dispose of a large tract of land lying on the Gulf of Mexico, in East Florida, containing about *four millions of acres*, well adapted to the culture of sugar, cotton, tobacco, &c., this Agency is prepared to treat with capitalists for the sale of the whole, or any part thereof, on advantageous terms.

All applications to this establishment in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all communications must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Superior Courts of the State of New-York,) in the Office of American and Foreign Agency, 49 Wall street, New-York.

AARON H. PALMER.
Actuary

CANTON.

Two members of the Honorable Company's Factory have arrived in Canton to commence the operations of the season.

We understand that one of the Committee's first acts has been to present a Remonstrance to the acting Governor, on the subject of recent occurrences; on receiving which, His Excellency is said to have broken out into one of his usual fits of passion, and, after venting his abuse on the Hong-merchants, to have made some remarks to them, tending to exculpate himself, and explain away some of the offensive proceedings complained of. This is quite in keeping with the style of Chinese diplomacy.

It remains to be seen what will be the tone of his official reply.

It is rumored by some Chinese that Governor Le's journey to Peking has been interrupted by an order from Court to return, immediately, to his duties at Canton; from which it is inferred that a want of confidence is felt as to the Foo-yuen's competency for the station—but this is contradicted by others, who allege that he will not return till after paying his respects to the Emperor, and we give it as a report which may or may not be true.

The H. C. Ships are now at Whampoa, having come over the second Bar at the last spring-tide, thus anticipating, by a few days, the period originally fixed for their moving up the river.

The motive for the Committee detaining the ships below the bar was solely from a regard to the health of the seamen, and had no reference to any discussion with the Government.

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

In an early N°. of the Canton Register, (11th Feb. 1828) it was observed:

"We are not opposed to the freedom of the Press or of liberal
"discussion. But it is apparent that, within our limits and
"publishing so unfrequently, justice could not be done to any
"subject of importance, even if the whole paper were devoted
"to it.

"Besides, an *irresponsible* press, unless managed with a degree
"of impartiality, wisdom, and freedom from angry and other
"passions, such as is rarely found in man, would be a very
"mischievous thing. A free press we admire, but a licentious
"one, either on morals or politics, we abhor.

"The degree of freedom is a question, on which, according
"to time, place, and circumstances, men will, as their prin-
"ciples and interests incline them, differ in opinion.

"The conductors of the Canton Register TAKE THE LIBERTY
"OF JUDGING FOR THEMSELVES, that the discussion of any
"question of trade, concerning which the small resident
"European and American population of the place are of
"very different opinions and have various interests, should
"not be inserted; and that even facts, which may enable the
"finger of malice to point at persons, in so small a society,
"should be excluded".

The Register has, ever since, been guided by the same principles; subject to no control but that of it's conductors.

In a community so constituted as this, we have felt it an obligation second only to that of truth and justice, to refrain from all discussions calculated to stir up elements of dissension, as they seldom have any other effect than to create hostility in lieu of conviction. But an adherence to this principle requires no sort of reserve or restriction in stating facts, and in communicating every information, within our reach, which can be interesting to our readers. In this, the more peculiar province of the Register, we wish the public to understand that no subject whatever, which is fit for the public eye, is excluded from our columns.

We have entered into this explanation to obviate misconception, but without any intention that it should be considered as precluding us from entering into the temperate discussion of any subject, at any time we may deem proper.

The American Brig MELVILLE, with a China pilot on board, ran on the rock between Sam-cock and Shy-lock, about 8 o'clock at night on the 10th ult. going about 7 knots an hour. Her lee bow took the rock and she was at once raised three or four feet out of the water: the wind being nearly aft and blowing fresh, she continued to pass over it, and finally slipped right off, and continued her course with five feet water in the hold. She has received considerable damage, and, when on the rock, was in such imminent danger, that the Captain and crew expected her to go over.

Since writing the above, we find that a survey has been held, when she was found so much damaged, as to cause her to be condemned.

FORGERY AND ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION. A curious case of forgery was detected a few weeks since in Canton. It was our intention, could we have procured a translation of the document itself, to have given it to the public, and we shall yet do so, if it be in our power. It is in the form of an Edict purporting to be issued by the Foo-yuen, and contains a minute specification of the names of the Compradores and other servants of the various foreign merchants residing here, insinuating charges of treason against them such as combining with the foreigners &c. &c., in the style and phraseology usual in such documents. The object, as may be readily supposed, was to frighten them, and extort money. From some peculiarity about it, one of the Compradores doubted its authenticity, and, a reference being made on the subject to the chief Hong-merchant, it was discovered to be a forgery. A plan was immediately laid for entrapping the culprits, and it was resolved to invite them to a tiffin, at which the amount to be paid might be settled amicably: the plan succeeded; the invitation was accepted; and the parties arrived; when they found themselves seized by the officers who had been placed ready to arrest them. We believe that the document was prepared by the assistants of one of the linguists.

FILIAL DEVOTION. It must be well known to all who are acquainted with the manners of the Chinese, that the force of the parental ties, inculcated by education and example, and enforced by the authority of law, is in this country greater than in most others, and that, through this, a great power is thrown into the hands of the government. So strong and universal is this feeling that, in many instances where the officers of government have been unable, from want of sufficient force, or other cause, to put down some daring disturber of the public peace, their object has been speedily and safely attained by possessing themselves of the family of the offender. He who has set laws at defiance, and apparently thrown off the attributes of human nature has, by the threat of making his family answerable, been brought at once to surrender himself quietly to suffer the fate which he well knew awaited him.

We have at various times given publicity in the Register to instances of this nature, and have been led to these remarks by one which occurred, in the immediate neighbourhood, a few days ago, in the person of the leader of some Ladrones who had begun to make himself formidable by his power and daring—it is said that the plunder of the Fort on the river, within four or five miles of Canton city, which we noticed in one of our last Nos., was effected by him. He had, it seems, despatched the greater part of his force down the river, and proceeded afterwards himself almost unattended: of this the officers of government were informed, but so great was the dread he had inspired that they were afraid to attack him: they seized the whole of his family from the grandfather downwards, on which the robber finding his family in the power of Government, voluntarily went to the house where they were, saying: "it was unnecessary that so many should die for one"; but, as the soldiers still hesitated to advance, he came from the house, and, placing himself between them and his family, drew the knife which he wore, and stabbed himself, telling the officers "they were now welcome to seize him."

PAPER CURRENCY IN CHINA. Ibn Batuta in his travels relates that in the fourteenth century a paper currency existed in China. He observes "that the dealings of the "Chinese are carried on with paper: they do not buy or sell "either with the Dirhem or the Dinar, but, should any one "get these coins into his possession, he would melt them "down immediately. As to the paper, every piece of it is in "extent about the measure of the palm of the hand, and is "marked with the King's stamp. When these papers happen "to be torn or worn out with use—they are carried to a house "which is just like the Mint with us, and new ones are given "in place of them by the king. This is done without in-"terest, the profit arising from their circulation accruing "to the king."

How far a revival of this system would be desirable, however apparently it might greatly facilitate the commercial operations of our merchants by relieving them from the tedious process attending the present circulating medium is very doubtful, for, since we have already had an exemplification of the imitative art, in the forgery of a foreign document which, though rudely executed, was practised with success, we might have to fear, that, under a general paper negotiation, a very wide field for the march of wicked intellect would be opened, affording great encouragement to crime, and which might ultimately terminate in much public inconvenience, and private misery.

CHINESE JUNKS, going to Singapore. In the Chronicles for that place of April 28th and July 14th, there is an account of Junks having arrived and sailed from thence, with some account of their import and export cargoes.

But what we wish particularly to notice is the places from whence they come. In consequence of the absence of the Chinese characters, and the variety of pronunciation in different provinces, we are at a loss to ascertain the exact position of "Chong-lun" and some other places. However, we are glad to find a Junk has gone from Seang-hae to Singapore. The Editor of the Chronicle was rightly informed that it was near Ning-po. This Seang-hae is what Chinese students of the Mandarin tongue would call Shang-hae, "*the Upper Sea.*" Shang-hae Heen district is not far from Soo-chow, that great mart for European commodities; and to go from thence to Singapore shews a good deal of enterprise.

SALT DEPARTMENT. To prevent smuggling in order to evade the Government monopoly of Salt is found very difficult. From a paper in the Peking Gazette it appears that the Empire is divided into departments, which are required to procure their salt from specified places. The salt of Canton, for example, may only go as far North as the boundary of Hoo-kwang province. But the traders endeavour to extend their sales beyond the limits prescribed by law, and so encroach on the revenue of their neighbours.

MANNERS OF THE TARTARS. The Peking Gazette contains an appeal from the ninth daughter of one of the Tartar kings. About eight years ago, the Emperor, who arranges these matters for the whole Imperial clan, ordered that she should become the wife of Leen-che, the son of an officer of the Yellow Banner body guard. In about eleven months, before the marriage had taken place, her intended husband died. When Kih-kih, for that was the lady's name, heard of this event, she resolved to cut off her hair, join her husband's family, and remain a virgin for life. This chaste resolution reached the ears of the Emperor, and he conferred on her an honorary tablet for the door of her apartment, and gave her a title descriptive of her virtue.

All this went off very well, but, after she went to her mother-in-law's house, she had but a scanty supply of food and raiment, and mutual dissatisfaction arose. She describes the facts of her case as follows:—

"I often received a severe thrashing. Last year during the eighth moon, when slicing a roasted pig, my *Popo*, (husband's mother) took the knife, and gave me a wound in the breast. The servant women who had hitherto been allowed me, were, one and all, taken from me. Every day I was beaten and scolded, and my father-in-law did not interfere to prevent it. Of late, in the house no distinction was made between the outer and inner apartments, and males and females were promiscuously associated. I was told to wait upon my uncle at his meals; to do which I refused: my *Popo* then beat me. Afterwards, this uncle took an opportunity, and endeavoured to seduce me. I was obliged to tell my *Popo*, who entirely defended him and, instead of

investigating the case, said I was a detestable perverse and lewd person, and disgraced, scolded, and insulted me in a hundred ways. I was ordered to live with the servants, and a resolution was made to calumniate me, and send me home to my own parents."

"When I reflected on the Imperial favors which had been conferred on me, I felt that, if this disgrace should be inflicted, I should find it impossible, among the nine springs in Hades, to look my ancestors in the face. Filled with indignation and shame, I disregarded life, and, on the 7th inst. endeavoured to hang myself. But, unexpectedly, I was observed, and my *Popo* brought people and cut me down. Then she said I was endeavouring to frighten them, and struck me innumerable blows with her hand. On the 8th, at the hour of the second watch, she sent women to conduct me to my original home, saying I should never enter her door again. With tears I consider that I had better kill myself, than live to die at last in this ill-fated manner. Therefore, in deep distress, I implore and pray for a public trial."

The Board sent a midwife to examine whether she had any scars on her face, or the mark of the rope round her neck, and asked the opinion of the Emperor, who gave no immediate answer.

PEKING. His Majesty, a few days ago, when worshipping and offering sacrifice on the altar of Hwang-Te, the Yellow Emperor, and divine originator of agriculture, drank "the Cup of Bliss," and performed the grand ceremony of thrice kneeling, and nine times putting his forehead to the ground.

It seems he did not much like it, for he has censured the master of the ceremonies for giving the words—Kneel—knock;—kneel—knock;—kneel—knock; too slowly. He complains also that the man who read the prayer had but a poor voice, and commands that another be chosen who has a strong clear voice, and is perfectly acquainted with the detail of rites and ceremonies.

On the 18th of May, the Emperor went in person to the altar of the Black Dragon to pray for rain; and appointed select Budh priests, with several princes and kings to form two parties, and alternately lodge at the Temple, to continue their supplications till rain should be granted.

YING-HO, who, about two years ago, was degraded from being a Cabinet Minister, and sent into exile for mismanaging the Emperor's Mausoleum, has, in honor of His Majesty's fiftieth year been allowed to return, with his son, who accompanied him, to Peking.

A SCOTCH STORY.

About twenty years ago a young gentleman, engaged in a shooting excursion amongst the Grampians, took refuge from bad weather in a hut in the Glen of Abernethy, a small wild water which runs into the river Spey just east of Glenmore. The sportsman had a faithful servant and a couple of pointers. All were hospitably received in the patriarchal establishment of the shepherd, who lived in the topmost shiel of the glen.

After a plentiful supper, those, beneath the roof, collected round a chearful blazing fire of fir roots; the *settle*, as the seat of honor, given to the young stranger, and opposite him, in the next place of dignity, sat a woman in the extremity of old age: she was the only person who had taken no share in the bustle of doing the best for the visitors, and indeed seemed barely fit to sit erect in the high backed wooden chair, which supported her.

Supper being over, the old crone began to speak without interruption what the gentleman opposite would have taken to be a sermon, had it not been that it succeeded in commanding the most earnest attention of every living being in the sheil; the very dogs were still! but, it being pure Gaelic, the visitor did not comprehend one word: by and bye, sleep was the order of the night. On getting out next morning to the side of a heather hill, and having left the bothy far behind, our lowlander said to his servant, who spoke both Gaelic and Saxon: "Mc. Donald! what was that the old crone was saying to you all last night"?—'Od, Sir, it was a queer story"—"Can you mind it"?—"Part o' it: " she said: Lang syne there was a farmer, well to live, had a " fine farm down in Glen Avon: he had it for his life time, and " part of it he had from the Laird of————, and part from " the Laird of————. The Lairds wanted the man's land, " and offered him siller to gie it up, but he wadna hear of it " at no hand.

"At this time there was a number of Caterans who op" pressed the country by driving the cattle, and on their " account a law was made, that if cattle not belonging to the " farm was found in a byre, the owner of the place was " held as the thief.

"Weel, the Lairds they raise on the the night, and took a " Cow out o' a byre farther down the water, and drove her " up, and when the folk were asleep, put her into this man's " byre. On the mornin' before the sun, up came the Lairds " wi' a strong band o' men, and also the man who had lost " the cow and so they found the cow in the byre o' the good" man, and without more ado, the Lairds erected a high " gallows, and hung the life-rent tenant anent his ain door.

"Now, when the man's wife saw her husband hanging on " the gallows, she prayed a prayer, and that was:—that there " might aye be a *fool* in Castle————. and a *bad woman* in " Castle————; and so it has ever been even unto this day." ' said the crone.'

Here Mc. Donald finished his translation, which produced the more effect on the young lowlander, that he knew of the two powerful Scotch families named: the heir of the one was *in restraint for imbecility*, and the other, though married, had a *woman, not his wife*, in the Castle of his forefathers.

CONFERENCES of 1814.

(Concluded from our last.)

VIII. *That lately, when an Indian vessel was going out of port, having obtained her Port-clearances, she was fired on by a war junk:—a regulation is solicited, prohibiting this.*

The Foo and his colleagues' report hereon is: "That " as soon as a merchant vessel receives her Port-clearance, " she should doubtless be allowed to sail away without any " hindrance: When she has reported herself at the cus" tom-house, the custom-house should immediately send " information to the Forts, that they may know what vessel " is going out, and be able to report her departure. We " would request that, hereafter, vessels which have received " Port-clearances should be required to give information, " through the Custom-houses, to the Forts, that delays " may thus be avoided."

We the Treasurer, &c., are of opinion, that when a merchant vessel has received her Port-clearance, she should immediately give information to the Forts through the Custom-houses; that they may be free to let her pass, and that hindrance and vexatious annoyance may be prevented.

IX. *That when the English and other nations are at war, and English merchantmen are taken by the vessels of such nations, they should not be allowed to sell at pleasure the cargoes which they have taken.*

The Foo and colleagues report on this point: "That " the merchant ships of every nation, coming to Canton " to trade, have a license from their several nations:— " hence, when a ship reaches the Ladrones, a pilot is re" quired to survey her, and see that she really has mer" chandize on board; and to enquire whence she comes, &c., " she then proceeds to Macao, is registered, and piloted " to the Bogue, whence, after examination, she is further " piloted to Whampoa. This has been the constant re" gulation for a long period: if a vessel, being found " on examination to be really a licensed merchantman, " any thing further be required beyond what is contained " in the old regulations, annoyance and confusion will " be the speedy consequence. We would request that " the old regulations should be still acted on. As to foreign " vessels fighting at sea, China has nothing to do with en" quiring into it. The subject needs not to be deliberated on.

We the Treasurer, &c., are of opinion, that when a ship of any foreign nation comes to Canton, nothing should be demanded but it's licence: as to whence the cargo was obtained, it would be endless to make enquiries. If the said foreigners fight, it is their own business, and is not worth being enquired into. It is, as the said Foo and his colleagues say, needless to deliberate on the subject.

Besides these opinions of the Foo and his colleagues on the several articles, they have also stated some further opinions and recommendations; viz:—

"1. The permission for English merchants to write Petitions in Chinese is in condescension to their wishes, that they may be able, on all occasions, to express their views with ease: but, if the form and language of a petition be improper, it should be rejected and returned. As to Memorials made to the Emperor, it is requested that such should be required to be written in the foreign language, for the maintenance of the dignity of the Empire.

"2. The permission for English foreign merchants to give sealed petitions into the hands of the Hong-merchants, to present for them, alludes to affairs of importance which are to go direct to the Governor's office:—the common affairs of commerce should continue to be stated at the Hoppo's office; and ordinary local affairs ought to be carried before the Tung-che of Macao, the Heang-shan-hëen, and the Macao Tso-tong: that each may thus attain its proper place.

"3. The trade of foreign merchants of every nation coming to Canton is entirely under the direction of the Hoppo; and all local affairs in which they may be concerned are under the direction, if at Macao, of the Tung-che of Macao, the Heang-shan-hëen, and the Tso-tong of Macao;—if at Whampoa, of the Pwan-yu-hëen, and the overseer of Keaou-tang-sze;—the established rules are distinct, and, in practice, convenient. But, as the English have heretofore had War ships to convoy their merchantmen, the war junks and Forts are also required to keep up a contant inspection:—now, as the regulations are being firmly established, we would request that all small boats, carrying letters, be required to go to the custom-houses and make their reports, and that, after examination, permits be given them. If the said Foreign eyes (i. e. Chiefs or Captains) really keep them in strict restraint, we would then request that the Custom-houses be required to send word to the Forts, to let them pass, but there must not be the least disturbance to oppose the desire entertained by the Celestial Empire of viewing all with the same benevolence.

"4. The said Chief Elphinstone and his colleagues trading at Canton, being sent by the King of England to occupy their situations, they, in presenting Petitions on their various affairs, in no respect differ from native officers transacting public business; and certainly do not, for their private interests, lay aside that of the public. We would request, that hereafter, when the foreign merchants present Petitions, the question be:—whether the affair be one on which it is proper to petition, or the contrary; and not whether the ships have yet commenced unloading or not: For, if there be any delay in so doing, it is they themselves who cause it; and therefore, it need not be enquired about. Thus, false rumours will be prevented, and the Foreigners will feel more at ease and secure.

"5. When trying native criminals, though Foreigners be not at all implicated, yet, by passing mistake from one to another, it is very easy to excite their suspicions. We would request that, hereafter, if in a criminal case the Foreigners be any way implicated, a public document be sent to the Company's Factory, commanding enquiry to be made. Should no such document be sent, it will then be known that the case does not implicate Foreigners, and, therefore, the Foreigners need not enquire about it."

We the Treasurer &c., are of opinion, that these recommendations of the Foo and his colleagues,—that in any statements or memorial to the Emperor, the Foreigners should be required to write in their own language;—that Petitions on ordinary commercial affairs &c.; should be carried before the Hoppo, Tung-che, &c.;—that boats, going out and in, should be required to report themselves at the Custom-houses;—that when, Petitions are presented, no enquiries should be made whether the ships have commenced trading or not;—and that in all criminal cases, if Foreigners are implicated, a document should be sent to them requiring them to learn all the circumstances, but that, if not implicated, they should make no enquiries;—are of opinion that all these, being accordant with natural feeling and reason, and having been suggested by local circumstances, may be put in practice.

On further examination, we think also, that the said Foreigners, having ventured through many dangers, and crossed the wide ocean, to come and trade at Canton, they doubtless ought implicitly to obey the laws of the Celestial Empire. How can they be suffered to indulge their own self-conceited ideas, in opposition to the prohibitions!

Having fully examined, we find that the articles, on which the said Chief, Elphinstone, has petitioned, are none of them foolish and improper; and that most of them are in accordance with old regulations. It is owing, doubtless, to the suspicious dispositions of the foreigners, that they have been led to entertain fears and doubts: besides which, we see no other fault in their Petition.

Having consulted together in obedience to your Excellency's orders, it is our duty to give our opinions on each topic;—whether they are correct or not, we humbly wait your Excellency's reply.

[The Governor having received the report, forwards the whole to the Hoppo, who concludes.]

This coming before me, the Hoppo, I unite the above circumstances, and issue this order. When it reaches the said Chief, let him act according to what is contained in his Excellency the Governor's communication. Oppose not! A special order!

KEA-KING, 19th year, 10th moon, 21st day. December 2nd, 1814.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon	BAR.		WIND
1	80	88	29.55	Fine weather; light breeze	S. a S. E.
2	80	84	29.55	Constant rain: light vble breeze	N. W a S. E.
3	79	83	29.70	Unsettled with frequent rain; mostly a fresh breeze	S. E.
4	78	86	29.80	Fine weather most part; latterly, rain; fresh breeze	,,
5	82	85	29.85	Unsettled; blowing fresh at times	,,
6	79	80	29.90	,, with rain	,,
7	77	82	29.90	Cloudy, with rain at times; light breeze	,,
8	76	80	29.90	Cloudy with frequent rain; mostly light breeze	,,
9	76	82	29.80	,, fresh breeze	,,
10	75	80	29.75	,, moderate breeze	,,
11	76	78	29.75	,, with rain at times; fresh breeze	E. a S. E.
12	76	80	29.85	,, with thunder & lightning in latter part; mostly light and vble breeze	S. E. a N.
13	77	80	29.90	Cloudy, with light breeze	E. a S. E.
14	77	79	29.90	,, thunder and lightning in middle part	E. a S. E.
15	77	86	29.95	Fine weather, light breeze	S. E.
16	78	88	29.95	Mostly fine weather, light breeze	E. a S. E.
17	79	88	29.95	Fine weather; light and variable	S. E. a N. W.
18	82	88	29.90	Fine weather first & middle part, latter cloudy with thunder and lightning; light breeze	N. a N. W.
19	79	88	29.95	Fine weather; light breeze vble	N. E. a S. E.
20	80	89	29.95	,, light breeze	N. W.
21	82	89	29.90	,, ,,	W.
22	81	90	29.80	,, ,,	N. W.
23	81	90	29.85	,, first part light, latter a fresh breeze with lightning	S. E.
24	79	89	29.85	Fine weather; light breeze	S. E. a S. W.
25	81	89	29.90	Fine weather first and mid. parts; light breeze N. W., latter cloudy with rain, thunder and lightning; fresh breeze	S. E.
26	76	87	39.	,, light variable	E. a S.
27	80	86	30.	Cloudy, unsettled; rain at times; light vble.	,,
28	78	86	29.90	Fine weather; light breeze	S. a S. E.
29	80	88	29.80	First part fine; latter heavy rain, thunder & lightning; vble. light breeze	S. a S. E.
30	76	84	29.80	Unsettled with frequent rain, light breeze	S. E.
31	75	80	29.90	Cloudy with rain; thunder and lightning; light breeze	S. E. a E.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1831. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9 a	15	Pecul
„ very superior		36		
Bees' wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut		2¼		
Birds' nests		26 a	40—	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	30—	„
Cloves Molucca		25 a	30	Pecul
„ Mauritius		15 a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		330 a	340	
„ ungarbled		220 a	230	
Copper, South American		18 a	19	
„ at Lintin for exportation		none		
„ Japan		24 a	25	
Coral fragments		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	5.7 a	8.2	
„ Bengal		7.5 a	8.5	
„ Madras		8.5 a	9.	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a	1¾	
Monteith's Bundannoes, scarlet		2½		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a	2	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30		32 a	34—	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 40		40 a	42—	
„ „ 40 a 50		42 a	44—	
„ „ 50 a 60	not wanted		—	
„ „ 60 a 70			—	
Cow Bezoar		30	—	Catty
Cudbear		25 a	26	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		4 a	5	
Ebony Mauritius		3¼		
„ Ceylon		2½ a	2¾	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		60 a	75	
Flints	Cts.	75		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	
Ginseng crude,		45 a	58	
„ clarified		90 a	100	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2¾		
„ red, ¼ inch & under		3¾		
„ scrap		2 a	3	
Lead pig		4¾ a	5	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum		6 a	11	
Opium Patna		970		Chest
„ Benares				
„ Damaun Malwa	old	750		
„ Company's do.	old	755 a	760	
„ New Bombay		765 a	770—	
„ Damaun		760 a	765—	
„ Turkey		560	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets		unsaleable		
Pepper Malay		6¾ a	7	
Putchuck		10 a	11	
Quicksilver		76		
Rattans		2 a	2¾	
Rice		1.90 a	2.10	
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5		Pecul
„ Lintin		6 a	8	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a	13	
„ Sandwich island		1¼ a	6	
Sharks' fins		25 a	26	
„ „ very fine		35 a	50	
Skins Rabbit		40 a	50—	100
„ Seal		1.80 a	2.	
„ Sea Otter		60 a	65	each
„ Land „		6 a	7½	

Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½ a	6	each
„ Fox	cents	70 a	90	
Sapanwood	Sp. Drs.	2 a	2—	Pecul
Smalts		12 a	28	
Steel English		5		„
„ Swedish in kits		5 a	6—	Cwt.
Stock fish		4 a	4½	Pecul
Spelter		4		
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a	30—	Catty
Tin plates		9½ a	10—	Box
Tin, Banca		18		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		17½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.60 a	1.70—	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		21 a	22	Piece
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		26 a	28	
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „		36 a	38	
Long-ells,		7¾ a	8	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a	90—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1¾ a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30		Pecul
Anniseed star		none		
„ oil of		2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes		12 a	14—	1000
Brass leaf		45 a	46—	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here		26 a	28	Pecul
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „		10		
„ buds		11 a	12	
China root	(scarce)	3 a	3½	
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		none		
Galangal		5½		
Gamboge		none		
Glass beads		16 a	22	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		none		
Musk		none		Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st		71 a	73	100
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		55 a	57	
„ „ „ 2nd sort		48 a	51	
„ „ 3d.		37 a	38	
„ small		none		
„ blue Nankin		70		
„ „ Canton		63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb		60		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam old		300 a	310	
„ „ Tsatlee		370 a	380	
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	240 a	250	
„ „ 2		225 a	230	
„ „ 3		205 a	210	
„ „ 4		145		
„ „ 5 {1	Drs.	90 a	100	
„ „ {2		65 a	70	
Sugar raw	Taels	3.8 a	4.	
„ Pingfa		5.3 a	5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	none		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort		7¾		
„ „ „ 2d. sort		7		
Tea Bohea		none		Pecul
„ Congo (very little)	Taels	18 a	22	
„ Campoy		none		
„ Souchong		16 a	18	
„ Peko		none		
„ Ankoi				
„ Hyson (very little)		44 a	50	
„ „ skin		12 a	18	
„ „ young		28 a	36	
„ Gunpowder		none		
„ Twankay (very little)		10 a	12	
Tortoise shell (scarce)		1000 a	1100	
Turmerick		5½ a	6	
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		44	—	Box
Whanghees (scarce)		25 a	30—	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch ..	25½— Tael	
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5½ a 5¾	p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire	few procurable		
Republican „			

EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11½d. a 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. A cargo of one of the Bombay country ships has recently been sold at 8 Taels per pecul, at a credit of 2 months, and sales have been effected of several small parcels from 6. 2 a 8. 5 per pecul—but the dealers are very spiritless, and there is little appearance of any improvement.

For the Bengal staple there is no demand, and the rates spoken of for the importations by the Company's ships are only Ts. 8 a 8. 2 per pecul.

We give the quantity on hand on the 1st inst. amounting to 96,531 Bales composed of Bombay, 72,683
Bengal, 8,848
Madras, 15,000
which comprises all in the market, excepting the cargoes of the Indiamen and that of the GOOD SUCCESS now landing.

OPIUM. The last fortnight has presented a stagnation in this branch of our commerce, which may be attributed, in some measure, to a severe Edict of the Emperor against the consumption of the drug: few sales have been made; Patna and Benares have declined in price, and Malwa is unsaleable, at $ 770 for Bombay and $ 765 for Damaun.

The importations of Cotton Yarn that have occurred, and those known to be in progress, will form so considerable a supply this season, that little improvement is expected. The lower numbers up to 40 are those most in demand, the finer sorts being nearly unsaleable.

We do not hear that any prices are yet established for the new Nankin Silk—small parcels are now daily arriving, which have been offered at 400 $ per picul on board, but this price is considered too high.

The fourth Crop of Canton Silk has turned out favorably, but the price has advanced in consequence of the many orders on hand, which could not be previously executed, owing to the inferiority and deficiency of the former products.

The importation of Olibanum this season has been very limited, and the price has reached our present quotation.

We are overstocked with British manufactured Piece goods; Long cloths and most other white goods are not realising the cost prices.

Woollens are steady.

Quicksilver has been fluctuating and, within the last few days, has been sold at $ 76 per pecul; but no reliance can be placed on this advance being long maintained.

Tin plates have been sold as low as $ 9½ per Box, the stock at present here being considerable—and large supplies are expected.

The late importations from the Straits, of Tin and Pepper, have realized the prices which are now affixed to those articles in our Price Current.

The Select Committee has opened the Company's Treasury for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government, at the Exchange of 202 Sa. Rs. per 100 Dollars.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST		ARRIVED		FROM
12th	Port br.	Esperança,	Da Cruz,	Damaun
14th	Pruss. br.	Princess Louisa,	Wendt,	Lima
21st	Brit. sh.	Childe Harold,	Leach,	Calcutta
22nd	H. C. S.	Bombay,	Kellaway,	London
23rd	„ „	Rose,	Marquis,	„
27th	Brit. bque.	Lord Amherst,	Rees,	Calcutta
30th	H. C. S.	Thames,	Forbes,	„
SEPTEMBER				
1st	Du'ch sh.	Susanna,	Feykes,	Batavia

AUGUST		SAILED		FOR
15th	Sp. br.	Perla,	Penha,	Manila
„	„ br.	Alerta,	Fayag,	„
16th	Brit. sh.	Futty Salam,	Andree,	Calcutta
17th	Sp. sh.	N. S. de la Concepcion,	Cagigas,	Manila
26th	Pruss. br.	Princess Louisa,	Wendt,	„
SEPTEMBER				
1st	Brit. bque.	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

per Inglis, I. F. Kensington Esq.
Childe Harold, Thos. Griffith Esq.
Futty Salam, Mr. Nesbit.
Falcon, Lieut. Daniell, Madras Estbt.
Thames, Major & Mrs. Playfair & 5 children.

NOTICE.

TO COMMANDERS & OFFICERS OF SHIPS.

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL TO THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER 1831.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
AUGUST	old	24	1060	25440	12	1050	12600	325	755	245375	1186	1006225
	new	337	970	326890	113	965	109045	375	765	286875		
Previous 4 months	old	327		1321600	76		474205	1781		1423705	3860	3219510
	new	1046			421			209				
Consumption to 1st Sept. 1831.		1734		1673930	622		595850	2690		1955955	5046	4225735
Stock at Lintin do.	old	277			30			269			11182	
	new	2113			496			7997				

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 THURSDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1831. NO. 18

FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE & LONDON:

The "RUNNYMEDE," Capt. Wildridge, will sail in September, or, positively, in the beginning of October.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 13th August 1831.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship "PASCOA", Capt. Morgan, will sail in all September.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship "GOOD SUCCESS," Capt. Durant, to sail positively on the 1st of October.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

A CARD.

THOMAS BAKER, Master of the American Brig MELVILLE, would express his grateful sense of the prompt assistance recently afforded him in circumstances resulting from the late disaster of that vessel.

From his brethren of the British country service he has the pleasure to acknowledge many acts of sympathy and kindness, and, through this medium, would tender to those gentlemen the expression of his warmest thanks.

CANTON, September 11th, 1831.

THE FIRST SHIP FOR ENGLAND.

The "FLYING FISH", Capt. M. H. Gardner, fast and armed, to leave Macao on the 23rd Inst. For freight, of Treasure only,

Apply to Messrs THOMAS DENT & CO.

CANTON.

Our present N°. contains a translation of the Foo-yuen's reply to the address from the Select Committee, noticed in our last.

We refrain from commenting on the unsatisfactory and even insulting nature of it's contents. It is impossible to peruse it without feeling deep mortification that such should be the language to which the representatives of the British nation are obliged to submit from the deputy-Governor of a Chinese province.

We think nothing of his disavowing any offensive intentions in his conduct with regard to his late Majesty's picture. It was not to be expected that he would venture to plead guilty to such a charge, when made aware of the serious light in which it was viewed, and we certainly have not now to learn how readily the Chinese authorities avail themselves of sophistry, and even direct falsehood, when they consider such at all useful to them.

We have received, through an authentic channel, a very long letter in the Portuguese language, signed "Hum Portuguez," dated 13th March 1831. It contains, with much extraneous matter, some remarks on the question relative to Macao, but all that bears on the subject was anticipated by "Macaista" in a letter published by us in the Register, of 24th March last, in which, and a former N°. for 19th February, the question was discussed. It has now been so long at rest that we see no occasion for reviving it, as we are not aware that any thing has since occurred to render further discussion either interesting or necessary.

We must request that our Portuguese correspondents will, in future, have their letters translated, or authorise us to do so, as we cannot venture to occupy our columns, to any great length, with a language unintelligible to the greater portion of our readers.

For the reasons here stated, we do not publish the letter alluded to. Should "Hum Portuguez" again address us, we advise him to abstain from all such irrelevant matter, as, in this letter, he has indulged in.

It is not yet certain who is to be appointed to the governorship of this province. The governor of Fo-kien, and Loo, the late Foo-yuen of Canton, who left about a year ago, are mentioned as most likely to succeed.

The present acting governor, CHOO, is said to be too young in the service, and it seems now determined that LE will not return.

The H. C. S. "Repulse", just arrived, while in tow of a Steamer off Saugor, on the 7th of August, spoke the "Austen," for Calcutta, going up with a fine breeze.

We understand that it is the intention of the Select Committee to despatch two of the Company's own ships of the season viz: the "Buckinghamshire", and "Waterloo", about the middle of next month.

A considerable degree of sickness prevails among some of the ships at Whampoa.

The main topmast of the H. C. S. "Duke of York" was shivered by lightning, in a squall on the night of the 2nd inst.

The American brig "Melville", whose condemnation we mentioned in our last N°., was sold, at auction, on the 10th inst. for 3000 Dollars.

The fourteen Japanese, alluded to in another part of our paper as having been wrecked on the coast of Manila, and sent to Macao, are now in the Con-soo house at Canton, from the fund of which they are supported. They will be sent, in charge of an officer, over land, to Ning-po, for conveyance, by the first opportunity, to their own country.

CAPTAIN LESTER. We are most happy to announce that some of the actors in the attack upon this gentleman have been apprehended. A full account of the names, persons &c., of eighteen of the party, was given by one of those concerned, and published by the Chinese authorities at Macao.

A few days since, a boat containing some of them, pursued by a Mandarin boat, sought refuge from an English ship at Cap-see-moon. The pursuers were represented as Ladrones, and the persons of some of the applicants being well known, the required aid was promised. On this, the Mandarin boat applied for assistance to another English ship, the commander of which, on understanding the facts of the case, despatched boats for the apprehension of the culprits, who, however, in the mean time, suspecting that all was not right, had shoved off from the ship, and pushed for the land. A pursuit was commenced, and some, we believe six, including the chief offender, were caught on shore, and brought on board. They were afterwards delivered up to the Chinese officer. We have not yet heard the result, but have little doubt that it will be satisfactory.

We understand that several war junks are now stationed in the vicinity of the vessels at Cap-see-moon, and that a fort is being built there, but no interruption is offered to the continuance of the trade.

SUPERSTITION. In this weakness of our nature we believe few people can surpass the Chinese. A considerable sensation has been excited by some atmospherical phenomena lately observed here. On the 4th inst. two Parhelia appeared, which are regarded as prophetic of the downfal of the present dynasty in the person of the reigning Emperor.

About a week previously, the sun, for several days at rising and setting, appeared of a pale green colour, and, from this, it is assumed that much war or sickness is to take place in the course of the year.

SUICIDE. CHUNG-QUA, the Hong-merchant, who, since the failure of his Establishment, has been in custody of the Nan-hae, but not kept in strict confinement, put a period to his existence a few days ago. He was found dead, in his room, suspended by his sash from the ceiling, with his feet touching the floor, so that he must have bent his knees to enable him to effect his determined purpose.

The various rumours, in reference to this melancholy event, concur in the opinion that he had been driven to the committal of the act by the threats of the Nan-hae to subject him immediately to close confinement, among the common herd of the most miserable victims of the law, unless a sum of three thousand dollars was paid. His consciousness that he would have to submit to further exactions, were he to comply with this demand, added to some other irritating circumstances, and the prospect of being banished to ELE, drove him to desperation.

It will be recollected that the debts of his Hong yet remain unpaid; his elder brother, who was the principal partner, and an acknowledged man of wealth, having been allowed to leave Canton, after leading a life of luxury while under charge of the Nan-hae, and, finally, to retire to his native place; thus bidding defiance to his creditors, to whose equitable claims the present Viceroy has turned a deaf ear. Under such an order of things, what protection has foreign commerce?

MANILA. We had occasion to notice, in one of our recent Nos., the system pursued by the Manila government of expelling the poorer class of Chinese residents from the island; and we, at the time, attributed it to the wish to encourage native labourers in preference to foreigners.

In the *Registro mercantil* for June, we notice 38 Chinese "expelled the country" and, during the month of July, we find, in addition to Chinese, which now seems a thing of course, the names of an American and Portuguese among the expelled. The reason for this we know not.

REPLY TO THE LATE REMONSTRANCE.

Translation of Proclamation by the acting Governor of Canton (dated 5th September 1831.)

CHOO, temporary acting Governor of Canton and Kwangse, and Foo-yuen of Canton, to the Hong-merchants.

It is authenticated that the English Chief MARJORIBANKS and his colleagues have sent the following statement.

"We the English President and Select Committee are desirous, at the commencement of the present season, of addressing your Excellency upon subjects of much importance to the preservation of our intercourse with this country, and to request that we may be placed in possession of your intentions with respect to them."

"Some months ago we addressed your Excellency in a letter, which was returned to us unopened, and the contents of which we fear were never clearly made known to you, stating, that the English came to Canton for the purposes of trade, that their anxious wish was to be the friends of the Chinese people, but that they never would submit to oppression. We wished most respectfully, but most distinctly, to state, that we had every disposition to obey the laws of China, while exercised in the spirit of justice, but that to threats and feelings of personal intimidation we were insensible, and that it was a part of the duty of British subjects in every part of the world to sacrifice their interests, and even their lives, should the credit or welfare of their country require it."

"We have ever considered it most essential to conducting our intercourse with China in tranquillity, that our Factories should not, at any time, be entered by the officers of Government without previous notice being given. This has for many years been the established usage, confirmed in the year 1814 in a Proclamation issued by the authority of the Canton Government in the following terms: "We, the treasurer, "&c. are of opinion that, whenever any local officers "have public business requiring them to go to the foreign "factories, it being no secret, previous notice may be given, "thereby to proclaim the wish to manifest sincerity and "extend public feeling" &c. Upon this subject of established right, we feel satisfied your Excellency can have no wish to act otherwise than with the same just consideration as your predecessors."

"It is indispensable to the conducting of our transactions in tranquillity with the Chinese Government, that we should at all times possess the power of addressing its officers, that we may lay before them the truth of affairs, otherwise misstatements are made to the Government, which must tend only to its embarrassment. This is a privilege long enjoyed by us, and of which, as your Excellency can only have the desire of investigating truth and acting with justice, we feel confident it can never be your wish to deprive us."

"We find also, that a prohibition has lately been issued, directing, that Chinese natives are not to be employed by us in various offices required in the conducting of our commerce. In the management of a large trade it is necessary to employ many hundred persons. If natives be not employed, we must be under the necessity of engaging the same number of foreigners in our service. We leave it for your Excellency's choice and to your judgment to decide whether such a measure would ensure a tranquil and pacific intercourse."

"The Quay before the Company's Factory, built with the express permission of your Excellency's predecessors, has lately been destroyed, and goods cannot now even be shipped from it: we request it may be restored to its former state, that we may be enabled to make use of our Warehouses, of which its present dilapidated state in great measure deprives us."

"Having requested your Excellency's attention to the foregoing points, on which we feel that the credit and security of our commerce essentially depend, we are under the painful necessity of adverting to another subject, on which we trust your Excellency may be enabled to afford us a full explanation. When your Excellency entered the British Factory, in the month of May last, the cover, we were informed, was torn down from the picture of the King of England, which was treated with marks of disrespect. We shall be glad if your Excellency is enabled to declare to us that this act was in no wise sanctioned by yourself. The veneration which your Excellency is accustomed to pay to the representation of your Sovereign must readily induce you to believe, that removed as we are, many thousands of miles, from the presence of our own, it is our duty, as his subjects, to prove to him that we are not wanting in fidelity and respect."

"Your Excellency's wisdom must perceive that the advantages of commerce are mutual to the countries which are engaged in it; that the British trade with China is more extensive than that of all other Foreign nations together; and that, while it enriches those who are engaged in it, it gives employment to many tens of thousands of the inhabitants of China. We therefore trust it will now receive from your Excellency every just encouragement and protection."

This coming before me, the acting Governor, I have examined into the subject and decide—that foreigners of all nations, coming to Canton for commercial intercourse, ought to yield implicit obedience to the Government of the Celestial Empire and, quietly keeping within their own sphere, carry on trade. On this occasion the said foreign factory, during the 7th year of Taou-kwang (A.D. 1827) availing themselves of an accumulation of mud at the landing place, dared, of themselves, without authority, to build an addition, surround it with a wall, and, on the South-east side, to make a fence with boards *. I, the acting Governor, reverently obeyed an order of the great Emperor, to examine secretly into the affair, and act accordingly. Therefore, I went in person to the said foreign factory, examined it, and insisted on the breaking up and removal which was made. How can the said Chief and others absurdly quote a proceeding in the 19th year of Kea-king, and pertinaciously dun with disputation!

Subsequently (to the removal of the landing place) I received a document from the Hoppo saying that the Hong-

* This assertion is notoriously false. The work was done by Chinese labourers who are never permitted to work for foreigners without authority previously obtained.

In 1830, when permission was refused to Chinese labourers, a party of sailors from the ships was brought up to complete the work: this, however, was but a very small part of what the Foo-yuen has demolished. *(Note by the Editor.)*

merchants had requested permission to place stones at the descent to the water at the old foundation of the landing place, to convenience foreigners in landing and shipping goods: and that he had ordered the Hong-merchants to measure the depth of water at the descent, and deepen it to enable cargo boats to anchor and remove goods.

On that occasion I, the acting Governor, ordered the place to be examined, and the work commenced. But the said Chief and others have again petitioned and requested that the landing place may be built as it was before. It is manifestly at the instigation of the Hong-merchants and Linguists, that this absurd petition has been sent, with the design of creating hopes and expectations. This proceeding is exceedingly improper.

As to the old regulations which LE, the Cabinet Minister and Governor, in conjunction with myself, illustrated to the Emperor, we received the Imperial commands that, hereafter, the foreigners of the several nations, having affairs of importance to state, must appeal to the Governor's office; delivering their petition to the Hong-merchants to present it for them. But ordinary affairs concerning commerce, or local district matters, must be stated to the Hoppo's office; or the Tung-che of Macao, the Heang-shan-Hëen, and the Macao Tso-tang. It is disallowed to asssume the right of going to the city-gate to present a petition. This is to prevent a confused passing over the proper authority. The said Chief and others ought doubtless to obey and act accordingly.

Further—as to the people that the foreign Factory require to watch the goods and keep the gate, and porters to carry goods—Compradores are, for the foreigners to hire natives, and it is the duty of the Hong-merchants to search and watch them. For the management of the large commerce there are the Hong-merchants. There is no occasion for the said Chief and others to hire natives to transact business for them. This is because there are both good and bad people among the natives; therefore Compradores are responsible for the hiring of natives in behalf of foreigners to prevent the confused hiring banditti which would implicate the foreigners. And the design in this resolution is really to shew compassion to the foreigners. Since the large commerce is carried on through the Hong-merchants, it is not permitted to hire natives to transact it for foreigners. How can the said Chief and others again point and say that it is disallowed to hire and employ natives!

At the close of the petition there is something said about pulling a cloth violently from a large picture of the Sovereign of their country. This statement has not the least shadow or sound to support it. I, the acting Governor, when young, read poetry, and books, and my natural disposition is to issue orders with attentive respect. Although it were a child,—supposing no violation of the law,—I would not trample upon it. How could I enter into people's factories and insult the picture of their King! There must be some Chinese traitor who has stirred up and instigated to this assertion. The said Chief ought by all means to speak out plainly (who it was) that, having proof, the offender may be punished. The said Chief has received the commands of the King to come to China, a distance of myriads of miles, to trade. He ought to keep in control the foreigners pertaining to him; quietly to keep in his station and maintain the laws: not ravelling and confusing old regulations—this is the path of a long, lasting tranquillity—this is one of the great points of reverence and respect, and what may be called "not dishonoring one's Prince's commands." As to worshipping the picture of his Prince, there is originally no impropriety in it, but it is befitting that he set up a curtain-screen, and an altar with incense, * that devotion may be manifested. But this is what pertains to the said Chief's own province.

I, the acting Governor, love men in connexion with virtue. As the said Chief has a knowledge of propriety and justice and has spoken about the two words reverence and respect, I have, therefore, with earnestness and minuteness, given my commands on the whole subject for his information. Let the said Hong-merchants perspicuously enjoin the same according to the tenor of the above. Tremble at this! Intensely! Intensely!—These are the commands.

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year 7th moon 29th day.

* NOTE. The Chinese mode of honoring their Emperor.

CHINESE MANNERS. At the commencement of our career we almost promised to exhibit China *as it is*; but, at that time, we were far from being fully aware of the difficulty of doing so. This, however, is not from want of information as to what goes on in various walks of life, but, in a great degree, from the occurrences, commonly reported and officially announced, being often beyond the bounds of civilized decency. The philosopher, to be what his name imports,—a lover of truth or wisdom,—must make himself acquainted with whatever may occur, but it is not necessary that the details of his investigation should be always communicated to the general reader.

We have now before us an official proclamation by CHOO, the acting governor of Canton, which legislates on subjects with which the British legislature has never deemed it right to interfere; not, perhaps, that British subjects are more than others, free from vice, but because, in modern times at least, the Government has refrained from attempting to regulate it. We well know that in other European states and also in some of the colonial possessions of England, vice is taken under the direction of the government, so that, in fact any one, with a Government licence, may be as vicious as they please if they only take care to follow the manner prescribed by law. We shall not attempt to decide upon the question, so often debated by moralists, whether virtue be more effectually encouraged by restricting vice to certain limits, thereby affording, as it were, the sanction of the government as long as those limits are observed; or whether it be not more fitting its dignity and character to pass unnoticed what it cannot hope to eradicate, even though thus leaving it without the check or control of authority.

The document, before us, gives the law regulating various vices, and is not unlike those which, in other parts of the world, render gaming &c, legal. We subjoin a specimen: "He who *clandestinely* buys the daughter of a free family shall "wear the thief's wooden collar three months—receive one "hundred blows—and be transported for three years. The "persons acquainted with the criminal design and the abettor "to a forcible elopement &c., shall all be severely punished". Then follows a vivid description of the degraded state to which the unfortunate victims of vice are reduced, and an exhortation from the magistrates to poor parents and husbands, who are all represented as very lax in their practices, "rather to suffer want than degrade themselves". The magistrates offer their aid to the really oppressed, but deem it also necessary to proclaim their determination not to admit false appeals which may be got up with the design of injuring innocent people.

COREA. A trading vessel belonging to this country was driven, in March or April last, by a gale of wind, down to the South as far as Che-keang province, and wrecked on the coast. The people and part of the cargo, consisting of cloth, were saved. While drying their goods on the beach, a party of Chinese came and plundered them. The fact reached the Emperor's ear, and he has implicated the civil and military officers on the coast, punishing them by plucking the official knob from their caps till the robbers be all found, and the goods restored to the shipwrecked Coreans.

In connexion with this fact, taken from the Peking Gazette, we may mention two similar cases which occurred about the same time, and which shew the helpless condition of coasting vessels when driven out to sea. A Mandarin and his family left Amoy for Shan-tung to which place he belonged. A gale came on. They were driven, by winds and currents to the Southward, till they were brought up by the coast of Siam. We first heard the fact from an European at Bankok, and the report has since been confirmed by the arrival in China of the said Mandarin and his family in a Siamese tribute vessel. The other case, similar to one that occurred two years ago, is that of some Japanese driven down to Manila and from thence sent over to Macao, to be forwarded, by the Chinese, to their own country.

ROBBERY. His Imperial Majesty's Treasury, where gold and silver utensils were deposited, has been broken open and robbed. The strictest search is ordered to find out the culprits, and the officers on duty are specially implicated.

PEKING. His Majesty has ordered that if any run-away Eunuchs be found in any part of the Empire, whether they have caused any disturbance or not, they shall immediately be seized and forwarded to Court and there delivered over to the superintendent of the palace.

From Sze-chuen we hear that thirty three vagabond lawyers who stir up litigations have been taken into custody and are forthwith to be punished.

A new Edition of the Emperor Kang-he's Dictionary has issued from the Imperial press. The work has been three years in hand, and now comes forth with the promise of being a corrected and accurate edition. It consists of 40 Chinese Volumes. Two copies are to be sent to the Library of Mougden, and a certain number *bestowed* on Kings, ministers of state, and governors of provinces.

Certain titular Kings, Paou-pa-tour-tse, Chang-tsoo-poo-tour-tse &c., have been convicted of joining in the recital of magical incantations to affect somebody's life. They had, it appears, a "black book" in which the curses were written. One of the kings is punished by being rendered for ever unfit to serve the Emperor. Another eminent personage is to be pilloried for two months, and then receive a hundred lashes with the Tartar whip.

EMPEROR'S GRAVE. His Majesty has been to see the "Felicitous ground which has to receive his sacred body for ten thousand years" and expresses himself well satisfied with it: He has named it Lung-tseuen-yuh, i. e. the Dragon Spring Valley. He has directed that the ornamental buildings, on the surface of the ground, must be got up as unexpensively as possible, in order to comport with his love of simplicity. Several directions are given concerning a new building called the "Court of the Concubines."

PEKING, June the 7th. Mô-chang-oh, who was ordered to go and examine the felicitous region destined to receive his Sacred Majesty's remains for ten thousand years, has sent in his report, with such suggestions as occurred to him for the ornamenting of the ground by pavillions, temples, palaces, &c. About one half of these have been rejected by the Emperor as not in unison with the strict principle of simplicity and economy which he has made up his mind to adhere to.

Whence this desire to preserve one's own dead body? A desire that never can be accomplished. Egyptian Monarchs, after being preserved—if you choose to call it so—for thousands of years in enormous pyramids, which during their lives, just like Chinese Emperors, they constructed to receive their remains—have at last been transported to England or France to be exhibited in a Museum; or dismembered by a surgeon or anatomist. Must they not have low thoughts of the immortal spirit, who take so much care for the body? Yet the Chinese Emperors seem to consider their Imperial Ancestors, Gods. They announce great national events to them; pray to them, and even supplicate of them rain from heaven.

By the way: up to this day, the 12th of June, the want of rain has been very much felt in Peking and the surrounding country. His Majesty previously ordered altars to be erected to the Gods of the Earth; the presiding deity of the year; and to the deified founder of agriculture, Shin-nung. The services have been continued some time without producing a sufficient fall of rain. Yesterday, several titular Kings were commanded to go and pray at the Temple of the Black Dragon; others to sacrifice on the altars of the great gods &c.

Ko-shan has been appointed to the Governorship of Sze-chuen, and is ordered to make his way thither with the utmost expedition. After the Court examinations of the superior Literati, His Majesty commanded several names to be recorded as eligible for the office of Censor.

ANNALS OF CHINA. In the reign of Chin-sung about 800 years ago, two of the ministers discussing politics in his presence became quite angry and clamorous. This put the Emperor in a passion and he issued an order to take them away and cast them into prison. On this Wang-tan, with a mild countenance, approached and said. "With what crime shall the ministers be charged?" With the crime of *rudely wrangling*" said the Emperor. "But," replied his adviser, "if foreign nations hear that your ministers have been rudely wrangling in your Majesty's presence, it will lessen your dignity and influence among them." On hearing this suggestion, the Emperor desisted from his purpose, and simply removed his ministers to a lower situation.

In the 12th moon of the year an eclipse of the Sun occurred which had not been fore-calculated by the Imperial astronomers, and they had the folly and audacity to send up a memorial saying, that an eclipse of the Sun, which ought not to have occurred, had taken place. And the courtiers had the still greater folly to send up a congratulatory note, flattering His Majesty because so extraordinary a phenomenon had taken place in his reign! So much for Chinese science and wisdom only 800 years ago. The Sun had made a mistake, and it was a felicitous event!!! The chronicler indeed of a subsequent period laughs at the relation, but does not in the least doubt its truth.

CHINESE LITERATURE.....Che-nang-poo, A supplement to the "Bag of knowledge,"—being anecdotes of persons remarkable for extraordinary qualities, described in the Index as (1.) superiority of wisdom or wit, (2.) intelligence, (3.) discernment, (4.) decision, (5.) scheming, (6.) promptness, (7.) eloquence, (8.) military skill, (9.) ladies' accomplishments, and (10.) craftiness. In 10 Vols. 16mo. Dated 11th year of Kea-king, A,D. 1809. We give a specimen or two of the anecdotes, in praise of which we cannot say much. The following is placed under the 1st head: superiority of wisdom.

In the time of the Emperor Seuen-te of the Han dynasty, there was a severe famine in Pûh-hae, which occasioned the place to be overrun with robbers, to suppress whom the Emperor was recommended by his ministers to employ Kung-suy. His Majesty therefore appointed him governor of Pûh-hae. He was then 70 years old, short, and of a mean appearance, so that the Emperor, when first he saw him, despised him in his heart. "Well," said His Majesty, "what plan have you for suppressing these banditti?" "Does your Majesty wish me," asked the old man, "to subdue them forcibly, or to pacify them?" "When I select," replied the Emperor, "the good as ministers, it is in order that they may pacify the people." Kung-suy said, "I have heard that governing unruly people is similar to disentangling thread:—it must not be done with hastiness. I should wish," he continued, "not to be compelled to follow the instructions of ministers, but to be left to take advantage of whatever opportunities I may meet with." The Emperor granted his request, and sent him off to Pûh-hae. When he reached the borders of that place, an escort of soldiers was sent to meet him; but he bid them return, and, at the same time, issued orders throughout the whole district, that all who might be found with agricultural instruments in their hands should be considered peacable people;—and all who might be found with military weapons should be considered robbers. He then entered the chief city of the district without escort or followers. When the banditti heard of these things, they dispersed immediately, and changed their weapons for agricultural instruments.

The following is from the anecdotes on the 2nd subject: intelligence.

Hëen, Prince of Tsin, was desirous of subduing two neighbouring states Kô and Yu, but finding that, by always assisting and defending each other, they were able to resist every attack he made on them, he asked Seun-seih what plan he should adopt. Seun-seih said: "the Prince of Yu is avaricious; send him a handsome present, accompanied with a request to let you pass through his state to subdue Kô." "But," said the Prince, "his minister Kung-che-ke will dissuade him from permitting a passage through." "No" replied the other, "Kung-che-ke is intelligent, but weak-minded, and moreover very little older than his Prince Though he speaks well, he cannot remonstrate strongly, and the Prince esteems him lightly, because he is so little older than himself. It is only those whose knowledge is above mediocrity, who, with present good sporting before them, think of future calamity to their country;—and the Prince of Yu's knowledge is, I think, below mediocrity". A present was therefore sent to Yu, with a request to be allowed to pass through that state to subdue Kô. Kung-che-ke endeavoured to hinder it by saying in the words of the proverb: "when the lips perish, the teeth will become cold: Yu and Kô ought to defend and not betray each other; if Kô be conquered to day, Yu will meet the same fate to morrow." But the Prince of Yu refused to listen, and therefore experienced, eventually, the truth of the prediction.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT:

IMPORTS. SEPTEMBER 17th, 1831. IMPORTS.

Amber		Sp. Drs.	8	a 14	Catty
Assafetida			5		
Biche de mar			9	a 15	
„ very superior			36		Pecul
Bees' wax			24	a 25	
Betel nut			2¾		
Birds' nests			26	a 40—	Catty
Camphor Barus			10	a 30—	„
Cloves Molucca			25	a 30	
„ Mauritius			15	a 18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled			330	a 340	
„ ungarbled			220	a 230	
Copper, South American			18	a 19	
„ at Lintin for exportation			none		
„ Japan			24	a 25	Pecul
Coral fragments			30	a 50	
Cotton Bombay		Taels	5.7	a 8.5	
„ Bengal			7.5	a 8.5	
„ Madras			8.5	a 9.	
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.		Sp. Drs.	4½	a 6	
Longcloths 40 yds.			4	a 5	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.			2	a 2½	
Cambrics 12 yds.			1½	a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet			2½		
„ „ blue &c.			1½	a 2	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30			32	a 34—	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 40			40	a 42—	
„ „ 40 a 50			42	a 44—	
„ „ 50 a 60 } not wanted					—
„ „ 60 a 70 }					—
Cow Bezoar			30		— Catty
Cudbear			25	a 26	
Cutch Pegue			4	a 5	
Ebony Mauritius			3½		
„ Ceylon			2½	a 2¾	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul			90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „			80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „			70		
„ „ cuttings			70		
Fishmaws			60	a 75	
Flints		Cts.	75		
Gambier		Sp. Drs.	1	a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude, ...			45	a 58	
„ clarified			90	a 100	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch			2¾		
„ rod, ½ inch & under			3¾		
„ scrap			2	a 3	
Lead pig ...e			4¾	a 5	
Mace			none		
Myrrh			4	a 18	
Nutmegs			none		
Olibanum			6	a 11	
Opium Patna			965	a 970	
„ Benares					
„ Damaun Malwa .... }	old		745		Chest
„ Company's do. .... }			750		
„ New Bombay			760	a 765—	
„ Damaun			760	—	
„ Turkey			560	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets			unsaleable		
Pepper Malay			7		
Putchuck			12	a 13	
Quicksilver			72	a 73	
Rattans			2	a 2¾	
Rice			1.90	a 2.10	
Rose Maloes			38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa			5		Pecul
„ Lintin			6	a 8	
Sandalwood Indian			10	a 13	
„ Sandwich island			1½	a 6	
Sharks' fins			25	a 26	
„ „ very fine			35	a 50	
Skins Rabbit			40	a 50—	100
„ Seal			1.80	a 2.	
„ Sea Otter			60	a 65	each
„ Land „			6	a 7½	

Skins, Beaver		Sp. Drs.	4½	a 6	
„ Fox		cents	70	a 90	each
Sapanwood		Sp. Drs.	2	a 2½—	Pecul
Smalts			12	a 28	
Steel English			5		„
„ Swedish in kits			5	a 6—	Cwt.
Stock fish			4	a 4½	Pecul
Spelter			4		
Thread, Gold & Silver			28	a 30—	Catty
Tin plates			9½	a 10—	Box
Tin, Banca			18		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality			17½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,			1.60	a 1.70—	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in			21	a 22	
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „			26	a 28	Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			36	a 38	
Long-ells, ...			7¾	a 8	
Scarlet cuttings			80	a 90—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1¾ a 2 here		Sp. Drs.	2.30		
Anniseed star			none		Pecul
„ oil of			2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes			12	a 14—	1000
Brass leaf			45	a 46—	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here			26	a 28	
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „			10		
„ buds			11	a 12	
China root		(scarce)	3	a 3½	
Cubebs			none		
Dragons' blood			none		Pecul
Galangal			5⅛		
Gamboge			90		
Glass beads			16	a 22	
Hartall			12	a 13	
Lead white ...			10		
„ red			11		
Mother of Pearl shells			none		
Musk			none		Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st			71	a 73	
„ „ 2d.	1st sort		55	a 57	
„ „ „	2nd sort		48	a 51	
„ „ 3d.			37	a 38	100
„ small			none		
„ blue Nankin			70		
„ „ Canton			63		
Oil of Cassia			1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb			60		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam old			300	a 310	
„ „ Tsatlee			380	a 400	
„ Canton N°. 1		Taels	240	a 250	
„ „ 2			225	a 230	
„ „ 3			205	a 210	
„ „ 4			145		
„ „ 5	1	Drs.	90	a 100	
„ „	2		74		
„ „	3		66		
Sugar raw ..		Taels	3.8	a 4.	
„ Pingfa			5.3	a 5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		Drs.	none		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort		Taels	6.		
„ „ „ 2d. sort			5.3	a 5.4	
Tea Bohea			none		
„ Congo (very little)		Taels	18	a 22	
„ Campoy			none		Pecul
„ Souchong			16	a 18	
„ Peko			none		
„ Ankoi				„	
„ Hyson		(very little)	44	a 50	
„ „ skin			12	a 18	
„ „ young			28	a 36	
„ Gunpowder			none		
„ Twankay		(very little)	10	a 12	
Tortoise shell ..		(scarce)	1000	a 1100	
Turmerick			5½	a 6	
Tutenague			13		
Vermilion			44	—	Box
Whanghees ..		(scarce)	25	a 30—	1000

BULLION.		EXCHANGES.
Gold 98 touch ..	25¼— Tael	London 4s. a 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Sycee Silver at Lintin	5⅛ a 5⅜ p. Ct.	Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Spanish dollars entire } Republican „ }	few procurable	Bombay 212 a 213 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The "RUNNYMEDE," "FLYING FISH," and "CHILDE HAROLD," are now advertised to receive cargoes for Singapore for transhipment to England, and two or more vessels expected shortly, it is reported, will be put up also for the same destination.

COTTON. The Company have sold two of their cargoes of Bengal at Ts. 8. 5 per picul which seems to have created some degree of spirit in that description of the staple, and an advance on this price is expected by the Commanders and officers.

Little has been done in Bombay Cotton, excepting small parcels purchased occasionally, to supply immediate demand —and a sale, two days since, of a cargo by the Company at Ts. 8. 5 per picul— in which was a proportion of old; but no appearance of a speculative feeling evinced in any quarter. A sale by one of the commanders was yesterday made at Ts. 8. 5 per picul.

OPIUM. No arrangement has yet been made between the Mandarins and the Opium dealers, and, consequently, trade is in the same unsettled state in which it has been for some time past, many of the brokers still considering it necessary to their security to retire from the scene of business—but we hear that a settlement is in progress, and hourly expected to be concluded.

Several Junks have lately arrived, and many purchases and clearances have been made, but without producing the least improvement in prices. Both Damaun and Pass Malwa have been sold at $ 760, whilst some of the holders are demanding higher rates, and unwilling to sell under them. Patna and Benares have been selling at $ 965 but, in the last few days, have slightly revived.

Money with the dealers is very scarce, as the shroffs, under the existing state of affairs, have been unwilling to make their accustomed advances.

The deliveries from the 1st to the 15th amount to 811 chests viz: Patna, old, 10; new, 295:—Benares, old, 3; new, 100;—Malwa, old, 3; new, 400.

Some purchases have been made of the new Silk at from $ 380 a 400 per picul, for Tsatlee—but no price is yet fixed for Taysaam.

No prices can yet be quoted for the new Teas; no green Teas have yet been received.

The principal holder of Quicksilver having made sales, within the last two or three days, has occasioned a decline in price.

Cotton Yarn and Piece goods still very dull.

A cargo of Rice, lately received from Batavia, has been sold at $ 2. 15 per picul, the purchaser paying all the fees of the ship at Whampoa; and about 700 piculs of Banca Tin sold for $ 18 per picul.

Our advices from Batavia down to the commencement of August last, describe the market there as being completely overstocked with almost every article of Import, particularly with provisions and Cotton manufactures: We give the prices of several of their leading articles of export:

Coffee, Batavia fs. 17, Samarang 16, Sourabaya 18½ a 19. Sugar, fs. 11½ a 12—not in request. Rice fs. 70 a 75. Tortoiseshell, fs. 2200 a fs. 2700. Pepper, Lampong, fs. 11; West coast, fs. 12; long, fs. 12. Cubebs fs. 25. Nutmegs, 1st sort none; 2nd, fs. 155 a fs. 160. Mace fs. 275 a fs 280. Cloves, about 4000 Piculs of Amboyna had been exposed to sale by the Government—but no buyers at fs. 50. Exchange on Calcutta 79 per fs. 100: England 1. 6½ a 1. 7 per fn. Holland 93 cents. Tonnage for England much wanted.

Our latest accounts from Manila mention that the exportation of Cigars was allowed: but that of Rice still prohibited. The Locusts had made their appearance in the provinces in immense swarms, threatening devastation to the crop of Rice on the ground; as also to the Sugar Canes: and, though damage had not as yet resulted, this had induced the Government to come to the resolution not to permit the Exportation till these insects were destroyed, or their progress checked.

Yet, under the indulgence given to most rules, an exception has been made in favor of a large Portuguese ship, which has been permitted to load with about 13,000 picals, whilst several small British and American vessels have been obliged to return empty, though their cargoes were purchased previous to the exportation being prohibited, and are still lying, at the risk of the purchasers, in the port!!!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED			FROM
4th	Brit.	bque.	Water Witch,	Henderson, Calcutta
5th	Am.	sh.	Atlantic,	Mc. Call, Philadelphia
6th	„	„	Martha,	Dumaresque, Manila
8th	H. C.	S.	Lowther Castle,	Harris, London
„	„	„	Scaleby Castle,	Hillman, „
„	„	„	Duke of Sussex,	Whitehead, Bombay
9th	H. C.	S,	Vansittart,	Scott, Calcutta
„	„	„	General Kyd,	Nairne, Bombay
11th	„	„	Farquharson,	Cruickshank, Calcutta
„	Neth.	sh.	L' Esperance,	Worthington, Batavia
„	„	br.	Juno,	Grainge, Manila
„	Sp.	br.	Brillante,	Pozueta, „
12th	H. C.	S.	Hythe,	Shepherd, Bombay
„	„	„	Repulse,	Gribble, Calcutta
„	Brit.	bque.	Sherburne,	White, „

SAILED (NONE.)

PASSENGERS

per Susanna, J. I. L. Jacobson Esq.
Martha,—Tilden &—Sloan Esqrs.
Lowther Castle, R. H. Holdsworth Esq.
Scaleby Castle, F. Pereira Esq.
L' Esperance, H. Dunman Esq. & Capt. Beattie.
Vansittart, Lieut. Col. Ryan, & Thomas Dougal Esq.
Repulse, F. I. Morris Esq.
Sherburne, Mrs. White.
General Kyd, Mr. Porteous.

ADVERTISEMENT.

(COPY)

To

Messrs. Joze de Almeida and Son, E. A. da Silva, Henry Murphy, Alexander Yates, T. O. Crane, J. Ellis, A. L. Johnstone, as Agent for Captain Lungley,

Versus.

Ludovino de Encarnaçaó,

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of this day's date, referring to your claim of salvage against the Portuguese ship *Conde de Rio Pardo*, and Cargo, we give it as our opinion, having examined Captain Ludovino de Encarnaçaó, who readily acknowledges the assistance rendered by you, that you are entitled to a salvage of five (5) per Cent, on ship, Cargo, and freight, valued as follows:—

Ship,	Sp. Drs.	50,000
Treasure,	„	45,000
Sugar,	„	45,000
Sundries,	„	5,000
Freight,	„	5,000
	Sp. Drs.	150,000

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants

(Signed) S. G. BONHAM, JOHN PURVIS, A. GUTHRIE, } Justices of the Peace.

Singapore, *24th December*, 1831.

The Captain and Supercargo of the *Conde de Rio Pardo*, having refused the payment of the above award, and owing to the non-existence of a Court of Judicature to enforce it,— The Salvors do hereby give this Public Notice, that they hold the said ship liable to the amount of the award, at any time, and at any British Port they may able to enforce it.

Singapore, *28th June*, 1831.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1831. NO. 19

FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE & LONDON.

The "RUNNYMEDE," Capt. Wildridge, having been unavoidably detained, will not be despatched till about 15th Inst.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 13th August 1831.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship "PASCOA", Capt. Morgan, will sail in a few days.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

The Netherl: Ship "L'ESPERANCE" Capt. Worthington, will positively sail from Whampoa, in the first week of October. For freight apply to

Messrs B. GERNAERT & SENN VAN BASEL.

CANTON. 19th September, 1831.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship CORNWALLIS, P. Keys Commander, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will sail about the 15th Instant.

For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

POWSHONG Factory, N°. 3.

CANTON, 1st October, 1831.

CANTON.

There is a general report here of the demise of the Emperor TAOU-KWANG, on the 11th of August, occasioned by a sudden affection of heat on the day preceding. His Majesty's only son having died a few months back, the crown, it is expected, will descend to the elder of the two Imperial brothers, King Suy-tsin.

A gentleman named Wang-ling, or "King Tripod", is spoken of as the forth-coming Governor of Canton and Kwang-se provinces.

Early on the morning of the 23rd ult. the commencement of a hard Northerly gale, which continued without intermission for twenty-four hours, was felt in Canton. The tide rose to a great height, overflowing the banks of the river and covering the space in front and the ground of the foreign factories to a considerable depth. Much damage was sustained in our immediate vicinity, on the river, and several of the larger craft, Chop-boats, Tea-boats, Flower-boats &c., were broken, swamped, or driven on shore; but we are happy to be able to announce that none of the large fleet now at Whampoa received any injury. Such notices of the destruction caused by the Gale, among the shipping and lower down the river, as may reach us in time for publication, will be found in another part of our paper.

CHOLERA MORBUS. It is with regret we announce that another instance, in addition to those noticed in former seasons, of vessels visited by Cholera on their way from Bombay to China, has occurred on board the H. C. S. HEREFORDSHIRE. Several of the crew had suffered, and some died while in Bombay harbour; but the disease became more violent after her departure, particularly during the dull, damp weather, that prevailed while on the coast; one or two men falling a sacrifice daily. With the return of fine weather and sunshine, the spirits of the people began to revive, and the disease to disappear. We shall endeavour to obtain further particulars for publication in our next N°., and should be glad, could we draw the attention of some of our medical readers to this important phenomenon.

About ten days ago, some gentlemen returning to the vessels at Cap-see-moon from a visit, in a ship's boat, to one of the neighbouring islands, were caught by a sudden puff of wind, and capsized about a mile off shore. After clinging for half an hour to the wreck of the boat, they were picked up by two Chinese boats, which pushed off on discovering their situation, and took them on shore on the Western Brother, righted their boat, and assisted them to return on board their vessel. On presenting themselves the next day, according to instructions, and being pressed to name a compensation for their humanity and attention, they assured the gentlemen that ten dollars would amply satisfy them.

We mention these particulars as the above mentioned conduct is quite at variance with that usually adopted by the Chinese in similar cases, where they have often been known to insist on some very great reward as the price of their assistance to their suffering fellow creatures.

The H. C. S. MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, while proceeding on the 24th ult. from Lintin to Whampoa in charge of a Chinese pilot was driven on the upper part of Lintin Bar, in a heavy squall. Every exertion to get her off proving fruitless, assistance was applied for from the fleet at Whampoa, and the vessels in Cap-see-moon. A long boat or large cutter was immediately despatched from each of the sixteen Company's ships previously arrived, and a small vessel came up from Cap-see-moon, to take out part of the cargo, for which purpose chop-boats were also despatched from Canton. Her guns were taken out and sent up to the fleet, and a considerable portion of the cargo has since been removed, but, up to the departure of the latest information which has reached us, she still remained aground. The weather has continued moderate and as she does not make any water, we do not anticipate that much damage can have been received; but, from the fact of her not rising in proportion to the removal of the cargo, it is apprehended that she may be settling down in the sand. We learn that further assistance has been sent from Macao, and trust that all these united exertions will ultimately prove successful.

Since writing the above, we find that the ship had got off, and was about to proceed, it is believed uninjured, to Whampoa.

PROCLAMATIONS.

We have seen copies of four Proclamations in reference to the Foreign trade, lately issued at the Hoppo's office. Of these, three concern foreigners personally, being directed against their *general* intercourse with the Chinese about the Factories at Canton; against trading with outside shopmen, and leaving the port without taking in a return cargo; and against landing from the ships in shooting excursions:—the fourth relates to the management of the Chop-boats employed in landing and shipping goods for foreign vessels. We give the substance of each below.

1st. "*A proclamation to prohibit strictly, in order to cause a respect for the laws, all traitorous natives going in and out of the foreign Factories.*"

After alleging that there are a number of vagrant and worthless people, who, having obtained a slight knowledge of the foreign tongue, go into the Factories under pretence of selling miscellaneous articles; and, by cheating foreigners, smuggling off articles which have not paid duty, and in numerous other ways, violate the laws or defraud the revenue;—the Hoppo proceeds to state that the season having now commenced when ships arrive in rapid succession, he issues this proclamation for the information of all. He requires implicit obedience; threatens contrary conduct

with the utmost rigour of the law, and makes the Hong-merchants responsible for preventing general intercourse.

2nd. Proclamation against foreigners trading with the outside shopmen.

"When foreign vessels come to Canton to trade, all goods imported should be delivered to the security-merchant for sale, and all goods exported should be purchased and shipped by the same security-merchants, at the desire of the foreigners. But, of late years, there have been English country ships, which, instead of purchasing their export goods through the merchants, have presumed to conduct a clandestine commerce with the shopmen. Thus, there is no one to become responsible for the payment of the duties. There are also some vessels which, after having reported 2 or 3 boat-loads of goods at the Custom-house, wish forthwith to leave port. These and many other ways of violating the laws must cause a great deficiency in the duties. They have, therefore, been repeatedly prohibited, as is on record."

"This is now sent to the Hong-merchants and Linguists, requiring them to demand of every ship entering the port, whether she really intends taking away an export cargo, or not; and the Hong-merchants are required to receive orders for the purchase of the export cargo, before they venture to become sureties for any vessel. If any ship does not intend taking an export cargo, no merchant may presume to become security for her imported goods, or report any portion of them at the custom-house: but they must all request for every such vessel to be driven from Canton. If found disobeying, both merchants and linguists will be strictly tried and punished."

3rd. A proclamation against shooting excursions.

"A proclamation to give clear and distinct orders on a certain subject."

"When the foreign vessels are anchored at Whampoa reach, the foreign servants, sailors, and others continually go out in Sampan boats, ramble about in groups, or ascending the banks of the river, walk about shooting at birds with fowling-pieces and bullets, causing trouble and annoyance to the inhabitants; whence, also, disturbances are created."

"As the ships are now successively entering the port, this order is issued to the Hong-merchants, and Linguists. They must require the Captains of all vessels anchoring at Whampoa, and the chief Supercargoes to restrain the foreign servants, sailors, and others from going on shore and shooting. The merchants and linguists ought all of them to persuade with sincerity and command obedience to the laws. In case of disobedience to this, and annoyance of the inhabitants, the responsibility lies with the Hong-merchants and Linguists. Let them beware of involving themselves by permitting improper conduct."

4th. "A proclamation to render the Hongs and boats responsible for the transport of foreign goods &c.

"Foreign ships trading at Canton always use the the large *melon-shaped* boats (i. e. Chop-boats), for carrying goods to and from Canton and Whampoa. Now, there is a class of lawless boatmasters who embrace the opportunity thus afforded to rob and pilfer; and thereby grow habituated to smuggling. There are also persons who, having been formerly convicted of offences against the laws, have now become shippers of goods under newly-assumed names. Thus, to the fraudulent avarice of the boatmasters, is added contempt of the laws on the part of the boatmen. Though there is an official person attached to each boat, whilst transporting goods, yet, considering that the passage is 30 (Chinese) miles in length, it is impossible to be security that no remissness or failure in duty will take place."

"Several persons have formerly been brought up, and delivered over to the Hoen magistrate to be separately tried and punished, for offences of this nature. A former Governor in Council has, also, established regulations to the effect that the Hong-merchants are themselves to build cargo-boats for the transport of all goods on account of foreigners; and that they are to appoint confidential persons from their Hongs, one of whom is to join the custom- house man attacked to each boat."

The Hoppo then concludes in the usual style of such documents, by telling each class of persons what is required of them, and threatening every act of disobedience with severe punishment;—"without the slightest manifestation of indulgence."

THE STORM.

We find, by numerous communications received from correspondents at Macao and Cap-see-moon, that the gale, experienced here on the 23rd ulto., was far more severely felt in the neighbourhood of those places; where it's fury reached the height which is, in China, emphatically called a Tai-foong. Its greatest strength seems to have been felt at Macao: it is described as having there been truly dreadful, and the account of damage done bears out the assertion of a correspondent, who writes us from Macao, that "such a scene of desolation has not been presented by any gale that has occurred for the last thirty years.—The greatest force of the wind was at the highest point of one of the highest tides. The column of water that dashed againt the Praya grande was tremendous. The largest stones and slabs of granite were hurled against the doors of the houses on the beach, and soon forced them open. The quay before the English Factory, and to the westward, was completely washed away, together with a part of the foundation of the verandah, one pillar of which fell, and was followed by the floor and roof which it supported." The devastation in and around Macao seems in fact to have been universal; many houses were unroofed and walls blown down by the force of the wind, in addition to the damage caused by the sudden inroad of so vast a body of water as was forced into the Bay. The crop of Rice in the ground was swept away:—the injury will be no doubt severely felt for a great length of time.

Many passage boats, and some of the fast boats regularly employed between Canton and Macao, are known to be lost. In one Junk alone, fifty or sixty people perished, and it is feared that an European was among the number. Two boats were wrecked at the South Bay, Macao, but the people were saved. We are glad to hear that a subscription for the starving families has been set on foot by the Chief of the British Factory. Great numbers of dead bodies have been cast on shore, and we are told that at least a hundred and fifty were left by the sea between Casa Branca and the Joss-house. The loss in native fishing boats is very great; above a hundred are supposed to be lost from Macao alone.

In European and country shipping, although much damage has been sustained, we have to record few losses of life. The Portuguese ship *Duque de Cadaval*, lying in Macao roads, cut away all her masts and rode out the gale: three of her crew were unfortunately killed by the fall of her main-mast, and a large *lorcha*, going on shore from her with rice, upset, and all hands perished. The British schooner *Flying Fish*, which was also at anchor there waiting the arrival of the last part of her cargo from Canton, was obliged to cut from her anchors and stand out to sea: we have not yet heard of her return. The Portuguese ship *Don Manoel*, which reached Macao roads, from the Cap-see-moon anchorage, the day before, with a very large quantity of Opium on board, was driven as far as Po-toy with four anchors down, and all her masts and yards on deck; her rudder was struck by a sea, and partly carried away: after cutting away her mizen mast and being exposed to great danger, she brought up under the Island of Sam-cock, and finally reached Cap-see-moon on the 27th. Great apprehensions were, for some days, entertained as to the safety of an officer and five men of the H. C. S. *Duke of York*, which were known to have left Macao, in that ship's long boats for Whampoa, the day before the gale; but we are happy to learn that they are safe; the boat was driven on the rocks, in the inner harbour, but saved by a shift of wind.

The Lintin fleet, during this part of the year when bad weather is to be apprehended, rendezvous in the Cap-see-moon, which forms a very safe shelter; the only accident which we have to record from there, is the loss of the dismantled ship *Levant*, which parted and went on the rocks, but no lives were lost; and the value of both vessel and cargo was very inconsiderable. The H. C. S. *Marquis of Huntly* rode out the gale in safety off Lintin.

We cannot as yet venture to allude to more than the facts which have reached us, as every day adds something

to the list of calamity, but, as the storm does not seem to have extended far off to seaward, we indulge the hope that we have now heard the worst. The Netherlands barque *Willem*, from Singapore, lost all her masts and part of her poop; the cargo it is feared much damaged; she reached the Island of Ty-loo about 35 miles to the S. Westward of Macao, on the 25th; the Captain has since then procured boats and assistance from Macao: He reports having seen a vessel answering to the description of, and supposed to be, the *Flying Fish*, under jury masts on the 24th. The American ship *Galen*, last from the Sandwich Islands, when off the Bashees on the 21st, encountered bad weather which carried away all her sails; and on the 23rd, near the Lema Islands, lost her mizen mast, fore and main top-masts, caps, &c. The British barque *Agnes*, from Singapore, lost her fore-mast on the 23rd, and was obliged to cut away her remaining masts. She was at anchor about nine miles to the Southward of the Grand Ladrone on the 27th, and expected to be enabled to arrive inside in safety should the weather continue moderate.

The H. C. S. *Herefordshire*, and the Danish ship *Norden*, which arrived on the 25th, experienced no bad weather; the latter reports that, on the afternoon of the 24th, a very violent sea was running down from the North-eastward, but the Barometer indicated no change, and neither of these vessels were aware of the tempest till their arrival at Macao.

From a Correspondent.

Chung-qua, the seventh son of this family of Hong-merchants: there were seven brothers and seven sons or children, (for the desire of a numerous progeny in China, often induces parents to include daughters in the number of sons. As, for example: the late Emperor of China was the 15th child, not the 15th son).

Well, poor Chung-qua, the 7th son, who in the 38th year of his age, a few days ago, hanged himself, near a public office, has a seventh uncle, commonly called Che-qua, i, e. "the 7th" brother of the deceased's father, who is now living in affluence in the service of His Imperial Majesty. This 7th son was nicknamed, by the English, "Mr. Dundas", as his brother, for alleged embezzlement, was called "Lord Melville." Another uncle was a great mandarin in Yun-nan province, and is now in Canton. Like the 7th brother and "Lord Melville" (so called) they were all supported and enriched by the "foreign devils' trade". The elder north-country wise members of the family, when they got money into their hands, retired from the concern, and left poor Dundas, the son of a Canton concubine, with his name officially entered, as the responsible person, on the Hoppo's books. He mentioned to the writer of these lines several years ago, that he saw what was coming—that the house would fail—and faintly enquired how Europeans would treat him. "You know," said he, "the strife about money in our family. I augur ill." After this, his father "*the old Tiger*," as the natives called him, died, and the ruin of the house soon followed. All the members of the family were supposed to have taken a sufficient portion of money from the concern before it failed. But this does not appear to have been the case with the late 7th son. His brother, Lew Laou-urh, old Lew the 2nd son, has followed in Governor Le's retinue, to the home of his fathers, with a rich competency: and poor "Dundas," was left behind in Canton to make up the arrears of duty owing to government. Some days ago 2000 Taels became due to government. The inferior officers were harsh and insolent. The uncle and brothers, being irresponsible, despised and disregarded Dundas and in an agony of desperation, he went to a retired place, near the public office, and hanged himself! His wife, with eight fatherless children, have appealed against the magistrate, who allowed his underlings to practice unjust severity, and so occasion the untimely death of a husband and father.

A native correspondent has said that this occurrence has created a great sensation in Shap-sam-Hong—the site of European commerce. The Hong-merchants have subscribed about 3000 dollars for the family, and all bewail the miserable end of Hong-merchants. Eight or nine tenths of them die in distress. Witness Con-se-qua, Man-hop, senior and junior, the persecuted Woo-yay, and the (by his own family ill-used) unfortunate Chung-qua, the 7th son.

Mr. Editor.

I request you to Register the following opinions in your record of passing events.

Your's.

A Lover of Truth.

Christian Missions will be viewed differently according to the opinions which a man entertains of Christianity itself. An Atheist or Deist must of course view with neglect, contempt, or hatred, according to his zeal, all efforts of Christians, either to preserve their religion where it already exists, or to spread it in other parts of the world. It will suit his argument to bewail the waste of property; to scoff at the fanaticism of Missionaries; and to exaggerate their failures. A man who receives Christianity only because it is the religion of his parents and his country, and one who receives it from thorough conviction that it is a divine Revelation and the only one given to mankind, will view Missions very differently. The one considers Christianity as good a religion, perhaps a better, than any other; but yet the religions existing in other countries are good for them, and he sees no utility in endeavouring to propagate Christianity. Perhaps considers it a meddling interference with the institutions of other countries. If he be an immoral man himself—for such Christians are by no means rare among persons from old Christian countries, and who have been baptized and confirmed in the most regular manner, as well as among new converts from paganism or Mohammedanism; in that case, he feels an additional dislike to the diffusion of Christian doctrine and morality. Now, though avowed atheism is by no means common, a concealed deism and merely nominal Christianism, are by no means uncommon even in Christian lands; but still more so among voyagers and residents in Pagan countries, where persons are removed from the eyes of their pious kindred and friends. That these various classes of men should be indifferent to, or enemies of, Christian Missions, is very easily understood. To convince them not only of the utility, but obligation of missions, whilst their present views of Christianity continue, is not possible.

They must entertain far more serious opinions of the mission of the Lord Jesus Christ to an apostate and guilty world before Christian arguments can reach them. If they be friends indeed to civilization and physical science, they might be reasoned with to moderate their opposition, for Christianity and civilization have always gone hand in hand. The rights of man and interests of science are best known, enjoyed, and pursued, where Christianity prevails. That some individuals among missionaries have been weak, and it may be, some wicked, is a very possible case: for there was one traitor among the twelve Apostles.

But it may be affirmed with truth that nine-tenths of the vituperation poured forth against missionaries, in voyages, travels, and other publications of the day, arise from malice, or ignorance, or both. The cause of Christian missions stands on as firm a basis as Christianity itself. And no disciple of Jesus Christ can consistently be opposed to them. The duty of Christian churches is plain: success is what the Deity alone can ensure. No man who venerates the Saviour will fling out indiscriminate charges against the usually devoted men who are employed in missions. Indeed no man who would be simply just will publish general and unsupported charges against whole bodies of men. A good man will lament what he sees wrong; and employ some practicable means to correct what he thinks erroneous in the manner of pursuing a good object.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor,

As you have visited Macao frequently, you must be well aware of the beautiful appearance of the Southern Bay, as seen from the offing. There is the magnificent new gate-way at the Governor's house, and the fine effect of the English Company's Factory and other buildings to the West. But to the Eastward of His Excellency's palace, along the quay, there is a miserable falling off. Bad sights, and bad smells, arising from the licence given to every Chinaman to do as he likes, however much to the annoyance of the inhabitants of, and visitors at, Macao. There are huckster's sheds impeding the path,

and half broken down walls disgusting the eye. And, jus adjoining the palace and the little signal-giving fort, there are laid out daily myriads of small fish—not to fry—but to dry—diffusing a most fishy and offensive smell all around, greatly to the annoyance of passengers; and, as one would think, to the depreciation of property in houses in that neighbourhood. I would not for the world, Mr. Editor, annoy or distress the poor fish-dealers, without a reason; but surely, they should not wholly disregard, with impunity, the daily comfort of all their neighbours; in as much as there are plenty of places in Macao, away from the habitations of men, where they might dry their fish and annoy nobody. Will you kindly, Mr. Editor, just insert this little hint? It may help to induce some attention to the improvement of that beautiful Quay, the Praya Grande.

AN OBSERVER.

HOO-PIH PROVINCE—Han-yang-foo. Accounts have been received by private letters to traders, belonging to this district, who are now in Canton, that a most destructive inundation has taken place all around the neighbourhood where the river Han enters the Yang-tsze-keang, and is thence carried to the sea. The waters of the Han issue at first from hills in Shen-se province, about 13° W. N. W. from this point, and after flowing more than a thousand miles, unite with the extra waters from the Tung-ting Lake, and numberless rivers and rivulets that pour their contents into the bed of "Ocean's child," the Yang-tsze-keang.

The point of junction between the Han and the Yang lies in about 30° 35' N. and 3° 40' E. of Peking. The destruction of human life and property, on the present occasion, is said to have been immense: but, in this no news-paper land, we can obtain no details of the causes, circumstances, &c.

HOO-PIH. The Government of this province has written to the Emperor to say that at present the Poppy is not grown nor Opium manufactured there: but Hoo-pih is a great thoroughfare of traders to all parts of the Empire and Opium is by them introduced. His Majesty directs that if farmers are found growing opium, the offenders shall be pilloried and transported to the armies on the frontier; in addition to which, the land shall be confiscated. The custom-houses at all the passes are ordered to send in a report twice a year concerning opium, to the Governor, who is also directed to report once a year on the subject.

PEKING. A plebeian from Kan-suh province has made his appearance at the court of the Censors and general police, with a sealed document intended for His Majesty. It was opened, according to usage, in the presence of all the officers of the Court, and the man, whose name was Ho-tsung, underwent an examination. He was a native of Wang-mun district in the province above named, and had attained his 59th year. He came to appeal against Chang-ling, the Hero of Cashgar, and Na-yen-ching, who settled the affairs of Western Tartary after the first rebellion of Chang-ki-hur. These two great officers, in the opinion of Ho-tsung, had acted in a manner unbecoming the dignity of the Empire, and had neglected the welfare of the people.

Around the shores of the Lake Tsing-hae, or Ho-ho-Nor, there are Mogul shepherds, who feed their flocks, and live on the flesh and milk thereof, while formerly they bought corn and tea from the Chinese, who were allowed a free commercial intercourse with them: duties were collected, and the inhabitants were happy. But Na-yen-ching, a person, Ho-tsung says, completely destitute of talent, in his timid policy interdicted the trade, and cut off from the people the means of subsistence. So much for the first count. In the next place there exists a tribe of men, near the source of the Yellow river, called "black foreigners," who are solely given to robbery, and live by plunder. The virtuous Mun-koos are afraid of them and flee from them. So long since as the 8th year of Kea-king—nearly 30 years ago,—these "black foreigners" created a disturbance, and Chang-ling was sent against them. But, he, instead of awing them by grand military operations against them, suffered them to pass unpunished, and so left a heritage of calamity to his successors and the people. In the 21st year of the late reign, a Chinese of the name of Chang was plundered of more than a thousand sheep by these banditti. A military officer caught some of them and brought them to Chang-ling, who, instead of punishing them, gave the officer a severe reprimand. From that time the "black foreigners" were worse than before; and for the last 20 years, murder and rapine have destroyed one half of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Ho-ho-Nor. No one dares make any appeal against the Hih-fan or "black foreigners," who, to this day denominate Chang-ling their great benefactor.

Ho-tsung presented 24 papers, containing suggestions to government; two volumes of dissertations, and some scraps of poetry. In all these the court tells the Emperor there are no expressions of a rebellious nature; but, for an ignorant man who has emerged from the heath of the wilderness, to protrude his opinions on government, is inadmissible, and they have, therefore, delivered him in custody to the criminal board.

NOBILITY. By a paper in the Peking Gazette, the law concerning the daughters of princes and nobles is explained and limited. By the inattention of the Board of rites, some ladies have recently received patents for titles to which they had no claim.

It is now distinctly declared that none but the eldest daughter of the wife can claim a right to any title. Her other daughters, and the daughters of concubines, cannot put in a claim. The Emperor, however, may give a title to any lady who, by her eminent virtues, may deserve it.

PACHA. The Chinese term applied to the Mahomedan chiefs in Western Tartary, *Pikih*, which, we are told from Europe, should be the Turkish "Beg" not the Persian "Pasha." At Yarkand there has been a promotion of several of these gentry to the 4th and 5th degrees of Chinese rank.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

	THERM.		BAR.		WIND
1	74	79	29.90	Fine weather; light breeze	N. a N. W.
2	80	84	29.90	,, most part with light breeze; at midnight a hard squall with thunder, lightning, and rain.	,,
3	76	84	29.80	,, light breeze	,,
4	76	84	29.70	,, ,,	,,
5	78	85	29.80	,, ,,	,,
6	78	88	29.90	,, ,,	N. a N. E.
7	82	88	29.95	Unsettled throughout, thunder, lightning, and rain; light vble. breeze	N. E. a S.
8	80	88	29.95	Fine weather; light breeze	N. E. a E.
9	80	85	29.95	Unsettled; rain at times; fresh breeze	E.
10	78	85	30.	Cloudy, unsettled; moderate breeze	E. a S. E.
11	80	87	29.95	Fine weather; light breeze	S. E.
12	81	85	29.90	Cloudy with rain, thunder, & lightning; light variable breeze	S. E. a N.
13	74	85	29.90	Fine weather, first and mid. part mod. breeze; latterly, blowing fresh	N.
14	71	75	29.95	Cloudy, with frequent rain; light breeze	N. a N. E.
15	71	76	30.05	,, ,,	N.
16	75	83	29.95	,, with occasional showers	,,
17	75	84	29.90	Fine weather first & middle part; latter, cloudy with rain; light breeze	,,
18	76	85	29.90	Fine weather; light airs	,,
19	80	86	29.85	,, light breeze	N. a E. S. E.
20	78	86	29.85	,, moderate breeze	N. E. a S. E.
21	80	87	29.90	,, ,,	E. a N.
22	77	86	29.90	Cloudy; blowing fresh	N.
23	76	80	29.75	Cloudy; rain 1st and middle part with a strong breeze latter, heavy rain with a light breeze.	N. a E. E.
24	75	82	30.	,, with rain at times; light breeze	,,
25	73	82	30.10	Fine weather	E. a N.
26	71	82	30.	,, moderate breeze	N. a N. W.
27	70	82	30.	,, light breeze	N.
28	70	82	30.	,, ,,	,,
29	71	82	29.90	,, first part; latter, cloudy	,,
30	75	78	29.90	Cloudy; most part rain	N. a N. E.

BIRTHS. At Macao on 18th ult. the lady of J. N. Daniell Esq. of a son.

At Macao on 21st ult. the lady of Wm. Baynes Esq. of a daughter.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

OCTOBER 1st, 1831.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	Catty	
Assafetida	5		
Biche de mar	9 a 15		
„ very superior	36	Pecul	
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	2⅔		
Birds' nests	26 a 40	—	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a 30	—	„
Cloves Molucca	25 a 30		
„ Mauritius	15 a 18		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	330 a 340		
„ ungarbled	220 a 230		
Copper, South American	18 a 19		
„ at Lintin for exportation	none		
„ Japan	24 a 25		Pecul
Coral fragments	30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels 5.7 a 8.5		
„ Bengal	7.5 a 8.5		
„ Madras	8.5 a 9.		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 4½ a 6		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4 a 5		Piece
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.	2		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30	32 a 34	—	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 40	40 a 42	—	
„ „ 40 a 50	42 a 44	—	
„ „ 50 a 60 } not wanted		—	
„ „ 60 a 70 }		—	
Cow Bezoar	30	—	Catty
Cudbear	25 a 26		
Cutch Pegue	4 a 5		
Ebony Mauritius	3¼		
„ Ceylon	2½ a 2¾		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	60 a 75		
Flints	Cts. 75		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng crude,	50 a 60		
„ clarified	80 a 85		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	2¾		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under	3¾		
„ scrap	2 a 3		
Lead pig	4¾ a 5		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled 11 ungarbled 6			
Opium Patna	955 a 960		
„ Benares			
„ Damaun Malwa } old	745		Chest
„ Company's do. } old	750		
„ New Bombay	760	—	
„ Damaun	755	—	
„ Turkey	560	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets	unsaleable		
Pepper Malay	7		
Putchuck	11 a 12		
Quicksilver	73 a 74		
Rattans	3		
Rice	1.80 a 2.		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	5		Pecul
„ Lintin	6 a 8		
Sandalwood Indian	9 a 12		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 6		
Sharks' fins	25 a 26		
„ „ very fine	35 a 50		
Skins Rabbit	40 a 50	—	100
„ Seal	1.80 a 2.		
„ Sea Otter	60 a 70		each
„ Land „	6 a 7½		

IMPORTS.

Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs. 4½ a 6		
„ Fox	cents 70 a 90		each
Sapanwood	Sp. Drs. 2 a 2½	—	Pecul
Smalts	12 a 28		
Steel English	5		„
„ Swedish in kits	5 a 6	—	Cwt.
Stock fish	4 a 4½		Pecul
Spelter	4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	28 a 30	—	Catty
Tin plates	9½ a 10	—	Box
Tin, Banca	18		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	17½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.60 a 1.70	—	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	21 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	26 a 28		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „	36 a 38		
Long-ells,	7¾ a 8		
Scarlet cuttings	80 a 90	—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1¾ a 2 here Sp. Drs.	2.30		
Anniseed star	none		Pecul
„ oil of	2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes	12 a 14	—	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	—	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here	26 a 28		
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „	10		
„ buds	11 a 12		
China root	(scarce) 3 a 3¼		
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood	none		Pecul
Galangal	5¼		
Gamboge	90		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	12 a 13		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	none		
Musk	„		Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st	71 a 73		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	55 a 57		
„ „ „ 2nd sort	48 a 51		
„ „ 3d.	37 a 38		100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin	70		
„ „ Canton	63		
Oil of Cassia	1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb	60		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam (old)	300 a 310		
„ „ Tsatlee	380 a 400		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	240 a 250		
„ „ 2	225 a 230		
„ „ 3	205 a 210		
„ „ 4	145		
„ „ 5 { 1 Drs.	90 a 100		
„ „ 5 { 2	74		
„ „ 5 { 3	66		
Sugar raw	Taels 3.8 a 4.		
„ Pingfa	5.3 a 5.5		
Sugar Candy Chinchew Drs.	none		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort Taels	6.		
„ „ „ 2d. sort	5.3 a 5.4		
Tea Bohea	none		
„ Congo (very little) Taels	18 a 22		
„ Campoy	none		Pecul
„ Souchong	16 a 18		
„ Peko	none		
„ Ankoi	„		
„ Hyson (very little)	44 a 50		
„ „ skin	12 a 18		
„ „ young	28 a 36		
„ Gunpowder	none		
„ Twankay (very little)	10 a 12		
Tortoise shell (scarce)	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick	5½ a 6		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	44	—	Box
Whanghees (scarce)	25 a 30	—	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch ..	25½—	Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	5½	p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire few procurable	a 1	p. Ct.
Republican none		

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. a 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st,
Bengal 202 a 203 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 213 a 214 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. Our market, during the last fortnight, has been unusually pressed upon by the Cotton of the Committee and Company's Commanders—but prices appear to have been maintained—though we hear reports of the merchants reselling the Company's Bombay Cotton at a sacrifice.

The merchants are anxiously expecting the report of the extent of the Nankin crop.

NANKIN SILK. The prices of Tsatlee remain as before. We have heard of a few sales of the new Taysaam at $ 340, which the generality of purchasers decline paying, but it is still asked by the holders.

OPIUM. No transactions of any moment have taken place since our last report; the sales having been confined to parcels of only a few chests. Patna and Benares have been sold at $ 960: for Malwa it would be difficult to obtain $ 755 for the Pass and $ 750 for the Damaun, for any considerable quantity.

In the course of the past week another person, connected with the Opium trade, was seized, and the former affair, that has been so long in negotiation between the local officers and the dealers, is not yet settled; many of the brokers still keep absent.

The quantity of Malwa consumed in the last six months is less by 3730 chests than in the same period of last year, the money expended on it falling short by the large sum of $ 17,87,760.

Sandalwood is rather on the decline.

We have had no arrivals from the Straits of sufficient extent to influence the prices of products from that quarter.

Bandannoes, of good patterns, have met with a ready sale at our quotations.

The advices from Manila intimate the probability of the Government allowing the export of such cargoes of Rice as were purchased previously to the prohibition.

We are far from seeing the necessity of withdrawing any portion of the remarks in our last regarding Manila; nor can we understand how the extension of the prohibition to vessels under the Spanish flag can do away the injustice, done to vessels and merchants of every nation, by the act of partiality complained of:—with it's own people the Government may act as it please—it is no affair of ours—but the act, complained of, amounts to a breach of international Law.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
15th Brit. sh.	Charles Kerr,	Brodie,	Bombay
16th ,, ,,	Sir Charles Malcolm,	Tudor,	,,
17th ,, ,,	Dowlet Savoy,	Dobson,	,,
,, Port. br.	N. Sa de Faro,	Danenberg,	Solo
19th ,, sh.	Duque de Cadaval,	Lança,	Manila
,, Brit. sh.	Duke of Roxburgh,	Brown,	Bombay
20th H. C. S.	Marquis of Huntly,	Hine,	,,
22nd Am. sh.	Clematis,	Holmes,	Manila
25th Dan. br.	Norden,	Moller,	Singapore
,, H. C. S.	Herefordshire,	Hope,	Bombay
27th Am. sh.	Galen,	Cooksey,	Lima
30th Brit. sh.	Hercules,	Wilson,	Madras
,, Neth. sh.	Onderneming,	Middel,	Batavia
,, Am. sh.	Alert,	Sever,	Gibraltar
Brit. bque	Agnes,	Thomas,	Calcutta
Neth. bque.	Willem,	Sudell,	Singapore

SEPTEMBER	SAILED		FOR
28th Brit. sh.	Charles Forbes,	Wills,	Bombay

PASSENGERS

per H. C. S. Hythe. Dr. Smyttan.
Charles Kerr, Mrs. Brodie.
Sir Charles Malcolm, Messrs Goodridge, Ihlen, Dunlop & 12 Parsees.
H. C. S. Marq. Huntly, Mrs. Hine, Miss Petrie & Hon. Mr. Devereux.
L. C. S. Herefordshire, Andrew Johnstone Esq. & Master Edward Foord.
Norden, Mr. & Mrs. Bond, Capt. Burd, & Lieut. Yates.
Agnes, H. L. Guillemand Esq.

ADVERTISEMENT.
(COPY)

To

Messrs. Joze de Almeida and Son, E. A. da Silva, Henry Murphy, Alexander Yates, T. O. Crane, J. Ellis, A. L. Johnstone, as Agent for Captain Lungley,

Versus

Ludovino de Encarnaçaó,

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of this day's date, referring to your claim of salvage against the Portuguese ship *Conde de Rio Pardo*, and Cargo, we give it as our opinion, having examined Captain Ludovino de Encarnaçaó, who readily acknowledges the assistance rendered by you, that you are entitled to a salvage of five (5) per Cent, on ship, Cargo, and freight, valued as follows:—

Ship,	Sp. Drs.	50,000
Treasure,	,,	45,000
Sugar,	,,	45,000
Sundries,	,,	5,000
Freight,	,,	5,000
	Sp. Drs.	150,000

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants:

(Signed) S. G. BONHAM, JOHN PURVIS, A. GUTHRIE, } Justices of the Peace.

Singapore, 24th December, 1831.

The Captain and Supercargo of the *Conde de Rio Pardo*, having refused the payment of the above award, and owing to the non-existence of a Court of Judicature to enforce it,—The Salvors do hereby give this Public Notice, that they hold the said ship liable to the amount of the award, at any time, and at any British Port they may be able to enforce it.

Singapore, 28th June, 1831.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce the melancholy intelligence that, outside the Lemas, a coppered vessel, bottom up, which, from the description given, there is great reason to fear may prove to be the FLYING FISH, *was seen by the ship* ALERT *just arrived. She passed the wreck within three miles, but, as a heavy sea was at the time running, did not attempt to approach nearer.*

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL TO THE 1st OF OCTOBER 1831.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
SEPTEMBER	old	15	1060	15900	8	1050	8400					
	new	436	965	420740	130	960	124800	778	760	591280	1367	1161120
Previous 5 months	old	351			88			2106				
	new	1383		1673930	534		595850	584		1955955	5046	4225735
Consumption to 1st Oct. 1831.		2185		2110570	760		729050	3468		2547235	6413	5386855
Stock at Lintin do.	old	262			22							
	new	2127			499			7608			10518	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER, 1831. NO. 20

FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE &c.

The "RUNNYMEDE," Capt. Wildridge, having been unavoidably detained, will not be despatched till about 15th Inst.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 13th August 1831.

FOR THE STRAITS, POINT DE GALLE & BOMBAY.

The Ship "PASCOA", Capt. Morgan, to sail with all despatch.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship CORNWALLIS, P. Keys Commander, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will sail about the 15th Instant.

For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

POWSHONG Factory, N°. 3.

CANTON, 1st October, 1831.

FOR THE STRAITS & MADRAS.

The Ship HERCULES, Captain Wilson, will sail about the 16th November.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

The Ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail about the middle of November. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail early in November. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO HOLLAND.

The Dutch built Ship ONDERNEMING, of about 375 tons: Capt. J. P. Middel.

Apply to J. C. VAN DER MEULEN.

CANTON. RATES OF PREMIUM OF INSURANCE.

Established for six months, from 20th October 1831, to 20th April 1832.

CHINA.

	Goods	Treasure
To Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon, New South Wales, (avoiding the Hurricane months.)	2½ p. ct.	2 p. ct.
Singapore, Manila,	1	¾
Malacca, Pinang, Batavia,	1½	1
London per H. C. Ships,	2½	2
„ via Singapore, in A. 1 vessels, or 'tween deck vessels E. 1.	3½	2½
Europe direct, 1st class ships,	3	2½
United States of America,	2½	2

Lintin risk ⅛ per ct. per month from 1st Novr. to 1st May.

CANTON.

We are informed that an express from Peking reached Canton, on the 7th Inst. communicating to CHOO, the acting-governor, the intelligence that LE-HUNG-PIN is on his way back, with the addition of a peacock's feather to his cap, bestowed upon him by the Emperor for skilful management of the Hainan insurrection. The time mentioned for his departure was about the 25th ult.

In consequence of the singular appearance of the setting sun a short time since, the enemies of the dynasty thought His Majesty ought to have died; and they sent abroad a report that he had died. Of such an event, however, there is no information from Peking, and the acting Governor has sent out spies to endeavour to find out the Brotherhood banditti who originated the report.

From Macao, an official statement has been sent by the Chinese authorities to Canton stating that, after the Typhon of the 23rd September, one thousand four hundred and five dead bodies were picked up on the coast.

The Siamese Envoy has set off for the capital with his Tribute, under an escort of three small mandarins.

It is rumoured that the acting Governor has sent to the Emperor an impeachment of the Hoppo. His Excellency CHOO, after he had sent off his despatch, called on Hoppo CHUNG, and told him what he had done. CHOO consults no one and informs no one. None of the local officers know in the morning what is likely to emanate from him before night.

The 50th anniversary of His Majesty's birth occurred on the 15th of September, on the 10th day of the 8th moon. The ceremony of prostration, in full court dresses, before the insignia of the sacred presence, in the Imperial Hall of ten-thousand years, commenced at 3 o'clock in the morning on the 7th of the moon, and lasted till the 15th—intended to be, like the sailors rules for storms—three days before and three days after. The 9th and the 11th were days of mourning—called "hated days"—for the decease of former Emperors and Empresses. Had the Emperor "become a guest in heaven," as is reported, on the 11th or 12th of August, an express should have announced it in Canton before the 15th of September.

Another report is common of the birth of two sons to His Majesty in July last. They are both the sons of Imperial concubines, and take the names *Yih-shaou* and *Yih-yuen*.

LITERARY EXAMINATION. On the 6th of the 8th moon, His Excellency the Foo-yuen and acting Governor, together with the Treasurer of the province, the criminal Judge &c., to the number of thirty two Officers, great and small, entered the learned enclosure, together with 4800 students, from whom they were to select 74. There are three separate examinations, and the students remain locked up three days and nights at each. The officers do not come out till the candidates are chosen. The first theme was from the Lun-yu of Confucius:

"The duties of the virtuous officer are four:—to conduct himself with reverential gravity:—to be respectful to his superiors:—to nourish the people by kind liberality:—and to employ them in the service of government with justice." The latter two members of the sentence only were to be expatiated on.

The second theme was from the Chung-yung of the same Sage: "The universal scholar, or moral student, in all his investigations, should (1) carefully study (2) perspicuously discriminate and (3) faithfully practice the virtues ascertained." The three rules were the words of the theme.

The third theme was from the Sage Mung-tsze or Mencius containing ten words from the close of a paragraph: where he teaches that Heaven, in preparing men for great offices, makes them pass through many hardships—to rouse their spirits; teach them patient endurance; and increase their capabilities.

The theme for poetry intimated that a mandarin's "heart should be like a piece of ice in a marble tea-pot." There is too much reason to believe that their hearts are generally cold and hard, not perhaps in the sense which the Chancellor intended, but in that which is implied by these metaphors in Europe.

The examination closed on the 10th inst., but the festivities, attendant on them, continue several days longer.

MACAO.

Our readers will recollect the discussion in our pages, some months ago, respecting the right claimed by the Portuguese Governor of Macao, to interdict the residence of foreigners at that place, unless under special licences from Lisbon or from Goa.

We understand that, in consequence of a representation from the Select Committee, the subject has been warmly taken up by the Supreme Government, and that a Remonstrance has been addressed by Lord William Bentinck to the Governor General of the Portuguese possessions in Asia, protesting in the strongest terms against the assumption of such a right, in regard to British subjects; on the broad ground that Macao is the spot set apart by the Imperial Government of China for the residence of all foreigners resorting to this Empire for trade, and the only place available for the purpose, when they are not engaged in the management of their affairs at Canton: so that, an acquiescence in the pretension set up, would, in fact, be conceding, to the Portuguese Government at Lisbon, the right of determining whether British subjects shall be allowed to reside and trade in the Imperial dominions of China.

We have much pleasure in now publishing the reply of the Portuguese Governor General to an application from a British subject *, directing that permission to reside be granted to all foreigners, without exception, so long as His most faithful Majesty shall issue no orders to the contrary.

The right of interdiction, which is claimed, being thus in abeyance, we may hope that no misunderstanding will, in future, occur on the subject.

(TRANSLATION.)

REMITTED to the Governor and Captain General of the City of Macao, to permit the petitioner's Agent, with his family, as well as any other foreigners whatsoever, to reside in the said city, in conformity with my orders addressed to him in despatches N°. 4 and 14 of 10th and 26th May, of the present year; so long as His Majesty, to whose prerogative it belongs, shall not direct the contrary.

4th July, 1831.

WRECKED FISHERMEN'S ODE OF THANKS.

The following is a close translation of a Card of thanks, from some wrecked fishermen, who lost their boats at Macao, during the Typhon of September 23rd: it was written on red paper, and presented to the President of the English Factory who set on foot a subscription for the sufferers.

(TRANSLATION.)

The boatmen Leang-ching-tae and Le-keung-tsae, of Market bridge village, in Pwan-yu district, (near Canton, and about a hundred miles from where they wrecked,) bow the head and make obeisance before the thrones of the English Chief MARJORIBANKS, and the other venerable fathers, their benefactors; to whom they wish repose and happiness.

PROSTRATE WE RECITE:

Tsang tien keang hea, tsze tsae yang;
Tsaou kee jin keen, mung kang chang; &c. &c.

" The azure Heavens sent down this calamity;
" It fell destructively on men, and caused lengthened grief:
" Our fishing boat was wave-broken, to return home impossible;
" All our boat-mates, impoverished, found no road, to reach our native village.
" Bad was our Fate!—we saw no means of preserving life;
" But thanks, Sirs, for your benevolent compassion, and generous liberality;
" This morning, gratitude is engraven on our hearts. To day we go home;
" And, hereafter, will knot grass, and bring a gem in our mouths * to recompense your goodness."

Then, written in large characters, on one page, are the four words, *Fuh yuen shen king*:

BENEVOLENT DEEDS ARE THE CAUSES OF HAPPINESS.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The change of public opinion in India, with regard to China, and the position of foreigners here, cannot have escaped your attention, and you will, no doubt, have seen, with satisfaction, the ably written articles in the public prints, some of which go so far as to assert that this subject now forms the principal topic of discussion in the City of Palaces. Although this sudden change, from total apathy to a warm interest in our affairs, has somewhat surprised me, I am too well satisfied with the result, at length arrived at, to care much about the causes of the change, and trust that, henceforward, you will find a powerful co-operation from the India press in your attempts to divest this country of the darkness and mystery with which it has, hitherto, been surrounded.

The change seems to have been not more sudden than total: an expedition—a visit from a naval force—or assistance in some shape is now spoken of as highly probable, though no conjecture is made as to the object of such expedition. Still, as more will depend on the opinion arrived at here, than on any crude and partly unformed measures projected at a distance, it may be worth while to enquire into the probable consequence of a visit from any one empowered to treat on the subject, and backed with force sufficient to ensure thorough respect and attention to the demands of the British nation. Let us suppose such an event as the arrival of this force, and even that the leader was of too manly a character to submit to receive any but the fullest reparation:—I will ask you what would be the result? Instead of finding, as he might perhaps expect, trade all but at a stand, and foreign residents in a state of alarm and anxiety, he would see that all was, or appeared to be, quiet, and it is not improbable that he might look upon the danger and the complaints as exaggerated, and, perhaps, return to India, satisfied with a few minor concessions and explanations of past conduct, which the Chinese would not hesitate to make, if, by so doing, they could get rid of so unwelcome a visitor. He would then be vilified by the local Government and represented as having sneaked off from a wholesome dread of punishment, or his coming would be construed, somehow, into a visit complimentary to the Emperor—on one of these he might rely—if the former, it is possible that, about the time of his arrival in Calcutta, an order would be fulminated against him, and instructions given to the war junks to seek for and apprehend him. Need I, Mr. Editor, refer to the case of Admiral Drury, as an example in point?

Much will, of course, depend on the extent of the powers delegated, and it would be far better that no attempt whatever should be made, than that it should prove abortive from want of sufficient power or confidence: any Envoy to this country should be authorised and prepared to go all lengths; not, perhaps, that there would be much danger of a necessity for resorting to the *ultima ratio*, but that it would certainly be found that the logic lately used with such admirable success at Lisbon, would be equally persuasive here, and would put into into his hands the power, not so much of exacting apology for the past, for, from the Chinese, this would be

* Remittido ao Governador e Capitaó Geral de Macao, para na conformidade das minhas ordens, que lhe dirigi em Officios N°. 4 e 14, este de 26, e aquelle de 10 de Mayo do anno corrente, permittir à Mr. ..... com sua familia Agente do Constituinte do supplicante, e mesmo a quaesquer outros Extrangeiros rezidirem na ditta Cidade, em quanto Sua Magestade, a quem está affecto este negocio, naó rezolver pelo contrario. PALACIO do Governo, 4 de Julho, 1831.

(Firma) PORTUGAL.

* This refers to a tradition concerning a bird, whose life a kind-hearted boy saved, and it afterwards brought, in its bill, a precious stone ring to recompense him.

nothing gained—but—of arriving at the important point—the one point desirable—SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE—security against future threats or attacks of intemperate local officers—security against future arbitrary exactions or enactments, whether with, or without Imperial sanction—in short, full security for person and property of every Englishman residing in China. If this aim be kept distinctly in view, we might reasonably hope to impress this arrogant nation with some greater degree of respect than they now deem our country worthy of, and we should not need to fear that the failure of another attempt to improve our condition would render that condition even more humiliating than it was before; which would be the certain consequence, should an expedition retire, without the accomplishment of some satisfactory and worthy object.

Yours',

CONSISTENCY.

CANTON, 5th October, 1831.

To the Editor of the Register.

My dear Sir,

I was yesterday much gratified in being present at a dinner given by the Country-officers to a respected member of their community. Nothing could possibly exceed the respect paid to this individual (MR. CLARK, late first officer of the *Lowjee Family*) and the feeling evinced on the occasion very plainly shews in what estimation he is acknowledged by those belonging to the service in which he has served so many years. He is now on the eve of his departure for the mother country. God speed and proper him is the sincere wish of

My dear Sir,

Your's most truly.

NAUTICUS.

WHAMPOA, 1st October, 1831.

MANILA.

We are in possession of a copy of an Edict, issued on the 13th September, by the Governor-general of the Philippines, authorising the admission, into those islands, of stamped dollars from China, under certain restrictions, which render the permission almost nugatory. They are to be divided into three classes: 1st: Such as are of the original weight, and still preserve the impress but little defaced: these are to be received into the Treasury at a discount of one per cent. 2nd: Such as only retain a few vestiges of the original impress; and 3rd: Broken dollars and pieces; both of these are to be looked upon as Bullion and not received by the Treasury, but they may be entered, in deposit, at the Custom-house, as any other article of trade, paying the usual rate of one per cent on importation, and the same on re-exportation. The charge for re-stamping the dollars of the Republican states of South America, by which they are rendered current in Manila, is reduced from two to one per cent.

PEKING.

His Majesty, this year, has declined, by an official notification, the sacrificial ceremonies of an altar, candles, &c., presented to a Chinese Monarch on his attaining the semi-century age. All "grand dinners," "Imperial banquets," &c., are also disallowed. The cause assigned by conjecture is, the death, this year, of the Heir apparent, which event leaves the Emperor Taou-kwang without issue that can legally succeed to the throne. He has a son by a Chinese concubine, but the law of the Tartar founders of the reigning dynasty does not allow him to fill the throne. No Chinese lady can enter the Imperial Harem. Chinese concubines have separate establishments.

Old Sung-Tajin is still alive, and acting as Secretary for foreign affairs.

INJUSTICE AND CRUELTY. In one of the Peking Gazettes there appears a report from Governor LE, of a Hëen magistrate in this province, who, when a case of manslaughter was brought before him, refused to hear the evidence, and sent the complainant away. The case was then brought before the Foo magistrate; but, before it was decided, the said Hëen magistrate had the temerity to inflict illegal punishment on the poor man, who, unfortunately, had not strictly adhered to truth in his evidence. The man afterwards died, but not, it is supposed, in consequence of the punishment he had received. His Majesty, however, commands the magistrate's rank to be taken from him, and the case, for which the poor man was prosecuting, to be laid before the criminal Board.

HAINAN. We have seen one of Governor LE's reports to His Majesty, concerning the late operations on the Island of Hainan against the "Black-haired banditti," as his Excellency calls the native mountaineers who occasioned the late disturbance. They are accused of descending from their hills, and emerging from their fastnesses, to plunder the peaceable subjects of the Emperor. General Sun-tih-fa was sent to exterminate them. The enemy fled, not daring to stand and resist in fair battle. The general followed the flying foe through narrow passes and into the jungle. The black-haired banditti burnt their huts, set fire to the jungle, and shot their arrows unseen on their baffled pursuers, by which a number of the regular military lost their lives. In consequence of General Sun-tih-fa's rash and inconsiderate conduct on the occasion, Governor LE has requested that the General be delivered over to a strict Court of Inquiry, and another officer appointed in his room. To this suggestion, the Emperor has given his sanction. Several other officers are degraded, and one old man, whose strength is failing, is compelled to retire. One or two only behaved well, and were first to lay hold of two of the ringleaders, *Great lusty face*, and *Long red beard*.

The local magistrate of Yae-chow, where the disturbance was, filled his prisons with the "black-haired" people, innocent and guilty promiscuously, and there left them to perish, without ever reporting their seizure or their death to his superiors. Governor LE recommends that he should be degraded and tried. The Imperial reply is: "Record it."

Another memorial of the late Governor and his colleagues, to which a reply has been received, is against one of those Brotherhoods or secret Societies which are so numerous in this country. This society, says Governor LE, though differing in name from the San-tëen-hwuy (or triad Society) is, like it, composed of low vagabonds united together for the sole object of plunder. One of the methods, employed by them for enriching themselves, is to go round to all the farmers and country people, and extort money from them as payment for a stamped paper which they give them. Those who will not pay to receive this paper, have their lands turned, and the crops destroyed immediately. Since the 4th year of Taou-kwang, when rules were first given for their punishment, 400 of them have been brought to justice, but still the evil has not been got under. As one method of putting it down, His Majesty directs a proclamation to be printed and pasted in every district, promising pardon to all members of such Societies who will repent, and tell Government the names of their ringleaders, as well as to all who, having been forced to become members by receiving the stamped paper, will now come forward and confess, or get their fathers or brothers to do so for them. At the same time, declaring all who should afterwards return to their former connections, liable to doubly severe punishment.

Another method, suggested by Governor LE, to prevent the formation of these secret fraternities, is to give permission to all who, for want of employment, are obliged to remain idle, to cultivate unoccupied lands as their own family property, with perpetual remission from paying the land tax. By adopting this arrangement, already practised in the four Western districts Kaou-chow, Lëen-chow, Luy-chow, and Keung-chow, many persons, who are incapable of paying the tax, will be enabled to gain a livelihood, and likewise kept from falling into bad company and evil practices.

To this suggestion, His Majesty assents, only desiring that great care be taken lest it should be abused by official underlings and tax gatherers, for their own profit. He requires, also, attention to be given to the half-monthly public reading of the "Sacred Edict" of Kang-he, and likewise directs attention to the formation of village Free-schools; desiring, moreover, official visitants at villages and country towns, to converse kindly with the people, and urge them to the practice of virtue.

The plunder of How-qua's Fort, on the Canton river, appears also in the Gazettes. His Majesty is much displeased to find that the pirates are in such strength here. He directs the nine who have been seized, to be brought, by the acting Governor CHOO, to immediate trial by torture, and also commands diligent means to be taken for the apprehension of others.

KEANG-NAN. The Emperor is exceedingly concerned about the inundation, arising partly from excessive rains, which have fallen there. The loss of human life and property has been very great. The Emperor says concerning the poor sufferers—those who survive—"my heart is extremely anxious." He has therefore ordered Pih-yung who, on his way to Peking, had occasion to pass through the districts, to take the utmost pains to ascertain whether the several officers of the province from the highest to the lowest, had done their duty, and caused the Government bounty actually to reach the impoverished persons. There are a thousand ways in which the grants of Government are diverted from their original intention in China. Would that it were in China only! In the present case, should any mis-appropriation of Imperial money occur, and not be represented by Pih-yung, the moment it is discovered, he alone will be responsible.

KEANG-SE. The deputy Governor of this province has reported to His Imperial Majesty, that the borderers on the South, between Keang-se and Kwang-tung, are, by natural disposition, a fierce and intractable race. "Robbery and rape, (he says) are their common occupations." He has been obliged to use vigour beyond the law—has employed the military, and has taken into custody upwards of a hundred of the greatest offenders. They have become sick in his hands, and he was apprehensive, should he forward them to the criminal Judge, they would die on the road, and so escape public exhibition by ignominious punishment. Therefore, he became Judge himself, and had them tried and executed on the spot.

The Emperor, with his vermillion pencil, appends to the report, this remark: "Perspicacity, and knowledge of governmental justice, ought always to act thus! How can it do, always to cleave to clayey institutions!"

FILIAL PIETY AND MURDER. Foo-show-kwei, a native of Che-keang province, murdered his wife, with deliberate intention, because she was undutiful to his mother. He was fully convicted of wilful murder, but the Court considers that his case is to be pitied, and recommends that his punishment be only a hundred blows with a cudgel, and transportation three thousand *le*. The Emperor has looked over the case and added two years imprisonment because the culprit exhibited great cruelty in the manner of murdering his wife. He took a sickle or scythe, and severed her head from her body at one blow, the trunk and the head falling in different places.

PATRONAGE OF LITERATURE. In China, for many centuries past, the government, in order to obtain the most talented men for public service, has taken literature under its sole patronage. But it has appended, to its patronage, trammels, which have kept the learned men of China more ignorant of general literature, than any other men in the world who devote a large portion of their life to books. Not only is all foreign literature excluded, but all Government students are limited to one class of native books in their public Essays.

Wang-gan-shih, minister of state to the Emperor Shin-tsung, was esteemed a person of the greatest capacity, the most retentive memory, and the most universally read, of any man in that age; but he was also a person of the most obstinate and impracticable disposition. He had unbounded self-confidence, and treated all opinions but his own with contempt. He composed with the greatest rapidity, and published many books, chiefly on the ancient Chinese classics and literature. Into his publications he infused ideas collected from the writings of Budhists, and Laou-keunists, as well as other writers, not of the then established school. Thus far he was perfectly justifiable in freely using and publishing his own opinions. But, not content with this, he availed himself of the civil power he possessed, as Minister of state, and the Sovereign's favorite, to obtain an Imperial decree that, throughout the whole Empire, no literary candidate should use or quote any other commentary or scholiast, than Wang-gan-shih. And, to this decree, the patronaged literati submitted. Thus the proud scholar triumphed. But kings and ministers do not live for ever. Another Emperor and another minister arose.

Leu-kung-choo, minister to the succeeding Emperor, Chê-tsung, obtained a counter decree, not only interdicting the works of Wang-gan-shih, but also all the books of Budhists and Laou-keunists, together with various other ancient writers, who were not quite of the Confucian school. A violation of the order involved certain rejection, however excellent a man's character, or however great his abilities and learning. Thus the Joo-keaou, as the Confucianists call themselves, became triumphant, and have maintained their ground to the present day; excluding from His Majesty's service every candidate who is a non-conformist to the Confucian school.

That such a system is not for the advancement of knowledge, or the interests of truth, is very clear. Hence, a Chinese L. L. D, and Mandarin to boot, is childishly ignorant of every thing out of China. As a writer in the Canton Miscellany said well lately: "At the Anglo-chinese College "in Malacca, the son of a Chinese peasant obtains a more "liberal education, than he who is Heir apparent to the "throne, and son of the Emperor of China."

CHINESE STATESMEN. One might suppose that under a constitutional absolutism — i. e. where absolute despotism is the acknowledged and avowed system, every one would submit implicitly to the monarch's will. It is the case that, if he be obstinate, they must eventually do so; but statesmen often fight a hard battle, even under these circumstances, before they let the great—the one man—take his own wayward course. In Chinese history, the plain speeches and remonstrances of ministers are much dwelt on; and the yielding sycophants are much condemned, and occasionally ridiculed.

Under the reign of Shin-tsung, Wang-kwei continued to keep the place of Premier sixteen years. He was esteemed a great flatterer in his day, and, after his death, History handed him down to the laugh of posterity, by the appellation of "Minister three wills". When going in to an audience of the Emperor, he invariably said to his colleagues: "We'll *take* His Majesty's *Will*." When others were discussing the merits of a public measure, his one speech was: "We'll *submit* to His Majesty's *Will*." And after retiring from the Imperial presence, he silenced all objections by saying "*We've gotten* His Majesty's *Will*."

A man not very unlike the Chinese statesman Wang-kwei, we once knew in the Western world. He had *three* opinions, on every subject. "This, (said he) is my *private* opinion; this, my *official* opinion; and this, my *public* opinion".

FASHION. Eminent men set the fashion in literature and philosophy and even in religion, in a way very like that in which persons in high life set the fashion in dress. Even mistakes, imperfections, and eccentricities, are copied by the imitative animal, man. Wellington stoops, and Wellington boots; spencer coats and short waists &c. are examples, as regards dress. In the history of the Sung dynasty, an example of fashion in literature occurs. Yin-choo, who was an universal scholar, wrote what the Chinese call a mean weak hand: strength and stiffness of line being admired. Yin-choo's mode of writing was supposed to be intentional, and the world having pronounced it a revival of the ancient mode, it forthwith became fashionable, and, like all other fashions, ran its course, and ceased.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "A MALLUM" has come to hand. We have hitherto refrained from touching on all such subjects, and have no wish now to change our plan. We cannot insert it. Letters from Y and A SEVEN YEARS SETTLER have also been received. The former we will, if possible, insert in our next. The latter shall meet attention.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. OCTOBER 15th, 1831.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	Catty		
Assafetida		5			
Biche de mar		9 a 15			
„ very superior		36			
Bees' wax		24 a 25			
Betel nut		3½			
Birds' nests		26 a 40—	Catty		
Camphor Baros		10 a 30—	„		
Cloves Molucca		25 a 30			
„ Mauritius		15 a 18			
Cochineal, Europe garbled		310 a 320			
„ ungarbled		210			
Copper, South American		18 a 19			
„ at Lintin for exportation		20			
„ Japan		24 a 25	Pecul		
Coral fragments		30 a 50			
Cotton Bombay	Taels	5.7 a 8.5			
„ Bengal		7.5 a 8.5			
„ Madras		8.5 a 9.			
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6			
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a 5			
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece		
Cambrics 12 yds.		1⅛ a 1⅜			
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2⅛ a 2⅜			
„ „ blue &c.		2			
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30		32 a 34—	Pecul		
„ „ 30 a 40		40 a 42—			
„ „ 40 a 50		42 a 44—			
„ „ 50 a 60 } not wanted		—			
„ „ 60 a 70 }		—			
Cow Bezoar		30	— Catty		
Cudbear		25 a 26			
Cutch Pegue		4 a 5			
Ebony Mauritius		3½			
„ Ceylon		2½ a 2¾			
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul		90			
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80			
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70			
„ „ cuttings		70			
Fishmaws		60 a 75			
Flints	Cts.	75			
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½			
Ginseng crude,		50 a 60	Pecul		
„ clarified		80 a 85			
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2¾			
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		3¾			
„ scrap		2 a 3			
Lead pig		4¾ a 5			
Mace		none			
Myrrh		4 a 18			
Nutmegs		none			
Olibanum, garbled 11 ungarbled 6					
Opium Patna		955 a 960	Chest		
„ Benares					
„ Bombay		745	—		
„ Damaun		740	—		
„ Turkey		560	— Pecul		
Orsidue per 100 sheets		unsaleable			
Pepper Malay		7			
Putchuck		11 a 12			
Quicksilver		73 a 74			
Rattans		2¾ a 3			
Rice		1.80 a 2.			
Rose Maloes		38			
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5			
„ Lintin		6 a 7½	Pecul		
Sandalwood Indian		9 a 12			
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 6			
Sharks' fins		25 a 26			
„ „ very fine		35 a 50			
Skins Rabbit		40 a 50—	100		
„ Seal		1.80 a 2.			
„ Sea Otter		60 a 70	each		
„ Land „		6 a 7½			
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6			
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	each		

IMPORTS.

Sapanwood	Sp. Drs.	2 a 2½—	Pecul		
Smalts		12 a 28			
Steel English		5	„		
„ Swedish in kits		5 a 6—	Cwt.		
Stock fish		5 a 6			
Spelter		4	Pecul		
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a 30—	Catty		
Tin plates		9½ a 10—	Box		
Tin, Banca		18			
„ Straits', 1st quality		17½	Pecul		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.60 a 1.70—	Yard.		
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		21 a 22			
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		26 a 28	Piece		
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „		26 a 38			
Long-ells,		7½ a 8			
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90—	Pecul		

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1½ a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30			
Anniseed star		none	Pecul		
„ oil of		2½	— Catty		
Bamboo canes		12 a 14—	1000		
Brass leaf		45 a 46—	Box		
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here		28 a 30			
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „		10			
„ buds		11 a 12			
China root	(scarce)	3 a 3½			
Cubebs		none			
Dragons' blood		none	Pecul		
Galangal		5½			
Gamboge		90 a 100			
Glass beads		16 a 22			
Hartall		12 a 13			
Lead white		10			
„ red		11			
Mother of Pearl shells		22 a 24			
Musk		„	Catty		
Nankeens, Compy's 1st		71 a 73			
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		55 a 57			
„ „ „ 2nd sort		48 a 51			
„ „ 3d.		37 a 38	100		
„ small		none			
„ blue Nankin		70			
„ „ Canton		63			
Oil of Cassia		1½	— Catty		
Rhubarb		60			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam		335 a 340			
„ „ Tsatlee		385 a 400			
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	240 a 250			
„ „ 2		225 a 230			
„ „ 3		205 a 210			
„ „ 4		145			
„ „ 5 { 1	Drs.	90 a 100			
„ „ 5 { 2		74			
„ „ 5 { 3		66			
Sugar raw	Taels	3.8 a 4.			
„ Pingfa		5.3 a 5.5			
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	none			
„ „ Canton, 1st sort	Taels	6.			
„ „ „ 2d. sort		5.3 a 5.4			
Tea Bohea		none			
„ Congo (very little)	Taels	18 a 22			
„ Campoy		none	Pecul		
„ Souchong		16 a 18			
„ Peko		none			
„ Ankoi		„			
„ Hyson (very little)		44 a 50			
„ „ skin		12 a 18			
„ „ young		28 a 36			
„ Gunpowder		none			
„ Twankay (very little)		10 a 12			
Tortoise shell	(scarce)	1000 a 1100			
Turmerick		5½ a 6			
Tutenague		13			
Vermilion		44	— Box		
Whanghees	(scarce)	25 a 30—	1000		

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	25¼ — Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5¼ p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire few procurable		11 p. Ct.
Republican none		

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 202 a 208 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 213 a 214 By Rs per do. — do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October	Arrived			From
1st	H. C. S.	Mangles,	Carr,	London
3rd	H. C. S.	Ernaad,	Corstorphan,	Calcutta
6th	Hamb. br.	Baltic,	Dunken,	Manila
7th	Brit. sh.	Shahool Hamud,	Morris,	Bombay
,,	Port. bque.	Providencia,	Figuereido,	Batavia
8th	Brit. sh.	Aurora,	Owen,	Calcutta
10th	Neth. sh.	Mercurius,	Kooy,	Batavia
,,	Port. ,,	N. S. de Conceiçaó,	Barradas,	,,
11th	Am. sh.	Globe,	Gulager,	Philadelphia
12th	Am. ,,	Howard,	Obear,	New York
13th	Brit bque.	Ladyof the Lake,	Pearson,	Singapore

October	Sailed			For
7th	Brit. sh.	Bombay Castle,	Wemyss,	Bombay
8th	,, ,,	Good Success,	Durant,	,,
10th	,, ,,	John Bannerman,	Daly,	Calcutta
3th	Span. br.	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila
15th	Neth. sh.	L' Esperance,	Worthington,	,,

PASSENGERS

per *Bombay Castle*, Mrs. Wemyss.
Good Success, Mrs. Durant, P. F. Robertson Esq., Dr. Grahame, & Master Grahame.
John Bannerman, Dr. Davidson, Major Grandpré, & Mr. Green.
L' Esperance, H. Dunman Esq.
H. C. S. Ernaad, Mrs. Cartwright, C. R. Cartwright, Esq. & Lieut. Layard.
H. C. S. Mangles, Miss A. Milburn & Richard Cox Esq.
Baltic, Mrs. Dunken, H. Fearon & Thos. Wise Esqrs.
Aurora, R. Browne Esq.
Globe, R. Coe, & E. M. Lewis Esq.
Howard, T. Burridge Esq.
Mercurius, B. Gernaert Esq.
Shahool Hamud, Mr. Jas. Morris.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The traffic in Opium has latterly been almost suspended, and the few sales that have been made have been under a reduction of our last quotations. Patna and Benares at $ 955 a $ 960 and for Bombay Pass Malwa it is difficult to obtain $ 740 per chest, for any quantity.

Some time bargains have been cleared off, but many remain still in arrear. The deliveries on the 8th amounted to 295 chests consisting of

Patna,	93
Benares,	47
& Malwa,	155

The reports from the distant markets speak favorably of the ruling prices, but the late edict of the Emperor appears to have created such a general alarm as to put a stop to all speculation, and has completely checked every enterprise in the drug. Money is unusually scarce amongst the dealers.

The sales of Cotton during the last fortnight have been confined to the parcels belonging to the Commanders and officers of the Company's ships, who have been obliged to sell on account of their approaching departure.

The Stock on hand on the 1st was about 150,000 Bales consisting of Bales 102,000 Bombay,
41,000 Bengal,
17,000 Madras,
160,000

which included all the cargoes landed, and then being discharged, both of the Company's investments and those on account of private merchants.

The AURORA has since arrived with about 2800 bales of the Bengal staple.

Information has been received of the destruction of the Nankin Cotton crop by inundation—but the extent has not yet been ascertained.

We are sorry to learn that many persons have been led into erroneous speculations in the article of Orsidue, by the quotations that we have, formerly, attached to it; it having been considered as the article, known under a similar denomination, which is always taken to the Indian markets, but which is totally unsaleable in this place. Our quotations referred to an article of Tin-foil, known here also by the name of Orsidue which, though adapted to the consumption of this country, has, from circumstances, now become one of no consideration, and, as it is not likely to be again brought into any demand, we shall, hereafter, omit it in our Price Current.

No improvement whatever in white Cotton Goods; with which the market is overstocked.

COTTON YARN is particularly dull. We hear that the Company have disposed of the finer sorts in their Investments, from N°. 50 and upwards, at $ 44 per pecul for re-exportation to Calcutta, but that the remainder is still on hand.

The importations of Cochineal from America have been extensive, leaving a considerable present stock which, at low prices, may, during the season, be availed of as remittances to Bombay.

Some parcels of Ebony, of inferior quality, that have been long on hand, have just been sold at $ 3 per pecul. Some recent arrivals of Betel-nut produced $ 3¼, and Pepper $ 7 per pecul.

PEARLS have fetched rather better prices than were obtained last season.

Many purchases of Nanking raw Silk have been made at our quotations for Tsatlee, but only one transaction, that we have heard of, has occurred at the quotations for Tay-saam; they are considered to be too high.

We have not heard that any purchases have been made in brown Nankeens for the English market, but a few of the blue cloth have been shipped.

The Stock of Europe metals is large.

Our Stock of TURKEY OPIUM is still considerable.

NOTICE.

A writer, under the signature of CID CAMPEADOR, in the Courier of 6th Inst., commenting on our observations respecting the permission to export rice from Manila, granted, by the Government, to a Portuguese vessel, while withheld from all others, concludes with the following remarks:

"It is well known whence this information, or rather mis-
" information is derived, and it would be well for those, who
" issue such reports from thence, to remember how very slight
" their tenure of residence in the Philippine Islands is, and how
" the publication of such remarks is likely to affect its con-
" tinuance. I hope ere this the prohibition, as regards the
" cargoes in question, is removed, not only on account of con-
" venience to their proprietors, but in order to prevent the con-
" tinuance of a discussion which may be maliciously pro-
" longed, by equivocation and if not by mis-statement, at least
" by shewing only the dark side of the argument to the public."

We in consequence considered it proper to insert the following advertisement in the Courier Price Current, as the earliest means within our reach, of bringing it to the notice of the public.

(Advertisement.)

"A correspondent in the late Courier having *threatened offensive proceedings*, on the part of the Manila Government, against the supposed author of the information communicated in the Canton Register "Price Current" respecting the exportation of Rice from that Colony, the Editor of the Canton Register cannot rest satisfied without requesting the Editor of the Courier to take the earliest opportunity of publishing his assurance that the information or "misinformation" complained of, was not received from any person at Manila, but from various authentic sources at Canton. The Editor of the Register cannot, however, but hope that it is an unjust imputation on the Government at Manila to suppose that any individual would be persecuted on such grounds."

Our opinions and remarks are open to the criticisms of the public, and such we are usually satisfied to peruse in silence. But, when we are falsely reproached with disseminating misinformation, a different course is required from us. Our accuser does not say in what our information is incorrect. He is unknown to us; and consequently secure from being called to *personal account*. Our only resource, therefore, is to meet his charge with a flat denial. We re-assert every fact that we have stated on the subject, and we defy CID CAMPEADOR to disprove them.

Whatever, after this, he may choose to say against us without proof, we think the public will go along with us in utterly disregarding.

(Editor of Canton Register.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 TUESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1831. NO. 21

FOR THE STRAITS & MADRAS.

The Ship HERCULES, Captain Wilson, will sail about the 16th November.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

The Ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail about the middle of November. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail early in November. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO HOLLAND.

The Dutch built Ship ONDERNEMING, of about 375 tons: Capt. J. P. Middel.

Apply to J. C. VAN DER MEULEN.

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

The "BATAVIA," Capt. P. Blair, to leave Lintin about the middle of November,

For freight apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

On board the NORDEN at Whampoa, or at MARKWICK & LANE's, N°. 3 Imperial Hong.

Gin, Sherry, & Champagne, in dozen Cases.
Port in do. Cases, pints and quarts.
Hock in Cases of 2 dozen.
Tokay & Cherry Brandy.
Butter in kegs—Salmon, Sausages, & Bolognas.
Cordage in coils from 4 to ½ inch and
Tarpaulins in bales.

CANTON.

Our readers will find, in the present N°., a short account of the late affray, between the sailors of the H. C. Ships and the Chinese, on Danes' Island. It is communicated on the authority of an eye witness. The result is not as yet clearly known, but the business seems, for the present, at least, to have blown over, and, under all circumstances, we think it highly fortunate that such should be the case.

A native correspondent has furnished us with a short conversation, said to have passed between His Imperial Majesty and Governor LE, during the late visit of the latter to Peking. LE, in reply to His Majesty's enquiries, described the people of this province as exceedingly licentious and depraved, and attributed the insubmissive conduct of foreigners entirely to the instigations of natives. He represented the impossibility of governing such people by unyielding firmness and the necessity of a more indulgent rule, as the only means of overcoming the licentious spirit of the people, and preserving peace. His Majesty was highly pleased with his method of government, and commanded him to return to his situation.

On the 25th of September, His Excellency had arrived at Cho-chow in Lat. 39° 31' N. on his way from Peking, and as he is travelling by land he is expected to arrive here within forty days at farthest.

It is rumoured that, owing to the difference of sentiment between LE and CHOO, the latter will be sent to some other province for a month or two, as soon as LE arrives.

THE MILITARY EXAMINATION commenced on the 28th ult. when CHOO, the Foo-yuen, went in person to the parade ground to see the military graduates exercising. As in the literary Examination, there are three different days of trial. On the first day, the candidates for promotion are exercised in shooting to a distance on horseback; on the second day, they do the same on foot; on the third day, the exercise consists in shooting at a mark. There is, besides, an exercise in writing; but we believe that it is only to try the abilities of the candidates, without affecting their promotion.

On the 26th ult. the acting Governor went to review the artillery, at a park three or four miles to the east of the city. This is done by the Governor triennially; but the Tsang-keun, or Commandant, has to do the same every year.

His Majesty, having just attained the 50th year of his age, has directed that the annual autumnal executions shall not take place this year. This order does not extend to any of the peculiar cases in which the provincial government may inflict death without previously obtaining the Emperor's permission.

By a memorial from CHOO to the Emperor, it appears that, in a single small district of this province, there are on the records no less than 1000 cases of assault and wounding, the perpetrators of which are yet unconvicted. CHOO's memorial is to request the degradation of the district magistrate in this as well as some less heinous cases.

THE LATE LITERARY EXAMINATION occasioned, during the period of its continuance, great interest and excitement among the Chinese in this city; and since it's conclusion, it has been followed by much rejoicing and feasting, particularly among the successful candidates. The morning after the final examination of the themes (for it is the writings only which are examined), every merchant or shopkeeper was early provided with one or more lists of the newly "promoted men," or Masters of arts. And, in two or three days, a rough Edition of a few of the principal Essays, composing nearly 100 octavo pages, issued from the press. We have now lying before us a second Edition of the same work, issued some days since, which is much neater and more correct than the former one. The themes or Essays are short, being each of them comprised in little more than three pages of letter press.

We have seen, pasted on the walls at the top of China street, and the bottom of Hog lane, Government proclamations,—against selling wine or spirits to foreign seamen;—and against foreigners going to the Chinese parade-ground, to the East of the city. As the latter is rather a novel document, and relates to a circumstance which appears to be little known among the foreign residents here, we have given a translation of it below.

There is also another proclamation, which we should have noticed earlier. It is a transcript, with only a few immaterial alterations, of the insulting proclamation issued about this time last year, by the Governor and Hoppo. But, on the present occasion, these officers, instead of issuing it directly themselves, have passed it through the hands of the Nan-hae magistrate.

PROCLAMATION.

HWANG, the acting Nan-hae-hëen, to interdict a certain affair. It appears that of the foreigners who come to Canton to trade, only regular merchants and their assistants may repair to the Factories: all others, seamen and such like, are

not permitted to land. And even the regular merchants and their assistants must, on no account, presume to go to any other place (than the Factories).

Now, the military parade being near at hand, it is to be feared that foreigners will presume to go to the eastern parade-ground, to see the shooting of the Cavalry and Infantry archers. The foreigners are by disposition hasty, and violent, and at all times carry about them swords or dirks. Being pushed and jostled by the crowd, it is likely they may, in the madness of the moment, wound some one with their swords. Or, when the soldiers are shooting, the foreigners, being ignorant how to avoid the arrows, may get wounded by them. There can be no certainty as to what may not happen.

For these reasons this interdict is issued; and it is accordingly commanded, that the Hong-merchants, the linguists, the patrole, and the common boat people and chairmen, make themselves fully acquainted therewith. It is of importance that they obey orders and keep the laws; and that they enjoin on the foreigners, that they must not go to the parade, to see the shooting. Should any dare wilfully to disobey, the Hong-merchants and linguists shall certainly be brought to trial for it. Nor may the boat people and chair-men presume to convey foreigners thither. If any disobey, they shall, when once found out, be immediately tried severely. Let each tremblingly obey! Oppose not! A special order.

Dated 8th moon, 12th day, (September, 17th 1831.)

We are glad to see that the feeling directing public opinion, in India, with regard to China, does not confine itself to mere words. The Indian cruiser "Clive" has been sent on, and placed under the orders of the Select Committee, apparently as a sort of pledge that the state of affairs here has, at length, arrested the attention of those from whom assistance has been long looked for. We have waited so long in hope of some outward expression of sympathy from others than those connected by ties of interest with British commerce in this country, that we were somewhat surprised when we found that a vessel of war had, at last, actually arrived in this hitherto forbidden land.

Public report and general opinion incline to the belief that assistance will not stop here. We hope it will not. Bad as our situation has been, or might be, if left without attempt at protection, it would be far better than what would, in all probability, ensue should an exhibition of force, alone, be held out, thus proving to the Chinese that the will and the power to assist are wanting. We believe that we express the general opinion when we say that, if an Expedition should come on here, and return without decided and brilliant success, all future calls will be unheeded. The cry of "Wolf!" will have been so often raised that any subsequent attempt to excite sympathy will, most probably, be answered but by derision.

With the privileges in this country of the H. E. I. Company we have always declined interference: the opinions of most men are already made up on the subject or, (which is much the same in effect,) they are drawn by their interests or prejudices to certain conclusions. Did we even flatter ourselves that, in the confliction of sentiments, our voice would be heard, we should be well aware that we could say little or nothing to affect the question at issue: but this objection does not hold to any discussions which may tend to improve the condition of British interests, by an appeal to the judgment and feelings of those who have the power to effect the improvement so loudly called for. Our view is not confined to any questions as to how, or by whom, British commerce may be conducted here;—it extends to the very existence of that commerce.

To those acquainted with China little need be said—all who have resided here have felt, and felt with anguish and bitterness, (for in many shapes it is brought home to their feelings,) the degradation to which foreign merchants are obliged to submit as the price at which they purchase the privilege of carrying on their trade. Well has it been said that, as it now stands, the barter is, in fact, "national honor for Tea." All who know this country know that it is so. Need we point out such insults as are contained in the lying proclamations annually stuck up in the public streets, with the publication of which we hardly dare sully our columns? Is it necessary to remind our countrymen of the wretched state of imprisonment in which the clemency of the Chinese government graciously permits foreign barbarians to reside; or to recapitulate all the trifling acts of annoyance and aggression constantly pursued towards foreigners—trifling in themselves—but presenting a formidable mass of insult and wrong when taken as the results of a deliberate system? As to the prohibition of Sedans and such like ever recurring privations, which it is the fashion with some to disregard, these are points which have been gained by the Chinese, through the good nature or weakness of former residents, and we lay no stress on them—but we complain, and with justice, of the uncertain mode of collecting duties—of the limitation of foreign trade, beyond a small amount, to a few men—of the notorious irresponsibility of many of those to whom this privilege is restricted: and yet, to avoid these obstacles and annoyances in the way of trade, if recourse be had to the smuggler, who is produced and nourished by the system, a cry is raised about broken and evaded laws, and the merchants are told that they must not complain, because they pursue the only system which is available to them.

How different the conduct of the English government when greater proximity forces the subject into notice, and places it under the immediate observation of the public and of the Press. Does distance sever or diminish the tie by which the subjects of Britain claim the protection of their own government, or is any thing unreasonable demanded when they entreat that some small attention may be vouchsafed to the critical and even perilous state, in this country, of British commerce and of British honor? Alas! for that honor. A minor power in Europe is bullied into a submission which it cannot withhold, for a few acts of folly on the part of a wretched tyrant: but British honor requires that he should be humbled, and he is so humbled, and by a force that would suffice to alarm the Empire of China.—Is the rule, that is applicable to Portugal, unsuited to China? Does the distance, at which those residing here are placed, weaken their claim to an equal protection with their countrymen in Portugal? We know that such seems to be the case, though why it is so we know not: It cannot be that the Government at home is too supine to put forth the strength so often exerted in a less worthy cause, and yet we can scarcely believe that such a total ignorance of the position of affairs in this country, as the alternative would require, can exist. It is no easy matter to decide between these, and yet one of them it must be.

We say, and we say boldly: as History it will be matter of surprise and doubt, that England—the great—the powerful—jealous of her own honor and watchful of her national rights should thus, in the height of her power and greatness, have tamely submitted to wrong, to insult, to indignity, to oppression, from a government and a people, such as this, whom the earliest exhibition of force and firmness would have brought to reason and submission—that their arrogant assumptions of superiority—their insulting Edicts—their abuse and scorn should have been borne lest the Revenue from the Tea trade should be, for a time, placed in jeopardy! We say without fear of contradiction: AS HISTORY IT WILL NOT BE BELIEVED.

WHAT WOULD YE BE AT?

Mr. Editor,

Your correspondent CONSISTENCY, has written well concerning British interests in China; but still, I, for one, cannot tell exactly what he would be at? He says he wants "security for the future." Still the question returns, in what does that consist? Let him descend from vague generalities to tangible particulars: then he will render a service to the cause. Does he want the late Code of restrictions repealed? How is that to be effected? Does he want a commercial Treaty? Let him give to the public a draft of one. But, suppose His Imperial majesty will not consent to the terms of his proposal—will, in fact, concede nothing; but only reiterate:—"Obey the laws I enact; and accept gratefully of the compassion I choose to bestow; or begone about your business. I don't wish for your trade." Supposing, I say, such should be the Emperor's reply and it is by no means an improbable supposition. What then would CONSISTENCY do?

I am, Yours,

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AFFRAY AT WHAMPOA.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Two of the officers of one of the H. C. Ships were walking on Danes' Island on the evening of the 10th ult. and, in the course of their walk, came to a pretty large village, nearly abreast of where their ship lay. This they entered, without at first experiencing much, or indeed any, resistance from the natives. When they had got a considerable way round the village, for they did not go in, but only skirted it, the Chinese suddenly became exceedingly anxious that they should return. Upon seeing that they really wished them away, the gentlemen stopped, and were in the act of returning, when the Chinese, supposing that they were afraid to proceed further, attacked them in the most cowardly manner, drove them from the village, to about a quarter of a mile beyond it, with hoes, a sort of spears, and bamboos, from the effects of which they suffered severely, and also stole a dog which accompanied them.

The commanding officers on board many of the ships, seeing them thus ill-used, immediately sent boats to their rescue, with the crews of which they returned to the village, and, having caught three or four of the most active, gave them a good drubbing with the stretchers of the boats, and then left the village, and returned on board.

VISIT OF ADMIRAL DRURY.

The following narrative of the failure of the attempt made by Admiral Drury to resist the obstinacy of the Chinese seems to us to possess, from the actual state of affairs here, sufficient interest to warrant us in giving it to the public. It is taken from a work published immediately after the occurrence which it details, and, as far as description goes, we should think it correct. We give the reasoning of the writer, offering, such as it is, perhaps a fair sample of the way in which the affair was, at the time, viewed in England. Great changes of opinion have, since then, taken place as to the real strength and disposition of the Chinese Empire though, even allowing the view at that time taken to be correct, we can discover small cause for approval of conduct such as that pursued. He who uses threats should be prepared to act upon them; but, whether Admiral Drury was prevented by positive orders, or by want of sufficient confidence, from maintaining the position which he assumed, is a point upon which we have no means of judging. The consequences we know, and such will ever result while British courage and determination quail before, what is termed, *Chinese inflexibility*.

"CHINESE INFLEXIBILITY AT MACAO."

"THE landing of the British troops at Macao, a measure, which circumstances, that no longer exist, rendered at that time expedient, produced an order from the Chinese government for the cessation of trade and intercourse with the English. The Honorable Company's supracargoes immediately tendered the most full and satisfactory explanations; but to whatever proposition was offered, or to whatever explanation they made, the Chinese confined themselves to this answer:—"Withdraw your troops; your trade and intercourse with us shall then revert to its former footing."—"We desire a conference, in order to lay before you certain friendly explanations," say the supracargoes. "Neither conference nor explanations are wanted," replies the inflexible Viceroy Quantong; "if you desire the renewal of your trade and intercourse with us, embark your troops." Whatever was the nature or complexion of the proposition made to the Viceroy or to the Hoppoa, the same answer was invariably returned—"*Embark your troops.*"

"Under such determined hostility to negociation, as was evinced by the Chinese, the ablest diplomatist could not hope to advance a single step. After many fruitless attempts between the first of October, 1808, and the beginning of December, the design was abandoned; and, circumstances admitting of the adoption of the measure so pleasing to the Chinese, the detachment of British troops was embarked from Macao.

"Early in November, at a time when it was anxiously desired to confer with the Chinese, but which they obstinately refused, two English frigates, the Phaeton and the Dédaigneuse, were moved up from Macao to Whampoa, and the Russel 74, was anchored at the second bar.

"About the middle of November, Admiral Drury, attended by the boats from all the English ships, at Whampoa, both European and Country, strongly manned and armed, went up to Canton, where he remained two days. During that time, he had frequent intercourse with the principal Mandarins, but was denied all access to the Viceroy. The admiral was received and treated with the usual respect by the Chinese, though the appearance of the armed men and boats, anchored off the town of Canton, produced an evident sensation of uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the Chinese who now became more reserved in their intercourse with the English. The admiral, after remaining 48 hours at Canton, and perceiving no prospect of gaining any point of importance, by remaining longer, returned to the anchorage at Whampoa.

"The Chinese, alarmed probably by the visit, assembled a considerable body of troops in the neighbourhood of Canton, and moored a number of their war-boats, filled with soldiers, across the river, two or three miles below the town. Some apprehensions were entertained about this time for the personal safety of the English, then residing at Canton, which, in the end, proved to be groundless. However, on the 21st of November, an order was issued by Admiral Drury directing all British subjects to quit Canton, with their property, within eight-and-forty hours from the date of the order. Such Englishmen as were at Canton, left in consequence, and repaired to the shipping at Whampoa, carrying with them upwards of a million of dollars of private property. The Chinese on this occasion, would not allow any articles, the produce of China, to be taken away, nor any silver or other specie, except such as was in dollars or other foreign coin.

"On the 29th of November, Admiral Drury, whose moderation and firmness were conspicuous on all occasions, proposed to go to Canton to bring down a quantity of spirits for the shipping, which had been lodged at one of the factories at Canton. The visit had probably also for its object, to ascertain the disposition of the Chinese, and whether they would oppose his passage. In order to guard against the danger of surprise or attack, each of His Majesty's ships, and each of those of the Honorable Company, sent two boats carrying carronades, and otherwise armed and fully manned, to accompany the admiral. The fleet of armed boats left Whampoa on the morning of the 28th, for Canton. They met with no opposition till within about three miles of the town, when, coming within distant range of the Chinese war-boats, moored across the river, these and a small fort upon the shore opened a fire of round and grape shot upon the English. The admiral instantly ordered the boats to lie upon their oars, while he in his barge, accompanied by a Portuguese Padre, as an interpreter, was rowed forward, the admiral standing upon the stern sheets, as the boat advanced. On coming sufficiently near, to what appeared to be the principal boat, bearing the flag of a head mandarin, the interpreter was desired to declare the peaceful intention of the visit; but the instant that he rose and began to speak, the boat was fired upon The attempt to obtain a hearing was repeatedly made, and always with the same result, the Chinese either firing or preparing to fire, whenever the interpreter rose to speak. The admiral finding it was in vain to persevere, returned with the fleet of armed boats to Whampoa.

"Affairs remained without any hope of change or relaxation on the part of Chinese, till the 16th of December, when the British troops were ordered to embark from Macao, a measure that was quickly followed by the revocation of the Chinese order prohibiting trade and intercourse with the English. The recal of this order was to go into operation on the 22nd of December, when the friendly and commercial relations between the English and Chinese would regain their former channel.

"During the suspension of intercourse with the Chinese, the English gentlemen at Canton, Whampoa, and Macao, were accommodated from day to day, with provisions by their compradores, though the supply was restricted to a quantity not more than sufficient for one day's consumption, and occasionally it was obtained with much difficulty. Some inconvenience also was experienced from the want of servants, as all the Chinese in the employment of the English, were ordered to quit their service. This order, however, was not rigidly enforced.

"In looking at the issue of these late differences in China, it is highly gratifying to reflect, that a misunderstanding, though subsisting for nearly three months, between the most obstinate and unaccommodating people on earth, on the one hand, and a nation the most powerful in arms on the other, should be adjusted in all its parts, without recourse to violence, and without staining any point of its progress from beginning to end, with one drop of innocent blood."

Captain DUNKEN presents his compliments to the Editor of the Canton Register, and begs he will do him the favour to insert the following extract of a letter he addressed to J. Strachan Esq.

CANTON, 22nd October, 1831.

JAMES STRACHAN ESQ.

Agent for Lloyds at Manila.

Sir,

In perusing the Canton Register of 15th August, I observe a paragraph in it, inserted at your request, signed "James Horsburgh" respecting a Shoal said to have been discovered by me, in a certain Latitude and Longitude in the China Sea, on my passage in the Hamburgh brig "Baltic" from Singapore to Manila in 1829. It is true that, on my arrival in Hamburgh in 1830, I made a communication to Mr. Horsburgh of my having seen something that resembled a Shoal in the situation stated. I still insist upon it, and have several witnesses to prove the truth if necessary;—but I deny *in toto* stating to him that I gave any information on the subject officially to the authorities here although I may have spoken of the Shoal to several Masters of vessels;—therefore, where Mr. H. received his information beginning from,—"*when he arrived at Manila &c.*" I cannot explain, nor is it any business of mine to account for. I refer to my information to him of the 29th July 1830. If I have made mistake in drawing his attention to the supposed Shoal, I have erred on the safe side: he may have his doubts, but it remains yet to be proved that the Shoal does not exist.

T. J. DUNKEN.

BRIG BALTIC.

MANILA Bay, 15th September, 1831.

WHAMPOA REGATTA.

FIRST DAY'S MEETING. SATURDAY, 29th OCTOBER.

Subscription for every description of Boats:—with $ 50 added by H. H. Lindsay Esq.

FIRST RACE.

Six oared Gigs.

Lady Melville's	Kate	1
Repulse's	Rose	2
Childe Harold's	Casino	3
Duke of Sussex's	Lancashire Witch	4
Warren Hastings'	———	5
Lowther Castle's	Madame Vestris	6

A good race won cleverly by the Kate, well contested by the Rose; Casino following close.

Six oared Cutters.

Lady Melville's	Shamrock	1
Duke of Sussex's	Lally	2
Rose's	Bud	3
Farquharson's	Thistle	4
Marquis of Huntly's	———	5

Won easily by the Shamrock.

Double banked Cutters.

Lady Melville's	Paddy Thwack	1
Lowther Castle's	Don Giovanni	2
Repulse's	Black Joke	3
General Kyd's	Admiral	4
Repulse's	Non-such	Not placed.
Duke of Sussex's	Brute	Not placed.
Inglis'	Superb	Not placed.
Vansittart's	Charlotte	Not placed.
Hythe's	Stag	Not placed.

The interest excited by this race was very great; it was warmly contested, between the Giovanni, the Black Joke, and Paddy Thwack; the latter was sternmost till within about 200 yards of the winning post, when her crew stretched out and won in good style, by nearly a length; thus gaining for the flag of the Emerald isle the honor of carrying off all the chief prizes of the day.

Jolly Boats.

Childe Harold's	Byron	1
Lowther Castle's	Madame Malibran	2
Farquharson's	Star	3
Repulse's	Zebra	4

Won easily by the Byron. Madame close up.

Four oared Gigs.

Hythe's	Fire-fly	1
Repulse's	Fancy	2
Inglis'	Emma	3
Bombay's	Snowball	4
General Kyd's	Sleepy Moggie	5
Childe Harold's	Emily	6
York's	Loon	7
Anne's	Lady Anne	8

Won cleverly by the Fire-fly, closely followed by the Fancy.

The next meeting is expected to take place about the 9th Inst. and as the Gold Cup, value one hundred Guineas, presented by the Chief of the British Factory, will be then run for, the amateurs of the sport may look for some well contested racing.

OPIUM. This drug occupies, by name, a frequent place in the Peking Gazettes of late. In one of the central provinces the local government caught twenty of the principal dealers, and tortured and squeezed them, to tell of whom they bought it, and to whom they sold it.

The Emperor thinks they did very rightly, and desires that the excuse of a culprit: "I don't know the name or surname of the person from whom I bought it," be no longer admitted in Courts of law. To the report of the capture was appended a recommendation of the lucky officer who was the capturer. To this recommendation His Majesty says: "The man did only his duty; this recommendatory spirit must not be encouraged."

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon	BAR.		WIND
1	73	80	29.95	Cloudy with rain at times; light breeze	N aN E.
2	74	84	29.95	Fine weather, sultry light airs	S aS E.
3	77	85	29.90	,, ,,	,,
4	77	82	29.75	Cloudy; fresh breeze	N aN E.
5	71	80	29.50	First part blowing hard mid. and latter fresh breeze with rain	N E. S E.
6	76	75	29.90	Rain throughout; mod breeze vble,	N aN W.
7	68	76	30.	Fine weather	,,
8	66	75	30.10	Cloudy; light breeze	N aE.
9	68	78	30.05	Fine weather; light breeze 1st part latterly	N E. S E.
10	72	80	30.	,, light airs	S E aN E.
11	74	82	30.	,, light breeze	,,
12	73	82	30.	,, moderate breeze	E.
13	74	82	30.	,, light breeze	,,
14	76	83	30.05	,, ,,	,,
15	76	83	30.	,, sultry	,,
16	75	83	30.	,, ,,	E aS E.
17	75	84	30.10	,, variable	N aS E.
18	75	83	30.05	,, light	,,
19	76	84	30.05	,, 1st part light breeze latter part blowing fresh	S E. N.
20	64	70	30.15	Cloudy; fresh breeze	N aN W.
21	64	73	30.10	Fine weather; mostly light breeze	N.
22	65	75	30.20	,, first part moderate breeze; latter, blowing fresh	N aN W.
23	63	73	30.15	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N.
24	60	70	30.10	,, ,,	,,
25	58	69	30.10	,, ,,	,,
26	57	63	30.10	First part cloudy, middle and latter constant rain; moderate breeze	,,
27	58	65	30.10	Cloudy; with light rain at times	,,
28	61	68	30.05	,, ,,	,,
29	65	72	30.05	Fine weather	,,
30	66	74	30.05	,, light breeze	,,
31	67	76	30.	,, moderate	N aN E.

DROWNED at Whampoa, on the 25th ult. Mr. Somerville, second officer of the country ship HELEN.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. NOVEMBER 1st, 1831. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8	a	14	Catty
Assafetida		5			
Biche de mar		9	a	15	
,, very superior		36			Pecul
Bees' wax		24	a	25	
Betel nut		3	a	3½	
Birds' nests		26	a	40	— Catty
Camphor Barus		10	a	30	— ,,
Cloves Molucca		25	a	30	
,, Mauritius		15	a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		310	a	320	
,, ungarbled		210			
Copper, South American		16			
,, at Lintin for exportation		18	a	19	
,, Japan		22	a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments		30	a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	7	a	8.5	
,, Bengal		7.5	a	9.	
,, Madras		8.5	a	9.	
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½	a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4	a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.		2	a	2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½	a	1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet		2½	a	2¾	
,, ,, blue &c.		2			
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30		32	a	34	— Pecul
,, ,, 30 a 40		40	a	42	—
,, ,, 40 a 50		42	a	44	—
,, ,, 50 a 60 } not wanted					—
,, ,, 60 a 70 }					—
Cow Bezoar		30			— Catty
Cudbear		25	a	26	
Cutch Pegue		5	a	6	
Ebony Mauritius		3½			
,, Ceylon		2½	a	2¾	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul		90			
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15 ,,		80			
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25 ,,		70			
,, ,, cuttings		70			
Fishmaws		60	a	75	
Flints	Cts.	50			
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1	a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude, ...		50	a	60	
,, clarified		80	a	85	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2¾			
,, rod ½ inch & under		3½			
,, scrap		2	a	3	
Lead pig		4¾	a	5	
Mace			none		
Myrrh		4	a	18	
Nutmegs			none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled		5			
Opium Patna		930			Chest
,, Benares					
,, Bombay		700			—
,, Damaun		695			—
,, Turkey		560			— Pecul
Pepper Malay		7½			
Putchuck		12	a	14	
Quicksilver		73	a	74	
Rattans		2¾	a	3	
Rice		1.80	a	2.	
Rose Maloes		38			
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5			Pecul
,, Lintin		6	a	7½	
Sandalwood Indian		9	a	12	
,, Sandwich island		1½	a	6	
Sharks' fins		25	a	26	
,, ,, very fine		35	a	50	
Skins Rabbit		40	a	50	— 100
,, Seal		1.80	a	2.	
,, Sea Otter		60	a	70	each
,, Land ,, ...		6	a	7½	
,, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	a	6	each
,, Fox	cents	70	a	90	
Sapanwood		2	a	2½	— Pecul
Smalts	Sp. Drs.	12	a	28	Pecul
Steel English		5			
,, Swedish in kits		5	a	6	— Cwt.
Stock fish		5	a	6	Pecul
Spelter		4			
Thread, Gold & Silver		28	a	30	— Catty
Tin, plates		9			— Box
Tin, Banca		18			
,, Straits', 1st quality		17½			Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.60	a	1.70	— Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		21	a	22	
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,		26	a	28	Piece
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,		36	a	38	
Long-ells, ...		7¾	a	8	
Scarlet cuttings		80	a	90	— Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1¾ a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30			
Anniseed star		10	a	11	Pecul
,, oil of		2½			— Catty
Bamboo canes		12	a	14	— 1000
Brass leaf		45	a	46	— Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here		26	a	28	
Cassia ,, 7 a 8. ,,		10			
,, buds .. .... (new)		14	a	15	
China root .. .... (scarce)		3	a	3½	
Cubebs			none		
Dragons' blood		80	a	100	Pecul
Galangal		4	a	4½	
Gamboge		90	a	100	
Glass beads		16	a	22	
Hartall		12	a	13	
Lead white		10			
,, red		11			
Mother of Pearl shells		21	a	22	
Musk		70	a	110	— Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		71	a	73	
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort		55	a	57	
,, ,, ,, 2nd sort		48	a	51	
,, ,, 3d.		37	a	38	100
,, small			none		
,, blue Nankin		70			
,, ,, Canton		63			
Oil of Cassia		1½			— Catty
Rhubarb		50			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		335	a	340	
,, ,, Tsatlee		385	a	400	
,, Canton N°. 1 Taels		240	a	250	
,, ,, 2		225	a	230	
,, ,, 3		205	a	210	
,, ,, 4		145			
,, ,, 5 { 1 Drs.		90	a	100	
,, ,, 5 { 2		74			
,, ,, 5 { 3		66			
Sugar raw	Taels	3.8	a	4.	
,, Pingfa		5.3	a	5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	10½	a	11	
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort	Taels	6.			
,, ,, ,, 2d. sort		5.3	a	5.4	
Tea Bohea		13	a	15	
,, Congo		24	a	28	
,, Campoy		24	a	28	Pecul
,, Souchong		19	a	34	
,, Peko		52	a	60	
,, Ankoi Souchong		19	a	20	
,, Hyson		46	a	58	
,, ,, skin		20	a	28	
,, ,, young		36	a	42	
,, Gunpowder		58	a	60	
,, Twankay		24	a	28	
,, Orange Peko		16	a	28	
,, Caper		23	a	25	—
Tortoise shell ..	(scarce)	1000	a	1100	
Turmerick		5½	a	6	
Tutenague		13			
Vermilion		44			— Box
Whanghees				none	— 1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch ..	25½— Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5½ p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire		a 1 p. Ct.
Republican	none	

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st,
Bengal 204 Sa. Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay 215 By Rs per do. do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October	Arrived		From
10th	H. C. Cruiser Clive,	Harris,	Bombay
16th	Brit. bque. Sylph,	Wallace	Calcutta
18th	H. C. S. Warren Hastings,	Avarne,	Straits
19th	Neth. sh. Batavia,	Blair,	Singapore
,,	Am. br. Neponset,	Hunt,	Boston
20th	H. C. C. S. Coldstream,	Hall,	London
,,	Dan. br. Perlen,	Löfgrün,	Manila

October	Sailed		For
16th	Brit. bque. Fanny,	Currie.	Singapore
19th	H. C. S. Waterloo,	Blakely,	London
,,	H. C. S. Buckinghamshire,	Glasspoole,	,,
,,	Brit. sh. Earl Kellie,	Edwards,	Calcutta

Passengers

per H. C. S. Warren Hastings, J. Leffler Esq.
Batavia, C. Scott Esq.
Sylph, A. Robertson Esq.
Clive, Major Jacob.
H. C. S. Buckinghamshire, H. T. Ravenshaw Esq.
Fanny, J. Clark Esq
Earl Kellie, Thomas Dougal Esq. Messrs Smilie, Johnson & Tincome.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Cotton. The reports having now been fully established of a very considerable deficiency in the crop in the Nankin province, a very sensible activity has arisen among the dealers in this market, and some extensive purchases have been lately made by them, for the supply of the interior. This has created a corresponding feeling in the Hong-merchants, and many sales have been made to them, within the past week, at an advance on former rates of from two to four mace per picul: and a still further rise is anticipated, as the prices are, even now, very low.

Opium. The interference by the Government officers having been persisted in with encreased rigor, our market has been falling daily into a worse state than it has been for some time; and, through the anxiety manifested by many of the holders to sell, prices have materially declined; Pass Malwa having been sold at $ 695. Although the deliveries of the Bengal drug have been upon a moderate scale, it has yet been influenced by the same circumstances; still, however, appearing to maintain our quotations under a very languid demand.

In the article of Tin there is a general stagnation, and no sales have been recently made at the prices now quoted, though, on a renewal of demand, it is supposed these will be maintained.

Out of several parcels lately received, a very considerable proportion of each has been rejected as inferior.

Pepper has improved a little, owing, as it is stated, to the loss, in the late severe weather, of several Junks, in which were supplies for the Northern districts. Recent importations have realized $ 7½ per pecul.

No demand at present for Sandalwood.

A late importation of Betel nut has been sold at $ 3. 60 per pecul but, as a considerable quantity is now in the market, that price is not expected to be obtained for it.

Cotton Yarn does not yet appear to have been in the least influenced by the rise and demand for the raw staple; but enquiries are daily made, for the lower and only saleable numbers, at the late reduced prices.

No alteration in the Silk market: the general quality of the crop is however not so good as it was at first represented as likely to prove, and the chief of the finer descriptions has already been taken out of the market.

On the 18th ult. the Committee encreased their exchange on Bengal to 204 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.

NOTICE.

William Carrol, Island St. Helena.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans with their Supercargoes &c., calling at St. Helena, that, at his stores situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China, fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; and *Good bills of Exchange negociated.*

NOTICE.

Families, and Passengers proceeding on voyages, may be supplied with the following genuine medicines, recently imported from Apothecaries Hall.

Fine Alexandrian Senna Leaves, Calabria Flake manna, Turkey Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, Henry's, do. Cold drawn Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Rochelle Salts, Seidlitz Powders, Powdered Jalap, Effervescing Cheltenham Salts. Jamaica Ginger, Carbonate of soda, Tartaric Acid, Spts. Sal volatile, Sweet Spts. of Nitre, Spts. of hartshorn, Epsom Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Dover's Powder, James' Powder, Ipecacuanha Powder, &c. &c.

At the Canton Dispensary. N°. 3 French Hong.

NOTICE.

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Pyaya grande, Macao.

For the Straits & Bombay.

The Ship Edmonstone, E. Hadley Commander, will sail for the above Ports, from Whampoa, about the 10th December next,

For freight apply to Framjee Pestonjee.

Powchong Factory, N°. 3.

Canton, 1st November, 1831.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL TO THE 1st OF NOVEMBER 1831.

	Patna			Benares.			Malwa.			Total.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
October	378	940	355320	132	940	124080	809	730	590570	1319	1069970
Previous 6 months	2185		2110570	760		729050	3468		2547235	6413	5386855
Consumption to 1st Nov. 1831.	2563		2465890	892		853130	4277		3137805	7732	6456825
Stock at Lintin do.	2283			547			6816			9646	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 TUESDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1831. NO. 22

FOR THE STRAITS & MADRAS.

The Ship HERCULES, Captain Wilson, will sail about the 10th December.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

The Ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail about the middle of November. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail early in November. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO HOLLAND.

The Dutch built Ship ONDERNEMING, of about 375 tons: Capt. J. P. Middel.

Apply to J. C. VAN DER MEULEN.

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

The "BATAVIA," Capt. P. Blair, to leave Lintin about the middle of November,

For freight apply to Messrs WHITEMAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

On board the NORDEN at Whampoa, or at MARKWICK & LANE's, N°. 3 Imperial Hong.

Gin, Sherry, & Champagne, in dozen Cases.
Port in do. Cases, pints and quarts.
Hock in Cases of 2 dozen.
Tokay & Cherry Brandy.
Butter in kegs—Salmon, Sausages, & Bolognas.
Cordage in coils from 4 to ½ inch and
Tarpaulins in bales.

NOTICE.

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Fine Alexandrian Senna Leaves, Calabria Flake manna, Turkey Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, Henry's, do. Cold drawn Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Rochelle Salts, Seidlitz Powders, Powdered Jalap, Effervescing Cheltenham Salts. Jamaica Ginger, Carbonate of soda, Tartaric Acid, Spts. Sal volatile, Sweet Spts. of Nitre, Spts. of hartshorn, Epsom Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Dover's Powder, James' Powder, Ipecacuanha Powder, &c. &c.

At the CANTON DISPENSARY. N°. 3 French Hong.

FOR THE SRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship EDMONSTONE, E. Hadley Commander, will sail for the above Ports, from Whampoa, about the 10th December next.

For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.
Powchong Factory, N°. 3.

CANTON, 1st November, 1831.

FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The Ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, Capt. Brown, will sail in all November.

For freight apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON.

We have been kindly favored by a correspondent with the following account of the

WHAMPOA REGATTA.

SECOND MEETING.

Friday last being the day appointed to pull for the handsome Cup given by the liberal Chief of the British Factory to the Honorable Company's Ships, Whampoa Reach, at an early hour, presented an unusually gay appearance. Day had scarcely dawned ere every Ship might be seen preparing for the contest of speed and strength—while, in shore, Boats were practising on the sly, and confident in the nerve of their gallant crews, but unwilling that their fine training should be witnessed till they came to the post. At 10 o'clock, The Honorable Company's Chop (which formed the Judge's stand) took up her station as on the last Regatta, and at ½ past 10 o'clock the Flag was hoisted on board the Chop to denote that all was prepared—and now might be seen many noble Boats hasting to the starting post; their fine crews forming the *elite* of every Ship; their gallant breasts swelling with generous emulation to win the splendid Prize—and certainly a finer appointed set of boats or men never before graced Whampoa Reach. At 11 o'clock—by the judicious arrangement of Capt. KELLAWAY, the Boats were started and the first Cup, for second Launches, was won by the "Repulse" in gallant style—below is a list of the Races.

1st. Race for a Silver Cup, value 50 Guineas; presented by Mr. MARJORIBANKS to the Honorable Company's Fleet—for second Launches; oars unlimited—four placed.

Repulse.	Little Harry	1	White
Lady Melville,	Erin go bragh	2	Green
Warren Hastings,	Nondescript	3	Blue & White
Herefordshire,	Rob Roy	4	Blue.

A good Race, won by a fine carvel-built boat of the Repulse's beating the Lady Melville's "Erin go bragh" which carried off the prize for double banked Boats at the last Regatta.

2nd. Race for a Silver Cup—value 50 Guineas; presented by Mr. MARJORIBANKS to the Honorable Company's Fleet for double banked Quarter Cutters—oars unlimited.

Lowther Castle,	Don Giovanni	1	Yellow
Lady Melville,	Shelah	2	Green
Scaleby Castle,	Favorite	3	Crimson
Marquis of Huntly,	Marquis	4	

This race excited the most interest, as nearly every Ship had a boat entered—it was won hollow by the Don Giovanni beating the Lady Melville's Shelah by 42 seconds, thus proving that the good qualities and fine properties of the Don have not been injured by his visit to England. In this race also the Lady Melville ran second, we heard an opinion expressed that her men were above their training, from their appearance we certainly should say it was not their fault that they did not win another laurel to the green flag of "Old Erin."

3rd. Race—6 oared Gigs—for a purse.

Repulse,	Rose	1	White
Warren Hastings,	Miss Stephens	2	Blue & White
Lowther Castle,	Madame Vestris	3	Yellow

A pretty race between the Ladies; won by the former. We were sorry to observe that Madame had a second time lost her legs.

4th. Race for double banked Cutters: 2 entered.

Herefordshire,	Red Rover	1
Ernaad,	Calcutta	2

The cresent had no chance from the first: though supported by a very fine boat on Sir Robert Seppings plan apparently a dull one.

5th. Race for 4 oared Gigs—for a purse.

Inglis,	Emma	1
Ann,	Lady Ann	2
Bombay,	Snowball	

Won very easy by Miss Emma. There appeared but little sympathy between her and Lady Ann if we might judge by the hurry she was in to escape.

5th. Race—Six oared Cutters—for a purse.

Scaleby Castle,	Duck	1
Rose,	Bud	2

A capital Race; won by the Scaleby's Life-boat.

6th. Race—Four oared Jolly Boats.

Lowther Castle,	Madame Malibran	1
Bombay,	Eliza	2

The fair foreigner took the purse, like her namesake, without making any scruples.

7th. Race for Punts—2 oars. Herefordshire rowed over.

Thus ended the day's sport: nothing could have been more favorable than the weather:—we were sorry to hear that the precarious health of the liberal Patron of the days amusements prevented his attendance, which, added to the absence of many other of our supporters (consequent upon the early despatch of the first Ships of the Fleet), threw a gloom over our day's proceedings.

We hear that the liberality of a few of the British merchants of Canton has subcribed 400 dollars for a Cup for the season 1833.—to be given to that Ship which can produce the finest and fleetest boats.

Governor LE has, we hear, been sent from Peking, with directions to take the most direct and speedy route to this province, that he may be in time to superintend the military reviews in some of the northern districts. He is expected to reach the Meiling Pass, about a week or ten days hence; but will not proceed hither, till after attending three reviews.

The 13th Inst. being the birthday of the Emperor's stepmother, the Empress dowager, all the officers of government repaired to the Palace of "ten thousand years," to pay their court to the tablet of her Majesty. On these occasions, court dresses are worn for seven days.

The Emperor has commanded His Excellency CHUNG-TSEANG, to continue in his situation of Canton Hoppo.

Governor LE's fifth son Le-joo-yûh has lately taken his degree of KEU-JIN "promoted man" at the Examinations in his native province Keang-se.

The following circumstance shews in a strong light the great dread entertained by the natives of this province, of being brought before the Government. A few days ago, a village shopkeeper came in a boat to Canton, to sell his wares; and was about to return by the same conveyance, when the boatwoman slipping, fell into the water, and was drowned. The body not being found, the woman's husband threatened to prosecute the shopkeeper for the murder of his wife, which so alarmed the latter that he immediately paid down a hundred Taels, to withdraw the other from his purpose.

A family of kidnappers has been lately discovered within the city, by the escape of a little Tanka girl, whom they had stolen. The circumstance was immediately reported to the Nan-hae magistrate, and the parties seized. Such offences are by no means rare among the Chinese, and particularly among the inhabitants of Canton.

STRAITS TIN.

We observe that in a recent N°. of the Singapore Chronicle several columns are occupied by a subject which we considered decided. We have not the space or inclination to follow the writer through his pertinent and good tempered remarks, but, in justice to those who may still be inclined to venture on a speculation in Straits' Tin, we shall refer for proof of our former remarks to the results arrived at.

It has been seen that much of the Tin sent from the Straits to Bengal has been rejected by the merchants as adulterated. It has been proved that losses have been sustained in China from inferiority of quality of the metal. During the whole of this season, all the Banca Tin, brought on from Batavia or Singapore, has produced a high market price and its quality has been undoubted: the same has been the case with Straits' Tin purchased at Malacca: of the value of Straits' Tin, brought on from Singapore, let the importers speak.

In addition to these few remarks, we beg to present to our readers the following Extract of a business letter from a commercial house in London to a gentleman in China, and when the results, attained at the great marts for this article of commerce, are compared, we shall be content to leave the issue of this attempt at debate to the judgment of the public.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London to his friend in China—dated London 24th March, 1831.

"I have taken some pains to draw up these instructions "under the advice of many eminent men, in their peculiar "ways of business.

"Good Tin is scarce—that which comes via Singapore is "half Spelter and unsaleable. &c. &c.

The "half spelter" is, of course, a *facon de parler*, not meant to be taken in a literal sense, but it proves, we think sufficiently, the assertions which have drawn down the violence of the Singapore Editor. We argue only for truth, and, beyond what may be required to elicit this, we have no wish for discussion.

The writer of the following letter seem to have mistaken the object which we had in view in re-publishing the contemporary narrative of Admiral Drury's attempt to overcome the *inflexibility* of the Chinese. We have re-read the remarks with which we prefaced it, and cannot see that "we are bound to proceed" any further; but, if our correspondent will favor us with any additional particulars of what occured (either before or after breakfast) we shall have no objection to let him speak for himself.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor,

You, in your last N°., have given us such a *coloured* account of Drury's operations here that one would almost suppose, instead of being held out as a beacon to shun, you meant it as an example to follow.

So confident am I, however, that some lover of the truth will let light shine through your version, that I am glad you inserted the article; as even your statement admits that a British Admiral took up arms to execute a threat at Whampoa, and, *unredressed*, laid these arms down on the first shot fired *by an Enemy!*

This story, told of any body of fighting men except the British Navy, would put in requisition the word cowardice — to prevent its application, and to show the hidden cause of such a cruel *blow* to the honor of the Navy from so brave a man as Admiral Drury, you, Mr. Editor, having gone so far as you have done, *are bound to proceed further* and lift up the curtain so as to bring before the public who were Admiral Drury's *Admirals* and, if you find the search one of difficulty, I recommend your looking into a chest of Tea for the archives!

A BREAKFASTER WITH DRURY.

To the Editor.

Sir,

In your Paper for September 15th, there is an Editorial paragraph on *Chinese manners*, in which are some opinions that seem to me questionable. The insertion of Governor CHOO's official document for example which you refer to, would, I believe, have been more instructive and satisfactory if given in a serious spirit, not only to the philosopher, but also to the general reader, than your reasons given to shew that such a document should be suppressed. You have taken upon you to judge, not only for the general reader, but also for the Philosopher. How is the philosopher to get facts instead of opinions, if all news-Editors and book-makers were to adopt the method you have done with respect to CHOO's proclamation. For myself, I would much rather see CHOO's proclamation

than your dissertation. I don't suppose it is so outrageously indecent that the readers of your paper might not see it without injury to their feelings or morals. The Register is not written for children: but for merchants and men. It is a curiosity to know how a Pagan governor of Canton thinks and speaks on the subject of morals, in an official proclamation. From specimens I have seen, I incline to the belief, that the doctrines maintained by Pagan magistrates in China, are sometimes better than those of Christian magistrates in other parts of the world. Take what you truly enough state, as a specimen,—that some Christian governments direct and licence vice. Now, the Chinese magnate CHOO, does not, it would appear, licence the vice you so obscurely hint at, but threatens to punish it. The licencing of vice, although practiced by those within the bounds of civilized decency, and among the nations called Christian, I will venture to decide is, on Christian principles, wholly inadmissible. Vice is an infringement of the laws of God, the supreme authority throughout the universe; now it is plain that no inferior authority can, with any shew of right, licence that which Heaven has disallowed.

I think you must have mistaken CHOO, when you say he "gives the law *regulating* various vices &c." Did you not mean *interdict* instead of *regulating*. I fear you will mislead the European philosopher and general reader—which two terms, by the way, mean the same thing, for all general readers now are, in their own estimation, Philosophers—when you say that CHOO's "document is not unlike those in other parts of the world which render gaming &c., legal". Whether you or I be correct, the conclusion I come to is, you had better have given us philosophers the document, instead of yourself philosophizing upon it, and then we could have judged for ourselves. Then also you would have fulfilled the promise of your former self *to exhibit China as it is*. Then also you would do something to stop the mouths of apologists for vice and paganism, by simply and gravely relating facts and telling the truth. Were all the moral degradation and mental agony occasioned in every land, and not least in China, to fellow creatures, by the vicious both rich and poor, made fully known to the general reader, it would exhibit the cruelty and hideousness of vice, in a light in which the vicious themselves probably seldom choose to see it. And were the humiliating condition of the ignorant and abject poor, occasioned by the vicious and unnatural passions of the proud and domineering rich, in this vast Empire, better known, there are but few sons of freedom and civilized decency, who would be brazen-faced enough to mock at efforts to enlighten China.

I hope you will see the propriety of either inserting this letter entire,—with your remarks on it, if you please—or returning it and saying nothing about it I make this suggestion because there are news Editors who talk loftily about freedom of discussion; but, availing themselves of their opponent's arguments, which they keep to themselves, give us only their own side of the question. You, news-Editors, want to be thought the philosophers, and we, poor general readers, must just have as much of fact and truth as you, in your wisdom, think we can bear. Our pride of course does not like this.

Y.

CHINESE ARITHMETIC. That the Chinese make all their computations by means of a board or abacus (called by themselves *soan-poan, counting board*), is a thing generally known, not only to those who, in this part of the world, may see it used every day, but to all who are in any degree acquainted with the Chinese. But the knowledge of this fact is generally accompanied by an erroneous supposition that the Chinese have no method of *notation*, except by putting down numbers at full length; a supposition which may, at any time, be shown to be erroneous, by simply examining the account book of a native merchant, linguist, or servant. In ordinary writing, it is true, the Chinese do not use their figures as in Europe, where *hundred, thousand*, &c., are marked merely by the number of figures to the right of them; but in entries in account books, or in bills, their notation corresponds exactly. If, for instance, a Chinese wished to write 12,650 Dollars, the Chinese figures for 1, 2, 6, 5, 0, would follow each other *from left to right*, as in Europe, adding only the character for 10,000 just below the figure, and, below this sum, would be placed the character for dollar.

The Peking Gazettes to the 8th ult. contain no news of any interest; but we have heard from other quarters that in Chê-keang, as well as Keang-nan, there have been very destructive inundations, occasioned by the heavy rains. In some places, the streets, houses, and public offices were several inches under water, and the people outside the cities, being left destitute by the destruction of their cottages and of their crops, sold their daughters by weight, at a mere trifle (if we recollect right, one or two candareens) *per catty*.

At Peking, His Majesty is dispensing pardons to the members of the Imperial house, on account of his having reached his 50th year. At Mougden, other members of the family are bringing themselves into scrapes by their unruly conduct.

One of them is no sooner returned from a three years' banishment, which he had incurred by knocking out a man's eyes, than he again disgraces himself, by entering the magistrates' office, beating the drum at the door, and pouring abuse and insult on the sitting magistrate for not liberating a prosecuted creditor, at his desire.

We have given the following Translation in order to shew the warlike pretensions of the reigning Tartar dynasty, and the great pains taken to maintain a good standing army in this country.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

I, the Emperor, in perusing the records * of my holy ancestor the "benevolent Emperor's" † reign, met lately with the following Edict, dated the 25th year and the 7th moon of Kang-he:—"The troops, resident (throughout the provinces), as guards, are of great importance: but it is to be feared that, during the lapse of years and months, they have become remiss and careless. They must be well skilled in horsemanship and archery, strong, robust, and courageous, before they are permitted to wear armour. But now, there are, among the troops, many who are weak and feeble, and who are unskilful, as horsemen and archers;—let them be displaced and others chosen;—and let not the numbers merely be filled up to no purpose. It is commanded that their officers and generals be ordered strictly to know this."

This sacred Edict is bright and luminous, and the views it contains are deep and piercing: it led me to consider that the garrison troops become, in length of time, careless and remiss. More than a hundred years have now elapsed, during which affairs have gone on in their ordinary course: I fear, therefore, that the said soldiers, getting gradual promotion at the examinations of archery and horsemanship, have become negligent of their duty in garrison, and have lost sight of all military preparation. Now, though soldiers may be unemployed for one hundred years, they should not be unprepared for a single day. The general officers of the troops must be attentive to these points, and they must pay minute and constant regard to the discipline of the soldiers. All who are deficient in strength and skill must be displaced, and others selected to supply the vacancies. And none must be permitted to wear armour but such as have been selected on account of their vigour, strength, skill, and courage. Let none, who are old and feeble, be allowed to swell the numbers. Thus all will be secure and ready for use at any time. Should any military operations take place, and deficiency appear in the strength of the troops, the said general officers alone shall be responsible. Say not that the caution was not given soon enough! Let this Edict be made generally known! Respect this.

In the Peking Gazettes there appears a long document on the subject of opium, a subject which frequently comes under the observation of His Imperial majesty and his Ministers. The greater part of the document alluded to contains His Majesty's own commands, occasioned by a memorial from Yuen-yuen, the Governor-general of Yun-

* Shih-luh, "the true records," denotes the annals of every occurrence, which are written during each Emperor's reign by persons appointed for the purpose; but which are locked up, and not to be opened till after the monarch's death.

† The posthumous title of the Emperor Kang-he.

nan and Kwei-chow. It appears that the "barbarian inhabitants," on the borders, plant the poppy, extract and prepare the Opium, and sell it to the Chinese, and from them the Chinese have learned to prepare it themselves. The Emperor, after denying the possibility of Yuen-yuen's statement: "that the local magistrates go twice a year and destroy the crops of poppy," being true, and declaring that such an act could have been done only on the Governor's paper, commands that orders be issued to the foreign borderers to refrain from planting the poppy in future; and that the Governor be not satisfied with what his local magistrates do, but that he see the crops destroyed himself.

HORRIBLE DETERMINATION. In the reign of Shin-tsung (about A. D. 1080) the Cochinchinese invaded the Southern frontier of China, and took several towns in Canton and Kwang-se provinces. In the latter province, Nan-ning-foo was defended by a person named Soo-këen. He held out as long as he could, in the hope of help coming from without, to raise the siege.

When this hope failed him, he resolved that he would not survive the fall of the place, nor allow himself to be taken alive. He therefore first ordered his wife, children, and servants, to the number of thirty-six, to be put to death; and having hid their bodies in a pit, he set fire to his house and consumed himself in the flames.

The inhabitants of the town admired and imitated, what the historian calls his "righteous fidelity," and not a man of them would submit to the "thievish" invaders: in consequence of which, the whole population consisting of more than 58,000 human beings were all "butchered."

The Cochinchinese were induced to make this inroad on China, in consequence of an understanding among the surrounding nations, that the Chinese people were discontented, on account of a sort of agrarian law, called the "green-corn law". Government forced a sort of loan on the poor farmers, when the grain was in the ear; and extorted a high interest on the money so lent, when the harvest was gathered in. This brought the underlings of office too much into contact with the poor farmer, whom they oppressed and distressed; and eventually confiscated their lands for interest due. Just like a new law of Singapore —i, e. *new* to that place, although not *new* in the world whereby lands cleared at a large expense, the quit rent of which has been raised over and over again, are, in the event of non-payment of this said last established erroneous quit rent for three years, to revert to the government. The quit rent of a grant, given at the establishment of the settlement is now so exorbitant, that those who have spent thousands of dollars on clearing the land, must either abandon the whole, or go on paying for a quit rent much more than the land will produce. However, this is a digression from the invasion of the Cochinchinese; though not very unlike the principle of an overreaching government, which, as some say, has lately caused an invasion of the Malays on the town of Malacca.

PERVERSION OF MAXIMS OR PRINCIPLES.

Confucius gave it as his dictum, that a son should not change his father's ways till three years after his death. But, as a fathers' ways are not always right, it has often been found impracticable to obey the sage, and avoid either injustice or folly. The Emperor Shin-tsung (A. D. 1070) was a well-intentioned monarch, and, for eighteen years devoted his attention to the affairs of Government, anxious, as it would seem, to rule well. But he obstinately adhered to a Minister Wang-gan-shih, who, on account of his oppressive measures and new laws, was obnoxious to the whole Empire. The monarch died and left his mother Regent, with his son then a child, as his successor. This lady (even the Chinese historians admit,) made a good Sovereign, by employing popular ministers. Sze-ma-kwang was one. He was very learned and conscientious; and, when it was resolved to repeal the obnoxious laws of the preceding reign, the enemies of the change urged the maxim of Confucius above referred to. Even Sze-ma-kwang was puzzled how to get rid of it; at last he hit on the argument, that the proposed change must be considered as the act of the Regent, the late monarch's mother, and not of the young Emperor. A mother might change the measures of a son, immediately after his decease; although he still believed a son might not alter those of a father.

In a note, Sze-ma-kwang is blamed for not denying the principle as applicable to a Sovereign, instead of evading it as he did. And it is added: "he who takes most care " of the Empire is the most dutiful son. The removal of mis-" rule and restoration of tranquillity will not admit of delay."

At this time lived the famous Seu-tseih, who carried his filial piety to a ridiculous excess. Because his father's name was *stone*, he never, all his life, used any *stone* vessel or utensil; and he would rather go miles out of his way, than set his foot upon a *stone* path. The righteousness of the Chinese consists in a great measure of such materials as these.

YUN-NAN. Our old Governor Yuen, who has been dead and his property confiscated several times, is still at the "damp sickly" region (as the Chinese Government designates all these Southern provinces) of Yun-nan. He caught and executed some rebellious persons who took refuge in Cochinchina; and he has recommended an able and intelligent officer to a situation on the Birman frontier.

In Canton there is a *pice* (or *Cash*) Courier extraordinary published like dying speeches in England. One of these contains an extract, of the executions of the rebels, from the Peking Gazette. But there was no speech. Of the hundreds and thousands of executions which take place in China, no circumstance concerning the unhappy sufferers is ever printed and published.

SHENSE province. The Hero of Cashgar, Chang-ling, has requested that two millions of Taels may be deposited in this province for the exigencies of the Western army. The occasion of this does not appear. A slight invasion of horse banditti, who had killed some Mahommedan Begs and their followers, who ventured to assail the bandits, is the only circumstance that shews the necessity of military operations on that frontier.

BORDERERS. On the frontier at Shen-se and Sze-chuen, the wild borderers on the west make frequent incursions to rob and plunder. At the first named place, every winter when the rivers are frozen, they cross over and rob the Chinese. To prevent this, troops are placed at the several passes. During the last winter, the commanding officer reported favorably of the activity and zeal of the men, on which account His Majesty has granted them rewards.

A WEDGE OF GOLD. CHANG-URH, a poor fellow at Peking, by trade a well-cleaner, has been taken into custody by the special police of the metropolis, for selling pieces of gold, worth about six hundred Taels. Being a poor man, it was of course supposed he did not come honestly by the said gold.

On his trial he stated that he was 54 years of age. By well-cleaning he had heretofore obtained a livelihood. On the 9th of the 5th moon, a well-maker employed him to clean a well, inside the gate of the Martial God. He descended the well himself, and had two fellow workmen with a superintendant at the mouth of it, to pull up the mud and dirt. When raking up the mud he came upon a large piece of "rusty gold" which he secreted between his legs, and brought up from the bottom of the well: he then carried it home without saying any thing to any person excepting those at the mouth of the said well.

During the 12th moon he says, he rubbed off the "green rust" and cut the wedge of gold into four parts. Three parts he sold at a certain shop for 450 Taels, and the fourth part for 150, &c. The police have got hold of him, his comrades, and the money, and they request His Majesty to give permission to hand the whole over to the supreme criminal Court, to ascertain whether the well-story be the fact or not; or whether the possessors obtained the gold in any less excusable way.

DIED, at Canton, on the 5th November, aged 28 years, MURDOCK MACKENZIE Esq. Surgeon of H. C. S. DUKE OF YORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSISTENCY's letter shall appear in our next.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. NOVEMBER 15th, 1831. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	Catty
Assafetida		5	
Biche de mar		9 a 15	Pecul
,, very superior		36	
Bees' wax		24 a 25	
Betel nut		2. 75	
Birds' nests		26 a 40	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	,,
Cloves Molucca		25 a 30	
,, Mauritius		15 a 18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		300 a 310	
,, ungarbled		200	
Copper, South American		16	
,, at Lintin for exportation		18 a 19	
,, Japan		22 a 23	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	7 a 8. 5	
,, Bengal		7. 5 a 9.	
,, Madras		8. 5 a 9.	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a 5	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1¾ a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet		2¾ a 2¾	
,, ,, blue &c.		2	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30		32 a 34	Pecul
,, ,, 30 a 40		40 a 42	
,, ,, 40 a 50		42 a 44	
,, ,, 50 a 60	not wanted		
,, ,, 60 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 26	
Cutch Pegue		5 a 6	
Ebony Mauritius		4	
,, Ceylon		3½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a		Pecul 90	
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15	,,	80	
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25	,,	70	
,, ,, cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		60 a 75	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		55	
,, clarified		70	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2¾	
,, rod ½ inch & under		3½	
,, scrap		2 a 3	
Lead pig		4¾ a 5	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled		5	
Opium Patna		935 a 940	Chest
,, Benares			
,, Bombay		680	—
,, Damaun		675	—
,, Turkey		555 a 560	Pecul
Pepper Malay		7½	
Putchuck		12 a 14	
Quicksilver		70	
Rattans		2¾ a 3	
Rice		1. 80 a 2.	
Rose Maloes		38	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		7 a 7½	Pecul
,, Lintin		8 a 8½	
Sandalwood Indian		9 a 12	
,, Sandwich island		1½ a 6	
Sharks' fins		25 a 26	
,, ,, very fine		35 a 50	
Skins Rabbit		40 a 50	100
,, Seal		1. 80 a 2.	
,, Sea Otter		60 a 70	each
,, Land ,,		6 a 7½	
,, Beaver		4½ a 6	
,, Fox	cents	70 a 90	each
Sapanwood	Sp. Drs.	2 a 2¼	Pecul
Smalts	Sp. Drs.	12 a 28	Pecul
Steel English		5	
,, Swedish in kits		5 a 6	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		4	
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a 30	Catty
Tin, plates		9	Box
Tin, Banca		17	Pecul
,, Straits', 1st quality		16	
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1. 55 a 1. 60	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 21	
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,		28 a 30	Piece
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,		38 a 40	
Long-ells,		7 a 7¼	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1¾ a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2. 30	Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11	
,, oil of		2½	Catty
Bamboo canes		12 a 14	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here		26 a 28	
Cassia ,, 7 a 8. ,,		10	
,, buds (new)		14 a 15	
China root (scarce)		3 a 3½	
Cubebs		none	
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		4 a 4½	
Gamboge		90 a 100	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Lead white		10	
,, red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		21 a 22	
Musk		70 a 110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		71 a 73	
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort		55 a 57	
,, ,, ,, 2nd sort		48 a 51	
,, ,, 3d.		37 a 38	100
,, small		none	
,, blue Nankin		70	
,, ,, Canton		63	
Oil of Cassia		1½	Catty
Rhubarb		45 a 46	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		335 a 340	
,, ,, Tsatlee		385 a 400	
,, Canton N°. 1	Taels	240 a 250	
,, ,, 2		225 a 230	
,, ,, 3		205 a 210	
,, ,, 4		145	
,, ,, 5	1 Drs.	90 a 100	
,, ,, 5	2	74	
,, ,, 5	3	66	
Sugar raw	Taels	3. 8 a 4.	
,, Pingfa		5. 3 a 5. 5	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	10½ a 11	
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort	Taels	6.	
,, ,, ,, 2d. sort		5. 3 a 5. 4	
Tea Bohea		13 a 15	
,, Congo		24 a 28	
,, Campoy		24 a 28	Pecul
,, Souchong		19 a 34	
,, Peko		52 a 60	
,, Ankoi Souchong		19 a 20	
,, Hyson		42 a 58	
,, ,, skin		18 a 28	
,, ,, young		37 a 46	
,, Gunpowder		51 a 61	
,, Twankay		22 a 28	
,, Orange Peko		18 a 23	
,, Caper		23 a 25	
Tortoise shell (scarce)		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		5½ a 6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		42	Box
Whanghees		none	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch ..	24, 80— Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5¼ p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire		1 p. Ct.
Republican none		

EXCHANGES.

London	4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal Cos.	204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Private bills	206 do. do.
Bombay	216 By Rs per do. do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November	Arrived			From
1st	Am. sh.	Panama,	Griswold,	New York
4th	Brit. bque.	* Swallow,	Adam,	Manila
,,	Pruss. br.	Princess Louisa,	Wendt,	,,
7th	Brit. bque.	Austen,	Barwick,	Calcutta

October	Sailed			For
23rd	Brit. sh.	Fort William,	Neish,	Manila
31st	Port. ,,	Conde de Rio Pardo,	Martins,	,,
November				
1st	Brit. ,,	Helen,	Lungley,	Bombay
,,	,, ,,	Runnymede,	Wildridge,	Singapore &c.
2nd	,, ,,	Cornwallis,	Key,	Bombay
4th	,, ,,	Abgarris,	Gover,	Calcutta
7th	,, bque.	Water Witch,	Henderson,	,,
10th	,, sh.	Aurora,	Owen,	,,
12th	,, ,,	Charles Kerr,	Brodie,	Singapore &c.
,,	,, ,,	Castlereagh,	Tonks,	Bombay
,,	,, bque.	Sylph,	Wallace,	Calcutta
,,	Am. sh.	Nile,	Evans,	New York

PASSENGERS

per *Charles Kerr*, Mrs. Brodie.
Abgarrie, Dr. Smyttan.
Panama, J. C. Green, & R. S. Griswold Esqrs.
Castlereagh, J. Christopher Esq.
Princess Louisa, Mrs. Lofgreen & family.
Fort William, Mrs. Neish.
Swallow, I. Ricketts, & I. H. Zobel Esqrs.
Water Witch, L. de Souza Esq.
Sylph, A. Robertson Esq.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. Our market has remained steady at the late advance in price—but no sales of any importance have taken place since the 3rd inst. when 2200 bales per GLENELG were sold at Taels 8. 4, and 2300 of Dholera with 600 of Surat per CHARLES MALCOLM both of rather inferior quality, at an average of Taels 7. 6 per pecul.

OPIUM. The arrival of some Junks has led to the clearance of several time bargains in Patna and Benares, and an improvement in the last few days has occurred in the prices for small purchases: the Patna having been sold at $ 940 per chest. Malwa has been sold as low as $ 670, but the principal holders do not appear anxious to sell under $ 700 per chest. The deliveries to the 8th inst. were 444 consisting of

123 Patna,
17 Benares,
304 Malwa,

No improvement in British Piece goods—the stock on hand being very considerable, exclusive of the Company's consignments of the season which are still unsold.

No alteration in Cotton Yarn.

Quicksilver has lately declined to $ 70 per pecul.

Ginseng has recently been sold at our quotations. There is no Europe garbled Cochineal in the market: but no more than $ 300 a 310 per pecul, could be expected for any importation, since a parcel of the ungarbled has just been disposed of at $ 200 per pecul, and the Chinese have a good deal on hand.

There are now two parcels of South American Copper in the hands of the importers: the one at Whampoa and the other at Lintin: but, as the prices we now quote are the extent of what have respectively been offered for them, it is likely that no sale will take place in this market.

Woollens have declined in value since the disposal of the Company's Investment.

A cargo of about 7500 peculs of Betel-nut has just been sold at $ 2. 75 per pecul.

No demand for Tin, and further parcels received from Singapore have been rejected by the Chinese.

A parcel of very good Pegu Cutch has been sold at $ 7. 60 per pecul.

Saltpetre has experienced an advance—but there are still some recent arrivals at Lintin not yet sold.

Our last advices from Manila mention that prices were very low for foreign goods but that the consumption had very much increased within the last two years, and that British fabrics, particularly, were fast getting into general use.

The exportation of Rice was still prohibited and would probably remain so for some months to come—but permission had been granted for the shipment of the purchases, that had been made for exportation before the prohibition.

* This vessel experienced much bad weather during her passage and arrived with loss of mizen mast, main top mast and boats.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON OPIUM AT MACAO.

We have hitherto omitted to notice an important reduction which has taken place this season in the duty on Opium at Macao, under orders from the Supreme Government of Goa. It is now ten dollars and a small fraction per chest, in lieu of the former rate of about 23 dollars.

We trust this may tend to revive the commercial activity of the place.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans with their Supercargoes &c., calling at St. Helena, that, at his stores situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China, fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; and *Good bills of Exchange negociated.*

NOTICE.

The Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 THURSDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1831. NO. 23

FOR THE STRAITS & MADRAS.

The Ship HERCULES, Captain Wilson, will sail about the 10th December.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

The Ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail early in December. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail forthwith. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SALE.

On board the NORDEN at Whampoa, or at MARKWICK & LANE's, N°. 3 Imperial Hong.

Gin, Sherry, & Champagne, in dozen Cases.
Port in do. Cases, pints and quarts.
Hock in Cases of 2 dozen.
Tokay & Cherry Brandy.
Butter in kegs—Salmon, Sausages, & Bolognas.
Cordage in coils from 4 to ½ inch and
Tarpaulins in bales.

NOTICE.

Families, and Passengers proceeding on voyages, may be supplied with the following genuine medicines, recently imported from Apothecaries Hall.

Fine Alexandrian Senna Leaves, Calabria Flake manna, Turkey Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, Henry's, do. Cold drawn Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Rochelle Salts, Seidlitz Powders, Powdered Jalap, Effervescing Cheltenham Salts. Jamaica Ginger, Carbonate of soda, Tartaric Acid, Spts. Sal volatile, Sweet Spts. of Nitre, Spts. of hartshorn, Epsom Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Dover's Powder, James' Powder, Ipecacuanha Powder, &c. &c.

At the CANTON DISPENSARY. N°. 3 French Hong.

FOR THE SRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship EDMONSTONE, E. Hadley Commander, will sail for the above Ports, from Whampoa, about the 10th December next.

For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Powchong Factory, N°. 3.

CANTON, 1st November, 1831.

FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The Ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, Capt. Brown, will sail with all possible despatch.

For freight apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION
FOR PRESERVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.

The attention of the community is solicited to a subscription now open for the above Society.

Reports, Lists of Subscribers &c., to be seen at

Messrs MARKWICK & LANE's.

CANTON.

Our readers will observe among the names of passengers, by the late departures, those of Mr. BAYNES, late Chief of the British Factory, and Mr. BANNERMAN, one of his colleagues in the Select Committee, whose energetic negociations with the Chinese Government were so successful in repressing the spirit of insult and oppression towards foreigners, which it was too much the policy of former years to encourage and uphold by a system of acquiescence in what was represented as irremediable.

To Mr. Baynes and his associates belongs the merit of having been the first to break the spell which bound civilised Europe in submission to His Celestial Majesty of China, or rather to the Governor General and Council of the province of Canton, and, however their management may have been disapproved of, in the first instance, by the authorities at home, we will venture to assert that the time is not far distant when, even in England, it will be seen that submission to the encroachments of the Chinese is as unnecessary as it is dishonorable.

They have had the satisfaction of learning, before their retirement from the country, that the Court of Directors, with a degree of promptitude very unusual with pub ic bodies, had so far qualified their first censure as to sanction their return to office, on the occurrence of vacancies in the Committee, at the selection of the President and remaining members: and it must be a source of consolation to these gentlemen to reflect that they bear with them, on their homeward voyage, the sincere respect and best wishes of all their countrymen in this distant corner of the globe.

His Excellency Governor LE reached Fa-tee, in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton, on the 29th ult. but, the following day being unlucky, he did not enter Canton till this morning. He will receive the seals this day.

During his Excellency's absence, rumour has been actively engaged in circulating reports to his discredit. The report, in particular, that a large sum (60,000 Taels, it is said) was forwarded to Peking during the last year, to obtain for him the ministerial title, is very general among the Chinese: perhaps the principal ground of these reports is His Excellency's repeated successes. His eldest son has been appointed Chancellor of the Literary Examinations in Hoo-pih, and he, himself, though directed to proceed as quickly as possible to this province, was permitted to remain ten days with his family in Keang-se.

It is supposed that Governor LE's return must occasion the speedy removal of the Foo-yuen CHOO, and report has fixed on the office of Foo-yuen in Yun-nan as his next appointment. We have also heard it said that he is likely to be appointed Governor of the provinces of Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih. Wei-yuen-kang, now Foo-yuen of Fuh-keen province, and formerly Poo-ching-sze of Canton, is pointed out as CHOO's successor here.

We have to notice the return from Ele, of A-yew a linguist, who was banished thither about 1815-16, on the pretext of his having been a "Chinese traitor," illegally connected with foreigners. The real ground of his banishment was his having carried to Peking, and presented, a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, the then President of the British Factory, to Tseang-tseang, who, in 1814, was Governor of Canton.

The official accounts of the birth of two sons to the Emperor have, at length, reached us. The first notice we saw of them was an Imperial command to present them with copies of the new edition of Kanghe's dictionary; since then an order has appeared that the elder, who is His Majesty's fourth child, be named YIH-CHOO, and the other YIH-TSUNG. YIH-CHOO's mother is, we understand, His Majesty's favorite concubine, the sister of He-gan.

PLUNDERING. On the 17th ult., fourteen prisoners, accused of plundering, were brought in cages to Canton, and carried before the An-cha-sze for trial.

FAMILY QUARRELS are very frequent in the Southern provinces of China, and generally end in bloodshed. Several instances of this have been mentioned in former Nos. of the Register, and we have now to add one, occasioned by a contest about the crop of rice, in which fourteen persons were killed.

We notice with much pleasure the public announcement of a CANTON ALMANACK, to be published on the 1st February, 1832, and hope that it may meet with the success which such an attempt deserves.

We have pleasure in announcing that an arrangement has at length been concluded for the payment of Chun-qua's debts, as set forth in the annexed letter from the Secretary to the Select Committee.

We believe that an understanding was, at the same time, come to with the Cohong, that this is the last occasion on which the Committee will call upon them to pay the debts of any member of their body who may become insolvent.

Although the arrangement of the Committee applies only to the British creditors of Chun-qua, we presume that it will be extended by the Cohong to all the foreign creditors without exception.

To

WILLIAM JARDINE ESQRE.

Sir,

I am directed by the President &c. Select Committee to communicate to you, as trustee for the claims of British subjects on the Bankrupt Hong of Chun-qua, the information that they have this day come to a final and definitive arrangement with the Hong-merchants, for the payment of all British claims on the said Hong, which is as follows.

The entire sum remaining due after the payment of the 2nd Instalment in July last, is to be liquidated in three equal Instalments, payable on or before the Chinese new year corresponding with our years of 1832, 1833, and 1834. The interest on all claims ceasing from the date of the payment of the first Instalment.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
H. H. LINDSAY.
Secretary.

CANTON, 24th November, 1831.

ACCIDENT AT THE BOGUE.

It is our melancholy duty to record the loss of Mr. Wm. Lanyon, 4th officer, and eight seamen of the H. C. S. Hythe, by the upsetting of one of that ship's cutters, on the morning of the 17th ult.

She was returning to Whampoa, through the Bocca Tigris, under small canvas, and when about mid-channel, opposite Tiger Island, a sudden and violent puff of wind caught the boat, which immediately capsized and went down: the whole party supported themselves by swimming for a considerable time, but, as the tide was running strong, and the weather very cold, they gradually sunk, and, out of the number, only two escaped: one of these reached a paddy-boat, and induced the crew to push off to the assistance of his companions, only one of whom could be found. The two who escaped were set on shore, immediately, in a paddy-field, where they were found by an old man who took them to his hut, dried their clothes, gave them food, and afterwards procured them the means of returning on board.

Mr. Lanyon was a very fine young man, and highly promising officer: his death is universally and deservedly regretted. None of the bodies have, as yet, been found.

It might, we think, be a wise and proper measure to reward those who in any way assisted the survivors, as, in case of a recurrence of such a misfortune, many might thence be induced to strive for a similar reward instead of, as now, allowing their unhappy fellow-creatures to perish in their sight.

Since writing the former we are glad to find that, with the liberality by which he is distinguished, the Chief of the British Factory has presented those concerned in the preservation of the seamen with a sum of money.

HURRICANE IN THE CHINA SEA.

We lay before our readers the following extract of a letter, from a highly respectable authority, detailing the damage done at Manila by a Typhoon on the 23rd October, just one month after the occurrence in China of a similar calamity, of which we described the effects in the Register for 1st October.

This gale seems to have spread over a greater space and to have been of longer duration than most of the storms usually encountered in these seas. The "Austen" on her passage from Singapore to Canton, in Lat. 11°. to 12° N., Long. 117° to 118° E., and an American ship, on the coast of Palawan, felt the weight of a gale, which continued for three days, commencing on the 23rd, and shifting to all points of the Compass: on the same day, two vessels between Manila and the coast of China, also experienced similar weather; one of them, the "Swallow", which we noticed in our last, escaping only by a sudden shift of wind from off shore.

(EXTRACT.)

"The day after receipt of news of the Typhoon in China on the 23rd of September, a similar one was experienced here, and the damage, both by sea and land, was dreadful. For your information we subjoin a list of the disasters which happened to the ships in the Roads and at Cavite. Besides these, scarcely a vessel in the river escaped without injury, and scarcely one Indian hut in ten was left standing. &c. &c.

EFFECTS OF HURRICANE AT MANILA in the night of the 22nd—23rd of October.

VESSELS STRANDED.

Portuguese brig "Africano Oriental" dismasted, bilged, and since condemned.

American ship "Crusoe" (Putnam). It is doubtful whether she will be got off.

British ship "Emerald" (Melvill) lost foremast and bolt-sprit: this and the Spanish ship "Yca" have since got off, after discharging cargoes, and are under repair in the river.

Spanish ship "La nueva Union" cast on the rocks at Cavite, and has been condemned.

Spanish ship "Sabina" on shore at Cavite, and not yet afloat again.

Spanish brig of war "Relampago" was driven on shore, but has been got off.

French brig "Bayonnaise" saved from drifting ashore by cutting away all her masts.

British brig "Columbia" (Booth) had her foremast cut away, and also lost her boltsprit; she was all but cast ashore.

American ship "Sabina" (Robinson) was run foul of by the "Brillante" which carried away her boltsprit, and, at the same time, the whole of her masts fell over her side: she was to have sailed for China on the following morning.

Spanish brig "Brillante" had her poop smashed, and rudder knocked off, by the falling of the "Sabina's" masts.

British sloop of war "Crocodile" lost her top gallant masts and foretopmast: she also drifted.

Spanish brig "Perla", at Cavite, was the only vessel, outside the river, which rode out the gale without damage.

The gale lasted about five hours, and blew with tremendous fury, first from N. W. and afterwards, from N. and N. E. The Barometers fell to 28°. 70 and some to 28°. 50."

ADMIRAL DRURY.

Since our last, in which appeared a letter signed a "Breakfaster with Drury", we have, fortunately, happened on some opinions expressed by a gentleman who will be acknowledged a high authority on any subject connected with this country. If "the Breakfaster" will turn to the minutes of evidence on the China trade, he will find the following clear and strait-forward account of the affair, which will, we hope, satisfy him: he will, at any rate find that the narrative which we republished, and the comments which we passed on it, present, together, a similar view to that taken by one who had access to the best sources of information relating

to this "most untoward" event:—the spirit of fairness and manly candor in which this information is conveyed will be it's best verification.

("C. Marjoribanks Esq. examined.")

248-9. "You stated that the Chinese refused to hold any intercourse with Admiral Drury, because he was not a servant of the Company, being a King's officer, whom they did not acknowledge,—do you state that as a fact?"—"I state that as a fact. It appears in all the Chinese proclamations I have seen relative to the expedition to take possession of Macao, that the Chinese, when applied to by Admiral Drury, said, we acknowledge no authority but that of the East India Company. The Select Committee said, the Admiral is a distinct authority, over whom we have no control. The answer of the Chinese was in very violent words, saying, that the men-of-war came there, and took ships off their coast, and they did not wish to have their visits; and they had now come and taken possession of the island of Macao; and that till Admiral Drury withdrew from Macao, and till the troops were re-embarked, they would hear nothing."

250. "Are you aware that upon that occasion, Admiral Drury came up to Canton from the second bar, where his ship was lying, for the purpose of having an interview with the Viceroy, having been promised by the Hong-merchants that the Viceroy would see him?"—"As to the promise of the Hong-merchants that the Viceroy would see him, that I cannot speak to. I should be disposed to question the fact; but I have a perfect recollection of these two instances, and I have very deeply lamented them; for I think the expedition of 1808 is one of those unfortunate occasions in which the English character has been exhibited to very little advantage in China. Admiral Drury came up to Canton and insisted upon an interview with the Viceroy. The Viceroy refused him that interview, when he sent an intimation to the Viceroy that he would be in his palace in the city in the course of half an hour. The Viceroy declined a visit offered in such unusual terms, and said he should not come, but that he must go back to his ship. Admiral Drury did not persevere in his expressed intention, but returned to his ship. He, on the second occasion alluded to in the question now put to me, ordered the boats of his own and the Company's ships to be manned and armed, and to proceed up the river and break through the line of Chinese vessels which were moored across from one bank to the other. Admiral Drury pulled up in his boat in front of the Chinese line to address the Chinese admiral, through the medium of a Portuguese padré, who acted as his interpreter and who at that moment was very much disinclined to such a duty. After being fired at for some time, one of Admiral Drury's men was wounded, when he ordered the signal to be made for the boats to attack. The signal was not observed, and was ordered not to be repeated. He then declared his intention not to force the Chinese line, and returned with the boats under his command to the ships. I believe Admiral Drury was a man of courage undisputed, but that he was destitute of that cool and deliberate judgment which was essential to the success of such an undertaking as that entrusted to him. The Company's chief in China at that time expressed his approbation of Admiral Drury's conduct in not forcing the Chinese line; but I am disposed to think that that attempt ought never to have been made, or that the end in view should have been accomplished. There is nothing in our whole intercourse with China so necessary as to keep our ground when it is once assumed. The expedition ought, in my opinion, never to have been undertaken."

251. "Are you aware that upon that occasion we gave up the whole of the ground we had taken possession of?"—"I think it is one of those lamentable occasions in which the English character was exhibited to great disadvantage in China. A pagoda was built by the Chinese upon the occasion, to commemorate the victory they had obtained over the English admiral: they cannot afford to lose an opportunity of that sort".

Chinese Litrrature. We hail with satisfaction a new labourer in this field; M. Pautier, of Paris. He has published a "Memoire /sur l' origine et la propagation de la doctrine du Tao" accompanied with notes derived from the Sanskrit. Both Budhism and Tao-ism or Laoukeunism, as it has been called, were derived from India, the former certainly, and the latter, in all probability; therefore the Sanskrit is almost an indispensible requisite for understanding with tolerable accuracy the Chinese religious books of these two sects—and no other are religious. They are very imperfectly understood by Chinese laymen, and even by the generality of the priests. There is not one of the priests of Honam Joshouse, that can tell the meaning of Nan-mo, prefixed in gold letters to the names of a great many of the idols they daily worship. Mr. Remusat says it is from the Sanskrit Namo, adoration. The place it holds in the appellations referred to, would require it to be rendered "adorable so and so." The late Dr. Milne, with the assistance of a well educated Chinese Confucianist at his elbow, supposed erroneously Nan-mo to be the name of a place.

We cannot help remarking here how ill calculated the Chinese character is for infusing foreign words into the language. Because the reader is always looking for meaning in the characters, not sound only; and, even when he knows they are used for sound only, his eye drinks in a meaning, from the character he sees, almost in spite of himself. Nan-mo conveys no idea of any thing sacred. They are simply Nan, "South"—and Woo, "not existing or possessing",—which the Budhists are taught in this place to pronounce Mo. But there is no mark or sign to shew that the words are used only for sound.

Of the importance of the languages of western and central Asia for understanding the Chinese versions of Budhistic books, and the doctrines of Tao-ism, we are fully convinced: but we demur much in joining M. Pauthier in believing that the "sacred scriptures of India, and by consequence these of China, derived from them, exhibit marks of the inspiration of the Deity, more than any other religious record." The young French Orientalist prefers the ideas of God, therein given, to those of the Hebrew scriptures. The philological philosophers of France are now so intent on the study of Chinese religions that one would almost suppose they have some intention of making them succeed the late religion of the state in that country. M. Pauthier is the first, so far, as we know who, has avowed his preference of Hindoo theism to Christian theism. In the time of Voltaire there was, however, a Minister of state in France, whose name we forget, who proposed to his Catholic Sovereign, to take measures to inoculate the French people with a little Chinese Confucianism.

Homicides in China. In 1810, Sir Geo. Staunton's elegant and accurate translation of the Penal Code of China appeared. It is therein expressly said, in a note to the 292nd. Section, "that the commonly received notion of the rigour of the Chinese law being such, that no allowance is made even in cases purely accidental, is totally without foundation". Killing by "*pure accident*" is no crime in China any more than in England. For a husband to kill an adulterer, or his wife the adulteress, or both, under given circumstances, is also justifiable homicide, and not punishable by law. Certainly if still "we find ourselves" ignorant of these facts, "we" have no just cause to blame any one but *ourselves*: jesuits and missionaries and travellers and embassies, are surely not accountable for *our* ignorance.

In the Chinese Penal Code it is said, the greatest number of homicides occur in affrays, in which people fight with each other; and, in such cases, the points to be ascertained are, whether there was previous intention to kill or not; whether, at the moment of inflicting the death-blow, the design was to kill or not. If there was malice prepense then it is asked "what was the plot?" when death occurs "who inflicted the blow?" A jurist adds "whether, at the moment of killing, the heart went with the blow, no human being, but the manslayer himself, can assuredly know". But since he did kill, they put down killing in an affray, as *wilful* murder. There is nothing in China so severe, we believe, as the new English law making it a capital crime to maim with an intention to kill. If death does not follow, surely man's tribunal might leave the punishment of the supposed intention to the great searcher of hearts, who alone can judge with certain truth and justice in such cases. If a man actually kills another in an affray, the Chinese lawyers defy you to prove that, at the moment of occasioning death, there was no intention to kill. This is the "iron plank" which there is no overturning. Premeditated murder they say is that which a man plots with other people, or in his own heart: wilful murder is that which a man commits with a will, at the moment of striking a death blow. Not the premeditated murderer alone must forfeit his life; but the man, who, without any previous plot, murders, with a will at the moment of causing death, must pay, with his own life, the debt which he owes. The Chinese commentators on the law admit the principle that the crime consists in the

intention; not in the simple act of slaying. They distinguish homicides into (1) plotting to kill; (2) wilful murder; (3) killing in play; (4) killing by mistaking one person for another; (5) killing by a mishap, in a way perfectly unintentional, or, as we say, by accident. The last named alone is innocent homicide; and there is also the case of instant revenge, mentioned at the commencement of this paragraph. The plays referred to are such as boxing, cudgelling, prize fighting &c., under which, if such a case were to occur, no doubt duelling would be included. Momentary provocation and passion are not admitted as excuses for manslaying.

PEKING.

A young man named Tih-hang, of the Imperial clan, has, at his mother's instigation, been condemned to perpetual solitary confinement at Mougden. To this punishment he has been condemned on two former occasions, but has both times been released in consequence of his mother's entreaties. Tih-hang has however shown himself utterly incorrigible, and the Emperor has, therefore, forbidden all further entreaties for his freedom.

SUNG-KEUN, of Lord Macartney's Embassy, was lately obliged to retire on account of ill health. He had been, just before, appointed to act as Lord of the three Treasuries, but left, with his Majesty's permission, that and all his other offices.

TO-TSIN, the Prime Minister, is also unwell, and has obtained two months leave of absence from business.

FIDELITY AND FORBEARANCE. Fan-shun-jin, a statesman of the Sung dynasty, was an eminent example of these two virtues. His natural disposition is said to have been enlarged and liberal: he never inflicted an angry word or look on any man: yet in what he deemed right he stood erect and firm as a rock. He was in the habit of saying: "The two words *fidelity* and *forbearance* have been the study of my life and I have never exhausted them; so that, even when placed at court in the midst of conflicting opinions, I never ceased to be on good terms with all my fellow officers and kindred". When "exhorting his children" he used to say:

"The stupidest fellow is smart enough when blaming others; and the brightest genius is dull enough when blaming himself."

"If you will but censure yourselves with the same spirit in which you feel disposed to censure others; and excuse others in the same spirit that you excuse yourselves, there is little fear but you will attain to the virtue of sages and worthies."

THE EFFECTS OF IDLENESS. (Communicated by a native correspondent.) Moa-fuh was the elder of two brothers, in the district of Sin-king-hëen; and his paternal aunt, who was a woman of some property, having no son of her own, adopted him as her son. She soon found, however, that he was an idle dissipated young man, who would attend to no business; and his demands for money were so frequent and incessant, that she, at length, became weary of supplying them, and always accompanied her grants with sharp rebukes of his misconduct.

During the 4th moon of the present year, the young man, wishing to obtain some money from the old lady, found her in the kitchen, engaged in preparing dinner. Notwithstanding the unseasonableness of the occasion, he however made his demand, and was answered, by his adopted mother, that he might go some where else, and shift for himself, for she could attend to him no longer. The young man presently became enraged, and took up an iron ladle to strike her; the blow falling on her head and face, she was stunned immediately and soon after died. The youth, it appears, still remained with her, for on being accused by the neighbours to the local magistrates, he was arrested without difficulty. Having been tried, and his case reported to the Emperor, he lately underwent the "slow and ignominious death," in the 22nd year of his age.

TERMS OF PEACE—dictated, under the Sung dynasty A.D. 1126, at Nanking, the then metropolis of China.

WOLEPUH, the Kin (or Golden) Tartar leader, having crossed the Yellow River, with an army of about 60,000 men, surrounded the capital of Chin; having the Emperor Kin-tsung within. The Chinese sent out a commissioner to treat with the enemy. Wolepuh (or Oualipou) at once dictated his terms, in the following strain: "The fall of your capital is near at hand: I have restrained my troops from attacking it in consideration of the youth of your Emperor, and from an unwillingness to destroy the house of Chaou. My beneyolence to you has been very great."

"If you are now desirous of peace, you must pay to me of gold 5,000,000 of Taels; of silver 50,000,000 of Taels; of cattle and horse 10,000 head; of silk, 1,000,000 of pieces —and you must honor the Emperor of the Kin (or Golden) dynasty, with the appellation of uncle. Further, you must cut off from your Empire and add to ours, the three districts Chung-shan, Tae-yuen and Ho-këen. And finally for the performance of this treaty you must give as hostages, and to conduct us back across the river, a minister of state and a King of the Imperial house".

After this speech, he handed the Chinese commissioner a paper to the above effect and sent him back. The Chinese envoy muttered Hem! hem! and did not dare to say a word. This is the Chinese account of the proceeding. The terms were agreed to, and Kin-tsung wrote a letter couched in these terms: "To my uncle the Hwang-Te of the great Kin nation from his nephew the Hwang-Te of the great Sung dynasty".

This arrangement was most galling to the feeling of many Chinese statesmen and generals. One generalissimo brought all his force to the relief of Nanking, but still he was inferior to the Tartars. However, he determined to put a bold face on it, and make an attack before facts could be ascertained, very much in opposition to some of his counsellors. He filled all the roads leading to the enemy's camp with placards, saying that he, Sze-taou, had arrived with a million of men. The Tartars got frightened, concentrated their forces, and left him room to throw himself into the city. However, he could not prevent the signing of the treaty; but, after it was ratified, he wished very much to violate it and fall upon the Tartars, when one half them had crossed the "yellow river" on their way home again. But the Emperor would not agree to this baseness.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon	BAR.		WIND
1	68	74	30.	Fine weather; fresh breeze	N.
2	66	75	29.95	,, moderate breeze	,,
3	64	78	29.95	Fine weather first part; latterly light rain	N. a N. E.
4	65	75	30.	Cloudy with light rain; light breeze	,,
5	68	75	30.	,, light airs	S.
6	74	78	30.	Fine weather most part, sultry; light airs	,,
7	72	77	30.	,, sultry	S. a S. E.
8	72	80	30.	,, sultry	S. E.
9	74	80	30.10	,, moderate breeze	E. a S. E.
10	74	66	30.10	,, 1st part moderate middle and latter fresh	S. E. N.
11	58	65	30.30	,, moderate breeze	,,
12	56	68	30.10	,, ,,	,,
13	57	68	30.	,, ,,	,,
14	56	62	30.10	,, fresh breeze	,,
15	50	55	30.30	,, ,,	,,
16	40	53	30.40	,, ,,	,,
17	44	60	30.40	,, N. a N. N. W.	
18	50	65	30.25	,, moderate breeze	N.
19	53	66	30.25	,, ,,	,,
20	54	65	30.30	,, fresh breeze	,,
21	47	60	30.55	,, ,,	,,
22	46	60	30.30	Most part cloudy; moderate breeze	,,
23	56	64	30.25	,, light breeze	,,
24	48	60	30.25	Fine weather; fresh breeze	,,
25	48	62	30.20	,, moderate breeze	,,
26	50	65	30.15	,, light breeze N. a N. N. W.	
27	50	63	30.10	Fine weather; latterly a fresh breeze	N.
28	49	64	30.10	,, moderate breeze	,,
29	48	64	30.10	,, fresh breeze	,,
30	47	65	30.20	,, light breeze	,,

BIRTHS. At Macao, on the 11th ult., the lady of the Reverend Dr. Morrison of a son.

At Macao, on 18th ult. the lady of A. Grant Esq. of a daughter.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

DECEMBER 1st, 1881.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	Catty	
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9 a 15		Pecul
„ very superior		36		
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		2.75		
Birds' nests		26 a 40	—	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	—	„
Cloves Molucca		25 a 30		
„ Mauritius		15 a 18		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		290 a 300		
„ ungarbled		200		
Copper, South American		16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		18 a 19		
„ Japan		22 a 23		Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	9.2 a 10		
„ Bengal		9 a 10		
„ Madras		9.5 a 9.8		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6		
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a 5		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet		2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.		2		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30		32 a 34	—	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 40		40 a 42	—	
„ „ 40 a 50		42 a 44	—	
„ „ 50 a 60 } not wanted			—	
„ „ 60 a 70 }			—	
Cow Bezoar		30	—	Catty
Cubear		25 a 26		
Cutch Pegue		5 a 6		
Ebony Mauritius		4		
„ Ceylon		3½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		60 a 75		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng crude,		55		
„ clarified		70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2¼ a 2½		
„ rod ¼ inch & under		3		
„ scrap		2 a 3		
Lead pig		4¾ a 5		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled		5		
Opium Patna		940		Chest
„ Benares				
„ Bombay		675	—	
„ Damaun		670	—	
„ Turkey		555	—	Pecul
Pepper Malay		7		
Putchuck		12 a 14		
Quicksilver		71 a 72		
Rattans		2¾ a 3¼		
Rice		1.80 a 2.		
Rose Maloes		88		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		7 a 7½		Pecul
„ Lintin		8 a 8½		
Sandalwood Indian		9 a 12		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 6		
Sharks' fins		25 a 26		
„ „ very fine		35 a 50	—	
Skins Rabbit		40 a 50	—	100
„ Seal		1.80 a 2.		
„ Sea Otter		60 a 70		each
„ Land „		6 a 7½		
„ Beaver		4½ a 6		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		each
Sapanwood	Sp. Drs.	2 a 2½	—	Pecul
Smalts	Sp. Drs.	12 a 28		Pecul
Steel English		5		
„ Swedish in kits		5 a 6	—	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4		
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a 30	—	Catty
Tin, plates		9	—	Box
Tin, Banca		16½		
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.55 a 1.60	—	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 21		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „		38 a 40		
Long-ells,		7 a 7½		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	—	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1¾ a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of		2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes		12 a 14	—	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	—	Box
Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here		26 a 28		
Cassia „ 7 a 8. „		10		
„ buds (new)		14 a 15		
China root (scarce)		3 a 3½		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		8 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		4 a 4½		
Gamboge		90 a 100		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		21 a 22		
Musk		70 a 110	—	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		71 a 73		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		55 a 57		
„ „ „ 2nd sort		48 a 51		
„ „ 3d.		37 a 38		100
„ small		none		
„ blue Nankin		70		
„ „ Canton		63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb		42 a 45		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee		385 a 400		
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	240 a 250		
„ „ 2		230		
„ „ 3		210 a 215		
„ „ 4		none		
„ „ 1 Drs.		90 a 100		
„ „ 5 2		74		
„ „ 3		66		
Sugar raw	Taels	3.8 a 4.		
„ Pingfa		5.3 a 5.5		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	10½ a 11		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort	Taels	6.		
„ „ „ 2d. sort		5.3 a 5.4		
Tea Bohea		13 a 15		
„ Congo		24 a 28		
„ Campoy		24 a 28		Pecul
„ Souchong		19 a 34		
„ Peko		52 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong		19 a 20		
„ Hyson		42 a 58		
„ „ skin		18 a 28		
„ „ young		37 a 46		
„ Gunpowder		51 a 61		
„ Twankay		22 a 28		
„ Orange Peko		18 a 23	—	
„ Caper		23 a 25	—	
Tortoise shell	(scarce)	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick		5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		42	—	Box
Whanghees			—	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch ..	21. 80 — Tael	
Sycee Silver at Lintin	5¼ p. Ct.	
Spanish dollars entire	1 p. Ct.	
Republican at par		

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. at,
Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Private bills 208 do. do.
Bombay 216 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. Soon after the publication of our last number considerable sales were effected at a trifling rise on our quotations viz: about 3500 bales per GLENELG of various qualities, some of them inferior, at an average of Taels 8. 5 per pecul, and about 3000 bales per PASCOA of very inferior imported last season at 7 Taels—but within the week advices have been received from the districts that have usually received their supplies from the Nanking province, which have produced a brisk demand at the following rates:

Company's good	Bombay,	Private, Ts.	9. 2 a 9. 5
	Bengal, 9. 8 a 10	„	9. 0 a 9. 4
	Madras,	„	9. 5 a 9. 8

and a continuation of rise is expected, as there is a manifest avidity to purchase.

OPIUM. Very little has been passing within the last fortnight, and the chief transactions have been in the barter of Malwa for various articles of Chinese produce.

The Bengal drug has supported itself, under a very limited demand; but every day evinces a decline in the price of Malwa.

The Mandarins shew a disposition to relax in their severity towards the Opium dealers, and they are not without hopes that the return of the Viceroy may lead to a still greater mitigation of the rigorous system that has prevailed for some months past.

Turkey very dull of sale at $ 555 per pecul.

There has yet been but a small supply of the higher class of green Teas, and, for those in the market, very high prices are demanded.

Higher prices have been asked for Canton Silk within these few days, in consequence of the smallness of the stock and the demand for the Bombay market.

Taysaam Silk is now at our present quotations; but in Tsatlee little alteration has occurred; and very few parcels of good qualities are to be obtained.

As yet the advance in Cotton has had no influence over the articles of Yarn or British piece goods.

Owing to the limited importation of good Rattans this season, the price for that description has revived.

Our late advices from Manila quote Sugar at 3½, but without any purchasers. Hemp 5½ a 6¼.

Indigo was beginning to come in, but the crop was small: $ 42 a 48 per Quintal.

Tortoise shell 900 a 1100.

Exportation of Rice still suspended.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER.	ARRIVED		FROM
26th Am. sh.	Eclipse,	Johnson,	Manila
29th Sp. br.	Triunfo,	Tayag,	
„ Fr. br.	Adhemar,	Ireland,	Valparaiso

NOVEMBER.	SAILED		FOR
17th H. C. S.	Lady Melville,	Clifford,	London
„ „ „	Vansittart,	Scott,	
„ „ „	Repulse,	Gribble,	
„ „ „	Thames,	Forbes,	„
„ „ „	Farquharson,	Cruickshank,	„
„ „ „	Duke of Sussex,	Whitehead,	„
18th Brit. sh.	Childe Harold,	Leach,	Singapore &c.
19th „ grab.	Dowlat Savoy,	Dobson,	Bombay
20th „ sh.	Caledonia,	Lyon,	„
21st Am. sh.	Alert,	Sever,	Boston
24th „ „	Clematis,	Holmes,	New York
„ Port. br.	Caçador,	Encarnação,	E. Coast
26th H. C. S.	General Kyd,	Nairne,	London
27th Am. sh.	Israel,	Crocker,	New York
28th Port. bque	Novo Dourado,	Lus,	Calcutta
„ Brit sh.	Pascoa,	Morgan,	„ Bombay
„ Dan. br.	Dansborg,	Hoskior,	„ Singapore

PASSENGERS

per *Duke of Sussex*, Mrs. Baynes & family, Wm. Baynes Esq. James Bannerman Esq. & T. C. Smith Esq.

Repulse, Thomas Fox Esq.

Vansittart, Lieut. Col. Ryan.

Lady Melville, Mrs. Fraser & child, Mrs. Bignell, Hon. Mrs. Devereux, R. N. Hon. Mr. H. B. Devereux, & John Templeton Esq.

Thames, Major & Mrs. Playfair, and five children.

Pascoa, Andrew Johnstone Esq.

Triunfo, S. P. Sturgis, J. M. Bull Esqrs. & Capt. Lofgreen.

Clematie, I. Easton & H. De Koven Esqrs.

Adhemar, M. J. A. Durand.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

FROM THE 1st APRIL TO THE 1st OF DECEMBER 1831.

	PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
NOVEMBER	307	935	287045	83	935	77605	825	685	565125	1215	929775
Previous 7 months	2563		2465890	892		853130	4277		3137805	7732	6456825
Consumption to 1st Dec. 1831.	2870		2752935	975		930735	5102		3702930	8947	7386600
Stock at Lintin do.	1935			469			5904			8308	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4 MONDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1831. NO. 24

FOR SALE.

A few cases of *very superior eight year old* MADEIRA, from BLACKBURN & Co., bottled on the Island. Price $ 12 per dozen.

Apply to Messrs MARKWICK & LANE.

FOR THE STRAITS & MADRAS.

The Ship HERCULES, Captain Wilson, will sail in all this month.

For freight, apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

The Ship ANN, Capt. Allen, will sail in all December. For freight apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SALE.

On board the NORDEN at Whampoa, or at MARKWICK & LANE'S, N°. 3 Imperial Hong.

Gin, Sherry, & Champagne, in dozen Cases.
Port in do. Cases, pints and quarts.
Hock in Cases of 2 dozen.
Tokay & Cherry Brandy.
Butter in kegs—Salmon, Sausages, & Bolognas.
Cordage in coils from 4 to ½ inch and
Tarpaulins in bales.

NOTICE.

Families, and Passengers proceeding on voyages, may be supplied with the following genuine medicines, recently imported from Apothecaries Hall.

Fine Alexandrian Senna Leaves, Calabria Flake manna, Turkey Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, Henry's, do. Cold drawn Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Rochelle Salts, Seidlitz Powders, Powdered Jalap, Effervescing Cheltenham Salts. Jamaica Ginger, Carbonate of soda, Tartaric Acid, Spts. Sal volatile, Sweet Spts. of Nitre, Spts. of hartshorn, Epsom Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Dover's Powder, James' Powder, Ipecacuanha Powder, &c. &c.

At the CANTON DISPENSARY. N°. 3 French Hong.

FOR THE SRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship EDMONSTONE, E. Hadley Commander, will sail for the above Ports, from Whampoa, about the 25th December next.

For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Powchong Factory, N°. 3.

CANTON, 1st November, 1831.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

The Barque AGNES, Capt. THOMAS now thoroughly repaired.

For particulars apply to Capt, THOMAS at MACAO, or at Messrs MAGNIAC & CO's. CANTON.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION

FOR PRESERVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.

The attention of the community is solicited to a subscription now open for the above Society.

Reports, Lists of Subscribers &c., to be seen at

Messrs MARKWICK & LANE's.

CANTON.

We require all the indulgent consideration of our readers to excuse our want of punctuality in issuing the present N°.; which is owing to the Editor's absence from Canton having been unavoidably protracted beyond the period originally contemplated. We are quite aware of how small importance it is to the public, whether our humble lucubrations are ushered to their notice, a few days later or earlier than may be expected; yet punctuality is a virtue to be cultivated for it's own sake, not to mention it's being called for by the unfeigned respect we consider due to the public. And we doubly regret threfore, that circumstances connected with the peculiarity of our situation, and the (scarcely remediable) inefficiency of our establishment, have hitherto put it out of our power to act up to our wishes in this respect. Nor have we, indeed, at any time professed an adherence to strict regularity.

The narrative of events since last N°. will be necessarily irksome to readers on the spot, already acquainted with them through other sources; yet we trust they will bear with us, while we briefly advert to them for the sake of the completeness of our paper, and the information of readers at a distance.

On the sixth Inst. the arrival on the 4th of H. M. S. CHALLENGER, Capt. FREEMANTLE, off Macao, was announced at Canton; having been despatched by the Bengal Government for the purpose of delivering a letter from the Governor General of British India to the Governor of Canton province. The correspondence, on this occasion, between the Chief of the Factory, Governor LE, and the Hong-merchants, will be found below. We understand the proposal to depute an officer of rank to receive the letter at the usual place appointed for such purposes, has been acquiesced in on both sides, and we conclude it will be immediately carried into effect.

Letters from Singapore, by the Forth, state that H. M. S. Satellite had passed that port in progress to China. It is also reported that Admiral Owen, after proceeding to the Sand heads off Bengal river to leave despatches, had arrived at Penang with the same ultimate destination. These notes of war have occasioned a considerable degree of alarm in the minds of the Chinese, as well as of some foreigners; more especially the Portuguese of Macao. But we firmly believe that for this, there is not the smallest occasion. With firmness and moderation on one side, and that reasonable regard to prudential considerations which may be expected on the other, we cannot anticipate that a recourse to violence will become necessary. Let it never be forgotten however, that the surest mode of avoiding this, is to show ourselves always prepared to resort to the only available remedy, when reason fails in procuring redress.

The Chinese Court Circular falsely reports that the Challenger has landed three hundred armed marines at Macao; and the English are charged with the design of occupying the Portuguese Forts as was done in the year 1808; which their Liege Lords the Chinese enjoin them by no means to permit; while as a precautionary measure they have established a strong night patrole in the streets of the town.

The Government has sanctioned the attendance of a Comprador to purchase provisions for the frigate.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CHINESE.

From LE, Cabinet Minister and Governor, refusing to see Captain Freemantle.

Dated December 9th; Received 10th.

LE Cabinet Minister, President of the Military Board and Governor General of Canton, and Kwang-se; to the Hong-merchants requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents.

It is authenticated that the English Chief MARJORIBANKS has presented a petition saying.

(Here follows the Committee's letter consisting of a few lines merely announcing the Challenger's arrival).

This coming before me the Governor General, and being authenticated, I have examined and decide.

Whereas the said nation's War Ship is sent with a Naval Captain to present a Letter, whatever letter of communication there may be, let it be presented for him by the said Hong-merchants. It is not requisite that the said Naval Captain should travel from a distance to Canton Provincial City. As to the matters spoken of in the letter of communication, wait till it has been presented, and then I the Governor General will certainly issue a clear perspicuous order on the subject. Uniting these things I forthwith issue this order. When it reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin them on the said Chief and his colleagues, that they may obey accordingly. Oppose not. A special order.

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 11th moon, 6th day.

Letter from the Hong-merchants to Mr. MARJORIBANKS accompanying Governor Le's refusal of his request.

A respectful notification. On the 8th inst. Mr. Davis gave us your letter to be presented to the Cabinet Minister; and early on the 9th we presented it. We have now received the Cabinet Minister's answer, which we copy and send to you, praying you to examine and act accordingly.

On that day when presenting the Petition, the Cabinet Minister admitted us to see him, and we received the following verbal commands: "Hitherto all nations in presenting petitions, have delivered them to the Hong-merchants to present for them; and have not at all presented them personally. Now the English Naval Commander wishes to enter the City himself, and personally present a letter of communication. It would be requisite, in obedience to the dignity of the Celestial Empire, that when I the Governor General ascend the Hall, and admit him to interview, the said Naval Commander should immediately perform respectfully the ceremony of kneeling and bowing the head to the ground; and should then take the Letter and present it upwards to me the Governor General, to receive and read",

"But I the Governor General have heretofore cherished tenderness towards distant foreigners, and have shown great kindness and compassion to them. The said Naval Commander may therefore forthwith deliver the letter of communication to the Hong-merchants to present for him. It is unnecessary that he should cross over from a distance to come to Canton, so he will avoid the multiplicity of forms and ceremonies",

"As to the Ship of War, on board which the said Naval Commander has come from Bengal to Canton; she must, according to the Laws, anchor only at Lintin in the outer Seas; it is not permitted her to enter the Port".

"The Chief MARJORIBANKS has heretofore understood justice and reason; and is one in whom his own nation places trust and confidence. He will doubtless himself keep the old regulations. Let him in obedience to the prohibitory commands of the Celestial Empire enjoin the Naval Captain, that he obey and act according thereto".

On receiving these commands, it is right that we should unite the circumstances, and taking the matter of the verbal commands received from his Excellency, write to you, praying you, Sir, to examine and act according to the whole substance thereof; This is the burden we impose. For this special purpose we make this communication, &c.

(Signed by the Ten Hong-merchants.)

11th moon, 7th day. 10th December, 1831.

From the Select Committee, to His Excellency, the Governor of Canton.

We have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's reply to our intimation of the arrival of one of H. M. Ships, the Captain in command of which is the bearer of a letter from the Governor General of British India. Captain Freemantle has received instructions from his superior the Admiral and Commander in Chief of H. M. Naval Forces in India, whose arrival in China he expects at an early date, to deliver the Letter in question to your Excellency, and it would be inconsistent with his duty to place such a document in the hands of the Hong-merchants.

In the year 1816, a Letter from one of His Majesty's ministers addressed to the Governor of Canton was presented to the Foo-yuen then acting Governor accompanied by the Captain of one of H. M. Ships. What is now requested is therefore in accordance with established usage. Should it however be more agreeable to your Excellency to depute a Mandarin of rank to the British Factory, Captain Freemantle has expressed to us his readiness to deliver it to any such officer, who may possess your Excellency's confidence.

We have the honor to be with respect &c.

(Signed by the Committee.)

British Factory, MACAO, 13th December, 1831.

From Mr. MARJORIBANKS, to How-qua and the Hong-merchants.

Gentlemen,

I have received your Letter dated the 11th month and 7th day, conveying what you are pleased to state were the verbal commands of the Governor of Canton to you. I will not do his Excellency the injustice to believe that he could have been so little acquainted with the English character, as to wish that a communication of so insulting a description should be made to me. Your own long experience of the character of my countrymen might have taught you that to threats and intimidation they are at all times insensible, and that it would be their duty as well as their disposition, to lay down their lives rather than submit to any act of degradation. Of this kind is the one alluded to in your letter.

You have added, that his Excellency stated that I was one in whom trust and confidence were reposed by my own nation. I am among the most humble and least deserving of her sons, but I should little shew my claim to the confidence, with which I have been honored, did I not receive with indignation the letter, which you have addressed to me, and did I hesitate to tell you for your information, that while I continue to fill the situation which I now unworthily hold, my recommendation at all times to His Majesty's officers visiting this Country will be, to receive such language as you have introduced into your letter, with the indifference which it deserves; but should such language be accompanied with actions of insult, immediately and adequately to resent them.

I am,

(Signed) CHARLES MARJORIBANKS.

British Factory, MACAO, 13th December, 1831.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. The desire of travelling in newly discovered regions, or places but little accessible to men generally, is a strong feeling that exists here and there in individual minds. We have at present to notice an instance of considerable enterprise. China is forbidden ground to all Europeans, whatever their object may be—whether science, or commerce; religion or amusement. None may travel in China. A Prussian Gentleman Mr. Charles Gutzlaff has however performed a coasting voyage in a Chinese Junk; touching at different ports from the Southern extremity of the Empire, even to the eastern side of the great Wall in Manshur Tartary. Having practiced medicine at Bankok gratuitously among the Chinese sailors, who resort to Siam, he found in many places grateful hearts, who sounded his praise and gained him a welcome reception. It is to be hoped that at some future day he will give a detailed account of his voyage, accompanied by such remarks as were the result of his own observation.

Some months back we mentioned the circumstance of a Chinese officer travelling, with his family, between Fŭh-këen and Formosa, being driven to the Southward, and having taken refuge in Siam. He has returned to China on board the Siamese Ambassador's Junk, and the Emperor having been informed thereof by Choo, the Foo-yuen, has commanded that his Siamese Majesty, for the good treatment which he showed to the Chinese officer, be rewarded with

presents of various kinds of silk, to the amount, in all, of 14 pieces. The Ambassador, whose name is Tae-koo Peyatachuh, is likewise to be rewarded, and the Governor and Foo-yuen of Canton are directed to acquaint the King of Siam with the presents His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to bestow.

BURGLARY. On the 4th Inst. a party of robbers broke into the residence of a person in a neighbouring village, with lighted torches and sharp weapons, and plundered it of property to the amount of 3000 Taels. The police attacked them, and wounded some of their number: but none have yet been caught.

EXECUTION. The young man whom we have formerly mentioned, who was tried for murdering his father and several others of the family, by putting poison in their food, underwent, on the 29th ult, the slow and ignominious death, being cut to pieces by 36 knives.

A fire broke out in the City on the night of the 9th Inst. which burnt to death, a poor woman, her daughter, and two young children. It is supposed to have been occasioned by an attempt made to set on fire the house of a rich neighbour. Such attempts are very frequent, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Police, and the strict orders that no one shall walk the steets after ten o'clock at night, which were issued when the northerly winds began to set in. For every principal incendiary informed against, the informer is entitled to a reward of 100 Taels, and for every assistant incendiary, to 50 Taels; provided he can produce proofs against them.

PROMOTION. In Chinese Court intrigues it has long been a system to *promote* a rival to some unhealthy climate, or a situation of frequent risk.

LOO, our late high-spirited Foo-yuen was promoted to Hoo-kwang, where the rains and inundations have ruined him, he having committed the crime of "*bad management*". And it is now rumoured that Governor LE has obtained the promotion of his friend CHOO, to the Governorship of the two Hoo, viz Hoo-pih and Hoo-nan—or as they were both called in olden Chinese times, Hoo-kwang.

The manifest discord between Governor LE and CHOO the Foo yuen occasions much scandal among the populace.

By the way, LE has, it is said, played an excellent trick on his Imperial Majesty; he being, it is supposed, not very averse to the joke. Taou-kwang—or Reason's Glory, has reasons sometimes for his conduct which of course he is not obliged to avow. His Ministers of the Board of revenue, must make the income meet the outlay, and therefore must teach and practice economy. A little private purse to serve as secret service, or pinmoney for a favorite, is therefore not unacceptable even to the Autocrat of China. Cunning LE who got 300,000—from a Hong-merchant for putting his son's name into the Government Books, has pretended that he found 30[illegible],000 and odd, under the ruins of his Palace which was burnt: this sum being deposited by previous Governors,—nobody knows who, LE has presented it, as in duty bound, to the Crown; and has begged just enough to rebuild the ruined Palace. This "*good management*" has procured for LE all his recent honors. Such is the rumour —for the truth of it we do not vouch.

NEW OPIUM LAW. We perceive in a late Peking Gazette, a *new* law against the *use* of Opium, made by the Emperor, at the suggestion of the criminal Board. The law is that any of the military or common people, detected in the use of Opium, shall be punished with one hundred blows, and two months' pillory:—if refusing to point out the person of whom it was purchased, the punishment shall be the same as that of the *seller*, viz:—one hundred blows and three years' transportation. The punishment of any officer, or official attendant using opium shall be one degree more severe. The preposterous severity of this law is alone sufficient to stamp it as impracticable. Every Governor, Foo-yuen, &c. &c., is commanded to require of all persons employed in his office, a bond that they never use opium.

PEKING.

The Peking Gazettes up to this date are exceedingly barren of any thing of interest. Some of them contain long lists of the altars to be erected and the ceremonies to be performed, before the place in which the body of His Majesty's late eldest son is laid, on occasion of his posthumous title being conferred on him. Another mentions a vacancy among the Chinese officers of the Orous or Russian Academy at Peking,—a circumstance which has excited some surprise among many Chinese here, who were ignorant that any foreigners were permitted so far an advance into the Country. If the Russians, say some, are permitted to have an Academy, and learn the language, surely the English should be allowed the same.

By a report of the Board of revenue, it appears that by the accumulation of several years, the provinces of China are in debt to Government, to the amount of 17,740,000 Taels of unpaid duties, taxes, &c.

OLD SUNG-KEUN of Lord Macartney's Embassy was lately obliged to retire from office on account of ill health, but has again recovered and requested fresh employment. His Majesty has appointed him to act as Major General of the Tartar benners; but has at the same time, rebuked him sharply for his hastiness in first announcing himself in a state of entire debility, and immediately afterwards reporting that he is completely recovered, a circumstance we believe which has occurred to him more than once. "Sincerity and faithfulness, says His Majesty, should govern all intercourse between the monarch and his ministers. I have always acted towards my servants with sincerity, and surely they who have received from my hands so many favours should, in return, manifest encreased sincerity. Let Sung-keun ask himself, whether, after acting as he has done, he can enjoy peace or not?"

NA-YEN-CHING, the late Governor of Chih-le province, was, after the Tartar insurrection in 1826, placed at the head of affairs in Western Tartary, and, by the severe measures which he adopted towards the borderers, occasioned the attack last year on Cashgar; and has been, in consequence degraded. Lately, when Sung-keun retired, His Majesty in consideration of the services which Na-yen-ching's Father had rendered to the state, and out of some regards to Na-yen-ching's own long service, restored him to office, and put him into one of the vacancies left by old Sung. Scarcely, however, had be resumed office, than a fresh memorial against him from Chang-ling the Commander in Chief, appeared. This fresh enumeration and further detail of Na-yen-ching's bad management in Tartary, has revived His Majesty's anger, and poor NA has been degraded.

TARTARY. At the time of the late invasion of Western Tartary by the Antsien or Antchien, * Cha-lung-oh was Governor of Cashgar, and did much harm by his rash and precipitate conduct. Instead of attending to the advice and remonstrances of Isak and Tass'ha, two Tartar Princes of high ranks, he sent out his small force to oppose the large body of the Invaders; in consequence of which his troops were entirely defeated and cut up. Being enabled, however, with the assistance of all the inhabitants, to defend the city for three whole months, he might have escaped all other punishment but that of degradation and dismissal from his high office, had he not accused Isak of entertaining treasonable intentions. In consequence of this accusation, Isak was deprived of his titles, which were—a King of the second class, and an Akim Beg;—and Duke Chang-ling the Generalissimo, was desired to investigate into the matter. From some late Gazettes, it appears that Chang-ling has adjudged Isak free from all blame, and condemned Cha-lung-oh to death for having deceived his Monarch by a false accusation. Isak is accordingly reinstated, with further honours both for himself and his sons. Cha-lung-oh, instead of being immediately beheaded in front of the army, is, in consideration of his merit in defending the

* Antchien is a corruption of Andijan (in European Maps written Indijan), which, the Chinese say, is derived from Persian, and signifies a place barely able to contain one, or two individuals, referring to its small extent.

City for three months, reprieved till the autumn of next year, and directed to be conveyed to Peking. His advisers and those who gave evidence against Isak are variously punished.

Chang-ling has also presented a memorial in favor of the commander of the Garrison, who endeavoured to prevent Cha-lung-oh, from engaging the invaders, before the arrival of reinforcements; but who in consequence of Cha-lun-oh persisting in his rash attack, was slain with all the troops. The Emperor therefore commands his son to be provided for, and brought immediately to Peking, that he may be installed as his Father's successor, and may receive other marks of his Majesty's favour.

NANKING.

The inundations which happened at Nanking in the summer of the present year, having become a subject of interest among European residents here, we lay before our readers such particulars of them as we have been able to collect from statements in the Peking Gazettes. Thongh the inundations were by no means confined to Nanking or to the province Keang-soo of which it is the Capital, yet from its low situation, on the Southern bank of the great river Yang-tsze-keang, and in a tract of Country almost entirely intersected by rivers, and canals, that city, besides suffering severely from two successive inundations, became as it were, the receptacle for the waters from all the other provinces. The heavy rains first commenced on the 6th of July, and continued to pour in torrents for three whole days, so that the City was entirely laid under water; but it was not till their recurrence on the 25th and 26th of July, that the Yang-tsze-keang, overflowed its banks, and rushing in a body on the City, rose in the streets and public offices to the height of from 2½ to 3 and 4 cubits. The villages and cottages in the outskirts of the City were of course destroyed, and those of their inhabitants who did not perish with them, reduced in that over-populated province, to a state of abject misery. A minister has been specially appointed by the Emperor to repair thither and attend to the sufferers, with directions to afford them lodgings in the public Courts and Temples, and to provide them with daily provisions. Several officers have been degraded for inattention or extortion; and all the duties on grain vessels have been remitted. The other provinces which have suffered are Gan-hwuy, Keang-se, and Ho-nan; but being mountainous, the waters have soon left them; whereas at Nanking and its neighbourhood, from the proximity of large lakes, the waters are drawn off but slowly.

When the inundation took place in Ho-nan, Woo Yung-kwang, a native of Fah-shan, a large town under the Jurisdiction of the city of Canton, was Treasurer of the province, and acted with such promptness in relieving the sufferers, that he has been appointed Foo-yuen of the same province. It is said that the common people have subscribed, to raise a temple in honor of him.

MANNERS OF THE CHINESE. (from a native correspondent) In a small village, under the magistracy of the Pwan-yu-hëen, there lives a man named Chin-kew-yuen. This man married both a wife and a concubine, and had, by the former, a son, named Hwa-shoo. Hwa-shoo had, from childhood, felt the hatred of his father and his father's concubine, manifested towards him by frequent scolding and blows; nor did his marriage, which took place last year, relieve him from the effects of their hatred. So evident indeed was the father's hatred of his son, as well as contempt of his son's mother, the lawful wife, and his preference for the concubine, that it was the common talk and scandal of the village.

Well, it happened lately on the 28th day of the 7th moon, that young Hwa-shoo went to visit and feast with some relatives. On his return to the house, when his father and the concubine saw him, they fell into a most violent passion; and at length seized the poor youth, dragged him out of the house, to a secluded spot, at some distance, and there, having bound him to a tree, the father began to beat him unmercifully with a bamboo. Not satisfied with this, the brutal concubine procured a knife, and gave him a mortal stab in the breast.

Young Hwa-shoo's wife happening to hear of his death, ran immediately to the spot; but at the sight of her murdered husband, was so overcome, that she fell senseless to the ground. Reviving, however, soon after, she went home to her own family, and informed her parents of what had occurred. They, having first gone to see the body, and thus dispelled from their minds all doubts, —repaired instantly to the house where the young man's father lived, to enquire into the circumstances of his death and the cause of so inhuman an act. To their enquiries, the father only replied that "for a father to kill his son was no crime;—what matter was it then to them?—he would thank them just to return home". Thus repulsed, they returned to see their afflicted daughter, and communicate to her their ill success. But she was not thus easily to be quieted: she divested herself of her hair, cutting it off with her own hands; and, thus bearing about her the marks of mourning, repaired to the Pwan-yu magistrate's office, to obtain redress. Her statement was listened to, and an investigation set on foot.

PUNISHING MEN'S DEAD BONES. We thought this futile effort of human malice had been confined to antichristian Priests; but on the page of of Chinese history we find similar absurdity from learned Confucians and political partizans. It was recommended to the Emperor Chê-tsung about A. D. 1100, to open the graves of Sze-ma-kwang, and Kung-choo, to chop up the coffins, and expose their putrid corpses to be blanched by the rain and sun and forever remain unburied. This malignant proposal was to punish them for their political virtues in fact, for they were the friends of the people and the monarch. The abandonment of their principles and measures occasioned the ruin of the Sung dynasty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
3rd	Am. sh. Franklin,	Pierce,	New York
4th	H. M. S. Challenger,	Freemantle,	Calcutta
,,	Am. sh. Caroline Augusta,	Webb,	Manila
8th	Am. br. Erie,	Pedrick,	Valparaiso &c.
,,	Port. br. Caçador,	Encarnaçaó	E. Coast
9th	Sp. br. Diana,	Ramirez,	Manila
11th	Port. sh. Conde do Rio Pardo,	Costa,	,,
14th	H. C. S. Hooghly,	Reeves,	Sidney
17th	Brit. sh. Forth,	Robinson	Calcutta

DECEMBER	SAILED		FOR
1st	Am. sh. Martha,	Dumaresq.,	New York
,,	,, br. Lewis,	Rossiter,	Boston
,,	Brit. sh. Carron,	Wilson,	Calcutta
4th	,, bque Austen,	Ricketts,	Manila
,,	,, ,, Swallow,	Adam,	Calcutta
8th	,, sh. Charlotte,	Melville,	Bombay
9th	Hamb. br. Baltic,	Dunken,	Hamburgh
,,	H. C. C. S. Mangles,	Carr,	Halifax & Quebec
,,	Neth. br. Juno,	Grainge,	Batavia
,,	,, sh. Onderneming,	Middel,	,,
10th	Brit. bque. Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Sidney
11th	,, sh. Glenelg,	R. Lungley,	Bombay
13th	Neth. bque. Willem,	Sudell,	Singapore
,,	,, ,, Batavia,	Blair,	,,
,,	,, sh. Susanna,	Feykes,	Batavia
17th	Brit. bque. Sherburne,	Burton,	Calcutta
,,	,, sh. Shahool Hamud,	Morris,	Bombay

PASSENGERS

per Franklin, A. Gillespie Esq.
Caroline Augusta, Miss Shillaber & J. Shillaber Esq.
Erie, Capt. Smith and F. Jauncey Esq.
Hooghly, General Darling late Governor of New South Wales, Mrs. Darling and family, Capt. Darling A. D. C.
Forth, Mrs. Lane & Miss Ash.
Swallow, J. H. Zobel Esq.
Charlotte, R. Browne Esqr.
Baltic, Mrs. Dunken, Capt. & Mrs. Lofgreen & family.
Lady of the Lake, J. Slade Esq. Capt. Jacob.
Batavia, Charles Scott Esqr.
Sherburne, Capt. & Mrs. White & child, C. Sandes Esq. & M. Durand.
Shahool Hamud, Mr. Jas Morris.

BIRTH, At MACAO on Sunday the 18th Inst. the Lady of Capt. GEORGE JERVIS of the Bombay Engineers, of a son.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. DECEMBER 19th, 1831. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	Catty	
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9 a 15	Pecul	
„ very superior		36		
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		2.75		
Birds' nests		26 a 40	— Catty	
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	— „	
Cloves Molucca		25 a 30		
„ Mauritius		15 a 18		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		290 a 300		
„ ungarbled		200		
Copper, South American		16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		18 a 19		
„ Japan		22 a 23	Pecul	
Coral fragments		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	9.2 a 10		
„ Bengal		9 a 10		
„ Madras		9.5 a 9.8		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4½ a 6		
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a 5		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet		2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.		2		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 30		32 a 34	— Pecul	
„ „ 30 a 40		40 a 42	—	
„ „ 40 a 50		42 a 44	—	
„ „ 50 a 60	not wanted		—	
„ „ 60 a 70			—	
Cow Bezoar		30	— Catty	
Cudbear		25 a 26		
Cutch Pegue		5 a 6		
Ebony Mauritius		4		
„ Ceylon		3½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		60 a 75		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1¼	Pecul	
Ginseng crude,		55		
„ clarified		70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2½ a 2¾		
„ rod ¼ inch & under		3		
„ scrap		2 a 3		
Lead pig		4¾ a 5		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled		5		
Opium Patna		940	Chest	
„ Benares				
„ Bombay		670	—	
„ Damaun		665	—	
„ Turkey		555	— Pecul	
Pepper Malay		7		
Putchuck		12 a 14		
Quicksilver		71 a 72		
Rattans		2¾ a 3½		
Rice		1.80 a 2.		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5 a 6	Pecul	
„ Lintin		8 a 8½		
Sandalwood Indian		9 a 12		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 6		
Sharks' fins		25 a 26		
„ „ very fine		35 a 50		
Skins Rabbit		40 a 50	— 100	
„ Seal		1.80 a 2.		
„ Sea Otter		60 a 70	each	
„ Land „		6 a 7½		
„ Beaver		4½ a 6		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	each	
Sapanwood	Sp. Drs.	2 a 2¼	— Pecul	
Smalts	Sp. Drs.	12 a 28	Pecul	
Steel English		5		
„ Swedish in kits		5 a 6	— Cwt.	
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul	
Spelter		4		
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a 30	— Catty	
Tin, plates		9	— Box	
Tin, Banca		16½	Pecul	
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.55 a 1.60	— Yard.	
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 21		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30	Piece	
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „		38 a 40		
Long-ells, „		7 a 7½		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	— Pecul	

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1½ a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30		
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul	
„ oil of		2½	— Catty	
Bamboo canes		15 a 17	— 1000	
Brass leaf		45 a 46	— Box	
Camphor at Macao, 22; here		23 a 24		
Cassia „ 7 a 8, „		10		
„ buds (new)		14 a 15		
China root (scarce)		4½		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul	
Galangal		4 a 4½		
Gamboge (scarce)		90 a 100		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		21 a 22		
Musk		70 a 110	— Catty	
Nankeens, Company's 1st		71 a 73		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		55 a 57		
„ „ „ 2nd sort		48 a 51		
„ „ 3d.		37 a 38	100	
„ small		none		
„ blue Nankin		70		
„ „ Canton		63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	— Catty	
Rhubarb		42 a 45		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee		380 a 400		
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	245 a 250		
„ „ 2		230 a 235		
„ „ 3		220 a 225		
„ „ 4		none		
„ „ 5	1 Drs.	90 a 100		
„ „	2	74		
„ „	3	66		
Sugar raw	Taels	3.8 a 4.		
„ Pingfa		5.3 a 5.5		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	10 a 10½		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort	Taels	6.		
„ „ „ 2d. sort		5.3 a 5.4		
Tea Bohea		13 a 15		
„ Congo		24 a 28		
„ Campoy		24 a 28	Pecul	
„ Souchong		19 a 34		
„ Peko		52 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong		19 a 20		
„ Hyson		42 a 58		
„ „ skin		18 a 28		
„ „ young		37 a 46		
„ Gunpowder		51 a 61		
„ Twankay		22 a 28		
„ Orange Peko		18 a 23	—	
„ Caper		23 a 25	—	
Tortoise shell (scarce)		1000 a 1100		
Turmerick		5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		42	— Box	
Whangheea		22 a 25	— 1000	

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch ..	24, 50— Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		5¼ p. Ct.
Spanish dollars entire		1 p. Ct.
Republican at par		

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st,
Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Private bills 206 do. do.
Bombay 216 By Rs per do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS,

Our Cotton market was rather dull, at the commencement of the month, in consequence of the dealers having to meet the heavy engagements of their previous purchases, but prices have been since maintained in the few sales that have been made. The accounts lately received from the Northward are favorable as to demand, and price, in that quarter; and consequently no decline is expected here.

The Stock on the 3rd inst. was 96,999 Bales, consisting of 55,496 Bombay,
28,503 Bengal,
13,000 Madras,—but the deliveries from the Hongs since have not amounted to above 5 to 6000 Bales.

Opium. Our market has been extremely dull, for some time past, Malwa having declined to $ 650 per chest; but within the last few days, there has been an active demand for that description of the drug, and considerable sales have been made at $ 655, advancing to $ 660 a $ 665, and now $ 670 per chest is obtainable. In Patna and Benares very little has been done lately. The Caçador has returned from the coast, having sold only thirty chests of Opium.

The deliveries to the 15th inst. were 657 chests, consisting of Patna, 159
Benares, 81
Malwa, 417

2000 Piculs of South American Copper, part of the cargo of the Adhemar, have been shipped in the Sherburne for Calcutta. Another parcel has been sold at Lintin for, we understand, 19 $ per picul.

The demand for Camphor has been so trifling of late, that the price has fallen to our present quotations.

Taysaam Silk had fallen to $ 305 a 310 per picul; but from the demand that has appeared in the last fortnight, prices have returned to our former rate of $ 315 a 320 per picul.

Number 3 Canton Raw Silk is very scarce.

In Straits produce no alteration.

30 OC 55